



PLAN SAFE WORK SAFE HOME SAFE

2022 Health & Safety Manual



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**Committed to the continuous improvement
of our health & safety performance and
environmental management.**

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i. Overview

Managing health, safety and the environment is our ethical and legal responsibility. It also adds value to our business by helping us to improve our project and business planning including control measures and our overall performance. Effective health, safety and environmental management is therefore a key requirement of our business.

A reasonable degree of documentation is required to meet legal requirements and to help us with our planning and controls. The templates, forms and checklists within this Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Management System are tools to help manage these requirements. When correctly completed and used, these tools assist in demonstrating our safety management processes in the event of an audit, review, accident or incident, case of work-related illness, or when internal and external investigations may occur.

The HSE management system takes into account our own requirements as outlined above and the requirements of:

- The Ontario Provincial Certificate of Recognition (COR) program
- Applicable Laws
- Industry Best Practices and Procedures

a. Scope

The people involved in our business are our greatest asset. We will manage all our work activities to ensure that hazards are identified and managed to minimize risks to health, safety and the environment. It is our corporate responsibility, as well as the responsibility of every individual working for, or on behalf of, our company.

The company also minimizes risk to the health and safety of anyone onsite who are not directly involved in our business undertakings, but may be directly impacted by our work; for example, visitors, adjacent businesses or the public.

To enable a systematic approach to these responsibilities, this Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System has been developed and is contained in the contents of this manual. The emphasis of this HSE Management System is to manage risk by providing clear and concise policies, organizational roles and responsibilities, standards, and work practices and procedures to be used in our business for all workplaces.

The HSE management system contains 4 sections, which together form a comprehensive system that supports and provides organization, direction and tools for the implementation and execution of the program.

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Section 1	Health & safety management program
Section 2	Corporate standards
Section 3	Safe work practices and procedures
Section 4	Forms and supporting documents

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Section 1: HSE Management Program

1.1. HSE Program Overview

The HSE management program is based on the Plan - Do - Check - Act model, as depicted in *CSA Z1000-06 Occupational Health and Safety Management*. It was designed to be compatible with other management system standards currently in use by organizations across Canada, such as ISO 14001 (environmental management) and ISO 9001 (quality management).



Figure 1. CSA Z1000 Continuous Improvement Model

1.2. Plan

1.2.1. Health and Safety Policy

The Health and Safety Policy provides the overall commitment of the company to the effective management of health and safety. It forms the basis of all our work planning and actions while at work.

The contents of the Health and Safety Policy are communicated to our employees during the new employee orientation. Subcontractors are provided with a copy of the policy within contractual documents.

The Health and Safety policy is posted on prominent notice boards in all workplaces and when applicable, at field operations, as well as being available via our intranet and portable electronic devices

Health and Safety Policy Statement

Priestly Demolition Inc. (PDI) is committed to the health and safety of our employees and to providing a safe work environment for all involved in our projects.

Management is ultimately responsible for worker health and safety, and PDI Management supports all employees in their right to work in a safe and healthy environment, and the right to refuse unsafe work. Every reasonable precaution will be taken to protect all employees at all times. The employer, supervisors, and workers must fulfill their individual obligations under the Occupational Health and Safety Act.*

PDI has the ultimate goal of zero harm, and the participation of all employees, sub-contractors, and visitors is essential to reaching this goal. A proactive approach shall be used to control and minimize the risk of occupational injury and illness in our workplace. Management and workers will work together to reduce and eliminate workplace hazards through communication and co-operation of all involved. All incidents, injuries, and illnesses shall be investigated, and the findings of investigations shall be used to develop preventative measures to avoid a reoccurrence. No project or company objectives take priority over safe planning and safe execution of work.

Management is responsible for the design, implementation, monitoring, and communication of health and safety programs, policies, and procedures. All employees are responsible for cooperating with management in the implementation of the HSE program, and participating in inspections, investigations, maintenance, and any other efforts that support the continuous improvement of our safety culture. All employees will receive training regarding their health and safety responsibilities, and will be individually accountable for fulfilling those responsibilities.

Appropriate action will be taken against any employee who engages in an unsafe act, or who fails to comply with established safe work practices and procedures.

This policy will be reviewed annually by the management at PDI.



Ryan Priestly
President, Priestly Demolition Inc.

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1.2.2. Supporting Policies

The supporting policies provide overall guidance on specific aspects of the HSE management system.

Policy No. P002, Annual Review Policy
Policy No. P003, Personal Protective Equipment
Policy No. P004, Progressive Discipline Policy
Policy No. P005, Investigation and Reporting Policy
Policy No. P006, Return to Work and Re-employment Policy
Policy No. P007, Workplace Harassment Policy
Policy No. P008, Workplace Violence Policy
Policy No. P009 Possession & Impairment Policy
Policy No. P010 Environment Policy

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Annual Review Policy

Priestly Demolition Inc. is committed to the principles of continuous improvement in all aspects of our business operations. As part of this ongoing commitment the management team will review monthly safety statistics, annual objectives attainment, identify trends, and conduct an annual review of the Health, Safety, and Environmental program to ensure the suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the program. The results of this review will form part of the basis for the objectives, goals, and actions plans for the following year.



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President, Priestly Demolition Inc.

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Personal Protective Equipment Policy

It is Priestly Demolition Inc.'s policy to effectively manage the hazards on our projects. Hazards shall be minimized by ensuring that all jobs are well planned, workers are properly trained, and safe work practices and safe job procedures are followed.

All personnel are mandated to wear the appropriate PPE required by regulation at all times. This regularly includes head protection, foot protection, eye protection, hearing protection. Specialty PPE such as fall arrest protection, shall be used by properly trained personnel, where required. All PPE must meet or exceed the applicable current CSA standard(s) or legislated standard.


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Progressive Discipline Policy

The Priestly Demolition Inc. Progressive Discipline policy and supporting Performance Management standards define the pattern of progressive discipline used by the company for dealing with job-related behaviour that does not meet expected and communicated standards.

We recognize that people make mistakes and our employees may not always follow our policies closely. We want to give our employees a chance to correct their behavior, when possible, and assist them in that process. We also want to ensure that serious offenses are thoroughly investigated and addressed.

We will use the following process when applying discipline for the violation of company rules, standards, practices or procedures:

Verbal Counselling Session - This meeting is designed for you and your Manager to discuss the incident: the reasons for its occurrence and explore possible solutions

Written Warning Report - Provides a summary of the incident, a review of any verbal counselling meetings and an action plan with timelines and next steps.

Second and Final Written Warning Report - Provides a follow-up to the initial written warning, with strict action plan, timelines and further consequences.

Termination - Managers are required to work closely with the Human Resources Manager when planning any terminations

When an employee's misconduct or poor performance is sufficiently serious such that the employment relationship is irreparably damaged, the Company may terminate the employment relationship with cause.



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Investigation and Reporting Policy

Priestly Demolition Inc. requires all personnel (including employees, subcontractors and visitors) to report all accidents, injuries, exposures, and near misses as soon as possible after an occurrence. Incidents will be investigated in accordance with all applicable legislated requirements, and the results will form part of the continuous improvement process for the safety program.

Adherence to the procedures contained in the Incident Reporting and Investigation standard is mandatory. This policy and the supporting standard are consistent with the Company's values of Safety, Integrity, and Innovation.



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Return to Work and Re-employment Policy

Priestly Demolition Inc. recognizes that our employees are our most important assets. As such, we are committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace. The Return to Work and Re-employment (RTW) Policy, and the supporting RTW procedures, are designed to aid workers in safely returning to employment at the earliest possible date, following a work related injury or illness.

The primary goal of the Return to Work Policy and program is to return the worker to work that is both suitable and available. Suitable work is safe and productive, and consistent with the worker's functional abilities.

This policy is compliant with applicable WSIB (Ontario) guidelines and human rights legislation.



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Workplace Harassment Policy

Priestly Demolition Inc. (PDI) is committed to providing a work environment in which all workers are treated with respect and dignity. Workplace harassment will not be tolerated from any person in the **workplace including customers, consultants, contractors, clients, other employers, supervisors, workers and members of the public, as applicable**. This policy applies to workplace harassment and violence that can be perpetrated by and against people who are not employees of PDI.

Workplace harassment means engaging in a course of vexatious comment or conduct against a worker in a workplace that is known or ought reasonably to be known to be unwelcome or workplace sexual harassment. Workplace sexual harassment means:

- Engaging in a course of vexatious comment or conduct against a worker in a workplace because of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression, where the course of comment or conduct is known or ought reasonably to be known to be unwelcome, or
- Making a sexual solicitation or advance where the person making the solicitation or advance is in a position to confer, grant or deny a benefit or advancement to the worker and the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the solicitation or advance is unwelcome;

Reasonable action taken by the employer or supervisor relating to the management and direction of workers or the workplace is not workplace harassment.

Workers are encouraged to report any incidents of workplace harassment to their Supervisor/Manager, the Human Resources Manager, Senior Manager or Executive.

Management will investigate and deal with all complaints or incidents of workplace harassment in a fair, respectful and timely manner. Information provided about an incident or about a complaint will not be disclosed except as necessary to protect workers, to investigate the complaint or incident, to take corrective action or as otherwise required by law.

PDI, as the employer, will ensure this policy and the supporting program are implemented and maintained. All workers and supervisors will receive appropriate information and instruction on the contents of the policy and program.

Supervisors will adhere to this policy and the supporting program. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that measures and procedures are followed by workers and that workers have the information they need to protect themselves

Every worker must work in compliance with this policy and the supporting program. All workers are encouraged to raise any concerns about workplace harassment and to report any incidents or threats. Management pledges to investigate and deal with all incidents and complaints of workplace harassment in a fair and timely manner, respecting the privacy of all concerned as much as possible.

Managers, supervisors and workers will be held responsible by the employer for not following it. Workers are not to be penalized or disciplined for reporting an incident or for participating in an investigation involving workplace harassment.

If a worker needs further assistance, he or she may contact their **Supervisor/Manager, Union Representative, JHSC and Human Resources**.

Further details pertaining to this policy can be found in our Employee Handbook on the Employee Website, please refer to

Section 4 – Employee Rights.



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Workplace Violence Policy

The management of **Priestly Demolition Inc. (PDI)** is committed to the prevention of workplace violence and is ultimately responsible for worker health and safety. We will take whatever steps are reasonable to protect our workers from workplace violence from all sources.

Violent behavior in the workplace is unacceptable from anyone. The policy recognizes that all workers have a right to work in violence free environment and applies to all PDI employees (including managers, executives, agency employees, and contractors/consultants), vendors, customers, visitors, and the general public.

This policy applies to violence that can be perpetrated by and against people who are not employees of PDI. Everyone is expected to uphold this policy and to work together to prevent workplace violence.

There is a workplace violence program that implements this policy. It includes measures and procedures to protect workers from workplace violence, a means of summoning immediate assistance and a process for workers to report incidents, or raise concerns.

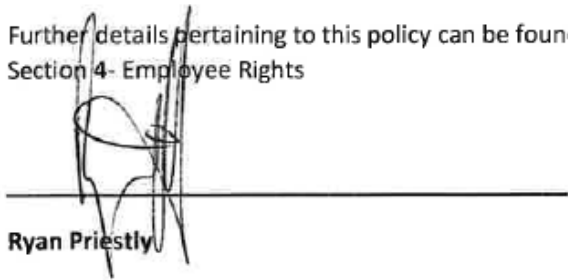
PDI, as the employer, will ensure this policy and the supporting program are implemented and maintained. All workers and supervisors will receive appropriate information and instruction on the contents of the policy and program.

Supervisors will adhere to this policy and the supporting program. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that measures and procedures are followed by workers and that workers have the information they need to protect themselves.

Every worker must work in compliant with this policy and the supporting program. All workers are encouraged to raise any concerns about workplace violence and to report any violent incidents or threats. Management pledges to investigate and deal with all incidents and complaints of workplace violence in a fair and timely manner, respecting the privacy of all concerned as much as possible.

If a worker needs further assistance, he or she may contact their **Supervisor/Manager, Union Representative, JHSC and Human Resources**.

Further details pertaining to this policy can be found in our Employee Handbook on the Employee Website, please refer to Section 4- Employee Rights



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Possession and Impairment Policy

To ensure a safe working environment for all employees and subcontractors with respect to potential effects of impairment on safety, performance and judgement. Alcohol, drugs, medications, as well as the impact of personal problems and fatigue can impact an employee's ability to perform their work in a safe and productive manner. The results of such impairments have been known to cause serious negative impacts on the health and safety of the employee and others. Priestly is committed to the health and safety of their workers, property/equipment, and the public at large, and has adopted this policy to communicate its expectations and guidelines surrounding substance use, misuse and abuse.

- All persons are expected to report for work fit for duty. Reporting for work impaired is prohibited, as is the use of impairing substances whilst at work, and therefore you cannot be impaired at work. Every employee and manager is expected to perform their job in a safe manner that is in all ways, consistent with established safe work practices, policies, and procedures. In addition, it is expected that employees will:
- Read, understand and accept their responsibilities as per this policy.
- Report fit for duty and remain fit for duty whilst on company business, property and/or on-call.
- Fit for duty means being able to safely and acceptably perform assigned duties without limitations or impairment due to fatigue or use/after effects of alcohol, illicit/illegal drugs, medication or other substances.
- Not enter or remain at the workplace whilst unfit for work, or impaired.
- Inform their Supervisor/Employer if they are not fit for work. Including taking prescribed medications or over the counter drugs which may cause drowsiness and/or may affect one's ability to perform work safely or productively.
- Not possess alcohol, cannabis or illicit/illegal drugs (including on your person, in personal effects or locker, etc.) during work, while on company property or a company worksite is strictly prohibited.
- Disclose to HR, their Manager, Senior Management and/or the Health & Safety department, any medication, suspected drug or alcohol or substance abuse disorder at the earliest opportunity.
- Request accommodation for a disability, including abuse disorder (dependency or impending dependency), at the earliest opportunity and to cooperate with the Employer during the accommodation procedural process.
- Follow appropriate treatment and monitoring program if a substance abuse problem arises; no employee with a dependency or addiction will be disciplined or involuntarily terminated because of their involvement in a rehabilitation effort or for voluntarily requesting rehabilitative assistance/support to overcome the dependency.
- Intervene, as appropriate, to encourage a co-worker to seek assistance before a substance problem impacts safety or performance.
- Accommodate Employees where required. Supervisors will coordinate efforts with HR and H&S to support Employees who voluntarily request assistance/support related to a disability/dependency affecting their ability to report/remain fit for duty.

This Policy is supported by Standard 014


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Environment Policy

Priestly Demolition Inc. is committed to reducing its impact on the environment. We will strive to improve our environmental performance over time and to initiate additional projects and activities that will further reduce our impacts on the environment.

Our commitment to the environment extends to our customers, our staff, and the community in which we operate. Senior Management is committed to:

- Comply with all applicable environmental regulations;
- Participate in the recycling of project materials and minimizing waste, to reduce impact on landfills and promote recovery of valuable resources;
- Prevent pollution whenever possible;
- Inform all of our staff on our environmental processes and empower them to contribute and participate;
- Communicate our environmental commitment and efforts to our customers, staff and our community; and
- Continually improve over time by striving to measure our environmental impacts and by setting goals to reduce these impacts each year.

Every employee and every contractor on Priestly Demolition premises is expected to follow this policy and to report any environmental concern to Priestly Demolition management. Managers are expected to take prompt action.

This policy will be reviewed annually by senior management at Priestly Demolition.


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1.2.3. Health & Safety Roles and Responsibilities

All employees have a role in ensuring a safe work environment at all of our workplaces. The following outlines the responsibilities of employees and visitors.

Senior Management

Senior management is responsible for, but not limited to to:

- Ensuring adequate resources and processes are in place;
- Ensuring HSE performance is a Key Performance Indicators (KPI) in performance reviews;
- Acknowledging and promoting continuous improvement of HSE;
- Reviewing and supporting the established HSE objectives and targets;
- Demonstrating leadership and being actively involved in incident/hazard reporting, investigation and management;
- Communicating HSE requirements and expectations to personnel, contractors and other relevant stakeholders; and
- Providing opportunities for the involvement of personnel and other stakeholders in activities designed to inspire improvements in HSE performance.

Line Management

Line management is responsible for, but not limited to:

- Implementing the HSE Management Program within their areas of responsibility;
- Ensuring effective compliance with the HSE Management Plan;
- Providing leadership to meet HSE requirements and expectations to achieve HSE objectives;
- Ensuring all personnel are adequately qualified, suitably trained, and have sufficient experience to perform work safely;
- Promoting HSE as an integral element of conducting business;
- Supporting a high level of HSE awareness; and
- Ensuring all reasonable measures are taken to prevent injuries and illnesses to personnel, including workers of contractors and members of the public exposed to worksite hazards under their control.

Foremen & Supervisors

Supervisory personnel are responsible for, but not limited to:

- Ensuring compliance with HSE policies, programs, standards, procedures, plans, and regulatory requirements as applicable;
- Ensuring all personnel are adequately qualified, suitably trained, and have sufficient experience to perform work safely;
- Ensuring management is promptly informed of actual and high potential severity incidents and near misses;
- Ensuring incidents are reported and investigated as required, and that corrective action is taken to prevent a recurrence;

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- Ensuring hazards are eliminated or adequately controlled to the extent reasonably practicable;
- Ensuring hazard assessments are conducted at all worksites;
- Monitoring the worksite and correcting any unsafe conditions or unsafe behaviours; and
- Ensuring personnel are trained in the correct use, care, limitations and assigned maintenance of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Health, Safety and Environment Personnel

Health, safety, and environment personnel provide expert advice regarding Company requirements and other recognized best practices in HSE. Specific responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring that the management team are aware of their responsibilities and their deliverables in terms of both work output and their personal behaviours;
- Providing timely advice to the management team regarding opportunities to achieve the highest standards of HSE;
- Developing and implementing initiatives to engage management, supervision and personnel in achieving the HSE vision;
- Demonstrating leadership and commitment to the achievement of HSE objectives and to the success of all Company / office HSE initiatives;
- Periodically reviewing and reporting on HSE performance in their area as required, to the responsible Manager and to the Company corporate HSE function;
- Encouraging management, supervision and others and recognize their contributions to the Health, Safety and Environmental performance;
- Actively promoting HSE excellence;
- Supporting a strong HSE culture;
- Coaching and correcting unsafe behaviour and correcting inappropriate HSE performance;
- Understanding and applying legislative HSE requirements;
- Having and applying a full working knowledge of all applicable HSE Management Systems;
- Consulting on and resolving HSE issues including supporting incident investigations, etc..;
- Recognizing and rewarding people who have positively affected HSE; and
- Generating contingency plans to respond to emergencies.

All Personnel

All personnel are responsible for, but not limited to:

- Actively supporting HSE excellence and the achievement of the HSE vision and a strong safety culture;
- Refusing to perform unsafe work or operate unsafe tools or equipment believed to be hazardous and reporting the refusal to perform unsafe work to the supervisor immediately;
- Taking reasonable care to protect the environment and the health and safety of themselves and others;
- Actively participating and cooperating in activities for the purpose of protecting the environment and the health and safety of personnel on all worksites;
- Complying with all HSE policies, programs, standards, procedures, and regulatory requirements;

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- Reporting all HSE incidents to their supervisor and participating in related incident investigations; and
- Reporting all unsafe conditions and potential hazards to their supervisor immediately.

Visitors

Visitors must immediately check-in immediately upon arrival at a site or office. Visitors are responsible for following the HSE requirements of the site and all instructions of the supervisor or personal escort while on any company workplace.

1.2.4. Health, Safety and Environmental Objectives

The objectives of the HSE management system are to keep us up to date with legal requirements as well as to encourage the continual improvement of our own performance. We therefore base our annual health, safety and environmental objectives on:

- Any new or revised health, safety or environmental legislation and/or authoritative guidance;
- Results of inspection monitoring during the previous year(s);
- Feedback from employees and other interested parties, such as clients;
- Accident and incident data compiled during the previous year(s);
- Training achievements during the previous year(s), and future training requirements;
- Results of performance indicators published for the previous year(s); and
- Results of audits and reviews of this HSE system during the previous year(s).

The annual objectives are supported by an action plan and communicated internally with our personnel.

1.2.5. Legal and Authoritative Guidance

Legal and authoritative guidance is identified by various means, including:

- Applicable regulatory agency instruction and guidelines in the jurisdiction in which we are operating
- Membership of associations and institutions;
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
- Infrastructure Health & Safety Association (IHSA)
- Professional and industry sector publications and periodicals.

Our health, safety and environmental managers / advisors define current and relevant legal and authoritative guidance for our business, using the above sources.

Applicable identified legal and authoritative guidance is used to establish, implement and maintain this HSE

System.

Applicable legislation is readily available at every workplace.

1.2.6. Health, Safety and Environmental Performance Indicators

Company senior management sets the appropriate company wide and project performance indicators based on our annual objectives and performance targets.

The HSE department reports to senior management on our overall HSE performance by providing both proactive and reactive HSE performance results in monthly updates and during the annual management review.

1.2.7. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment

The identification of hazards, including occupational health hazards, and evaluating the risk that these hazards pose in the workplace is a legal requirement and comprises a critical step in planning of all of our activities.

The results of risk assessments enable the organization to evaluate available risk reduction strategies and prioritize resources for effective risk management.

All HSE risks shall be managed using the Hierarchy of Controls (Figure 1.2.7a), to achieve a tolerable level of risk that has been reduced to **As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)**.

Personnel shall be advised of HSE risks and hazards that are present, together with the appropriate mitigation and control measures that are implemented. The company includes occupational health risks in all hazard assessments.

Detailed methods of undertaking, implementing, reviewing and revising risk assessments are contained in Hazard Identification and Risk Management standard in section 2.

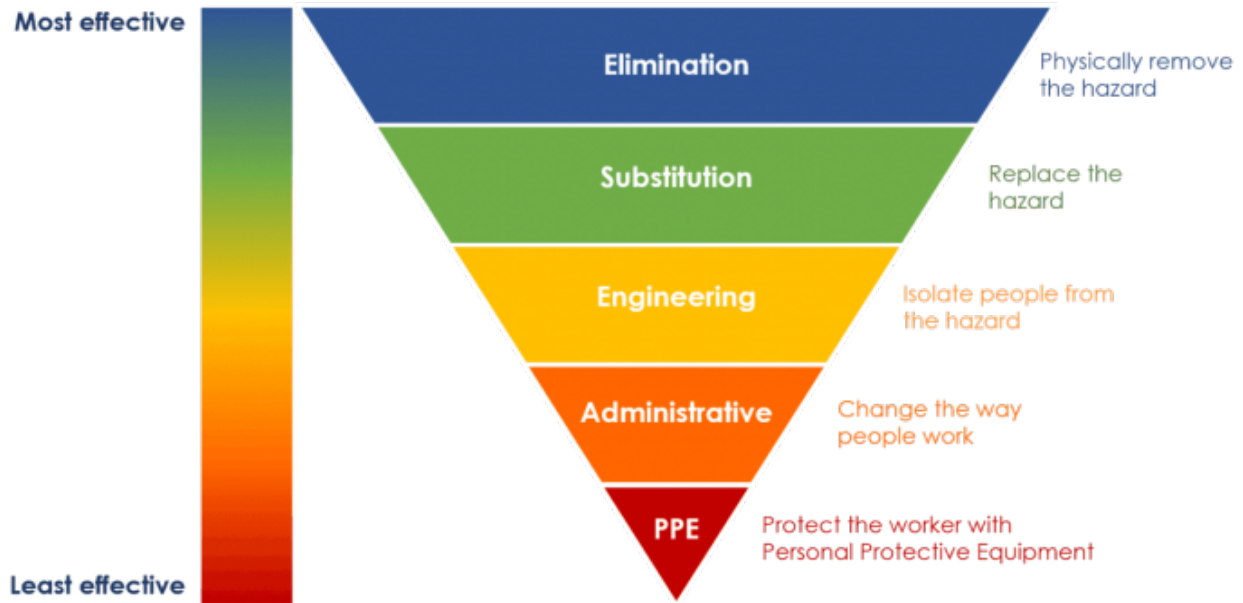


Figure 1.2.7a: Hierarchy of Controls

1.2.8. Project Health, Safety and Environment Plans

The project plans are 'live' management tools based on the identified risks relevant to a specific project.

Project plans contain:

- Scope of work
- Emergency response information
- Applicable SDS information
- Legal and regulatory information i.e. Form 100, WSIB poster etc.
- Details of the arrangements for controlling significant safety risks;
- Details of the arrangements for controlling significant health risks; and
- Details of the arrangements for controlling significant environmental risks

The applicable project manager is accountable for each developed plan with the assistance of the HSE department as required. The health, safety and environment plan will be available for review by the relevant client before work commences and throughout the project. Each plan is to be fully maintained, reviewed and revised on a periodic basis, to ensure it continues to address the activities and hazards presented at that specific project

1.3. Do: Implementation and Operation

1.3.1. Orientation

Every employee receives relevant health, safety and environmental orientation training as follows:

- Our employees (or agency and union employees) are provided with a scope-appropriate company induction, including the requirements of this HSE System, as part of our standardized onboarding process.
- Visitors to our offices are made aware of emergency procedures by reception and their host.

No person is to commence tasks on site or access an area unaccompanied by a fully inducted person without first receiving a full site-specific induction. Visitors to site are to receive a full induction, or a visitor's induction and supervised while on site.

Note: any agency or temporary personnel contracted to cover short term absences are to receive an appropriate site induction before commencing work and be supervised by site management.

1.3.2. Training, Awareness and Competence

It is essential that everyone who works under our control (including employees, agency or union workers and subcontractors) is competent to complete the duties that are assigned to them.

Field and office staff have varied training requirements and competency requirements. As a result, we have developed a training matrix, defining the general position requirements and project specific training requirements for our personnel.

Additional methods of determining HSE training requirements for individuals may include:

- Personal development reviews;
- Staff development programs;
- Career changes and opportunities;
- Task requirements;
- Health, safety and environment monitoring; and
- Recommendations from accident and incident data.

All employee's records of training, qualifications and memberships are held in our employee files under the control of our Human resources department. Access to these records is limited to the individual employees that the records relate to, and on an as required basis by management.

Our site management checks the competency and training records of personnel against project risks and

requirements before they commence work.

1.3.3. Daily Task Briefings

Site workers receive a task briefing to explain the specific hazards, risks and control measures identified by the Crew Acknowledgement of Safety Requirements (CARS) tool.

The briefing takes place:

- Before the task commences;
- Before changes to the method of work are implemented; and
- Before any new personnel or persons previously absent from work are permitted to carry out the task (e.g. people returning from holiday or sickness).

The CARS tool also incorporates a “toolbox” meeting component, which documents attendance and any safety information or topics discussed in addition to the review of the activities, hazards and required control measures for the activities being executed.

1.3.4. Hazard Identification

Observed hazards should first be addressed by the observer on a ‘see and fix’ basis, provided that they are capable and competent to do so. If the observer of the hazard cannot rectify the hazard, then they should report the hazard to their supervisor. The safety observation tool is available to all personnel.

1.3.5. Weekly Site Safety Meetings

Projects with a field component lasting longer than one week will hold a site safety meeting on a weekly basis. The content and attendance will be recorded and form part of the project files.

1.3.6. Participation and Consultation

We consider the knowledge and experience of everyone involved in our business to be a significant key to managing health, safety and environmental risks. Individuals at all levels, including agency workers and those of subcontractors are encouraged to participate in the process.

1.3.7. Communication and Information

All employees, especially those in managerial and supervisory roles, are required to provide a positive example in communicating the requirements of this HSE System. As part of our HSE culture, formal meetings start with a safety moment. Meeting participants are either rotated or randomly encouraged to share experiences and observations regarding HSE either at home or work. The intent is to focus on our values and ensuring HSE is incorporated into our daily business operations. Customers and visitors will be encouraged to participate.

Effective communication is achieved through many methods including visual, verbal and written.

Examples of verbal communications include, but are not limited to:

- one-on-one conversations between different parties, at and between all levels;
- monitoring by health, safety and environmental managers / advisors;
- site visits by Project Managers and senior management;
- office and construction site health, safety and environmental committee meetings (Joint Health & Safety Committee, for example);
- business management meetings;
- management meetings; and
- Health, safety and environmental manager / advisor meetings.

Examples of written (or electronic) communications may include:

- our business management system;
- this HSE System;
- legal posters;
- notices, posters, newsletters, alerts and other health, safety and environmental announcements posted on “ safety boards”;
- signage;
- risk assessments and method statements;
- push notifications on cell phones;
- health, safety and environmental plans;
- site health, safety and environmental booklets; and
- Employee website.

Other forms of communication

- visitor information;
- monitoring reports;
- audit reports;
- business plans; and
- Performance programs.

1.3.8. Joint Health and Safety Committees

Through the Joint Health and Safety Committee (JHSC), or in the case of a workplace with less than 20 personnel a Health & Safety Representative, all personnel have representation on matters that may affect their health and safety, or may have an environmental impact. The committee also acts as a sounding board for employee concerns and suggestions.

JHSC meetings are scheduled and occur on a minimum quarterly basis and the meeting minutes are posted to the Health and Safety board. The Joint Health & safety committee standard in Section 2 details all the expectations of the JHSC and their roles within the company.

1.3.9. Preventative Maintenance

A comprehensive program is in place to ensure that all equipment used by the company is maintained in accordance with applicable OEM and regulatory standards.

Every piece of equipment is identified with a distinct unit number. The required maintenance status of each piece of equipment (where applicable or as prescribed by the OEM or regulation) is then identified and tracked.

1.3.10. Contractor Selection

Our procurement management processes ensures that consultants, subcontractors, etc. are assessed for competence, including health, safety and environmental management competence.

A pre-qualification selection process is completed evaluating all aspect of a potential contractor including historical HSE performance before they are eligible to perform work

1.3.11. Emergency Response

The arrangements for emergency planning and procedures for sites and offices are documented in the applicable local health, safety and environmental plans. In the case where we are not the constructor we will work with the constructor to utilize established processes.

The following emergency issues are addressed in the plans – based on project scope and identified hazards / risks:

- Spillage or release containment procedures
- First aid requirements
- Access and egress from height, below ground level, or a confined space (if required)
- Access and remove injured, ill or trapped person
- Nearest medical facilities and transport requirements

Emergency procedures are reviewed periodically to ensure they reflect ongoing project conditions, but may also be reviewed after any practice drill(s) or real emergency, to address any lessons learned or any procedural inadequacies identified.

Subcontractors are also required to identify their own emergency planning and procedures prior to the commencement of their work. These requirements are to be initially identified in subcontractor's task risks assessments and work plans.

All employees are to be informed of the emergency procedures at their place of work, and given instructions on what to do in the event of an emergency. This is achieved through the new employee orientation and any site specific orientations.

1.3.12. Managing Changes

The organization considers hazards and potential risks associated with new processes or operations at all project stages as well as changes in the organization, existing operations, products, services or suppliers.

The following are examples of conditions that trigger management of a process change:

- New or modified technology (including software), equipment, facilities or work environment
- New or revised procedures, work practices, design specification or standard
- Significant changes to the company's organizational structure and staffing, including the use of contractors
- Modifications to health and safety devices and equipment or controls.

The content of completed local / project records, e.g. risk assessments, health, safety and environmental plans, may be modified due to client requirements. It is acceptable to use client based material (i.e. onsite processes or procedures, forms or similar documents) as long as a review has been completed to ensure that these documents meet or exceed our existing internal standard(s).

Project level changes to documentation must be approved by the project manager. These locally controlled documents do not form part of the HSE System but are part of the project management files for that specific project. Changes are then be communicated to all relevant personnel as applicable throughout the project lifecycle

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1.4. Check

1.4.1. Training Effectiveness

Checks on the effectiveness of training may be analyzed by training course assessment forms and/or 'on-the-job' monitoring to determine if competency has been attained and maintained.

1.4.2. Internal Inspections

Inspections of site conditions are performed by applicable supervisors, project management and HSE personnel, taking into account the applicable risks at the workplace, at the time of inspection. Occasionally, external inspection resources may be used to cover for holidays, illness, etc.

1.4.3. External Inspections

All external inspections are to be recorded to provide a record of the date, inspector, methods, location and findings/ results of the inspection Types of external inspections to be recorded include:

- Client / owner HSE Team inspections;
- Client / owner Project Manager inspections;
- Fire Services inspections;
- Ministry of Labor (OHS) or Ministry of Environment (Abatement or Enforcement) inspections
- COR Audits provincial audits equivalent to COR
- TSSA

Records are kept on the office / onsite and recorded. Instructions on what and how to record inspections are detailed in S.02 Workplace Inspection Standard.

1.4.4. Internal Audits

Internal audits are performed by personnel who have specialist skills in the auditing process. The audits are required to evaluate compliance with issues such as:

- Follow up actions from earlier inspections and audits;
- Compliance with defined parts of this HSE system;
- Compliance of this HSE system with legal requirements and best practice;

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- Compliance with learning requirements for individuals, with the company training matrix
- Filing of records in compliance with requirements;
- Verifying that responsibilities are carried out;

Results of all internal audits are presented in the form of a written report. Management responsible for the areas audited shall review, agree and correct deficiencies revealed by audits, and inform senior leadership of the progress and outcomes. Management may instruct additional audits.

1.4.5. External Audits

External audits may be carried out:

- To meet statutory requirements, e.g. By fire services or local authority;
- By clients in accordance with contractual obligations;
- By certification bodies; or
- By external consultants called upon to provide specific advice.

The results of external audits are to be discussed at senior management level and, if required, an action plan is developed to implement any corrective actions.

1.4.6. Types of Monitoring

Informal monitoring is an ongoing requirement of our management personnel.

Formal monitoring is carried out on a:

- Time related basis; or
- More frequently if risks are high; or
- Level of implementation are below the required standards.

Monitoring of low risk activities are given less priority than high and medium risk activities.

1.4.7. Proactive Performance Monitoring

Proactive reporting is a key component in ensuring the health and safety of our workforce and is a key indicator of the overall performance of individuals, projects and the company as a whole. Examples of proactive safety activities include:

- First aid reports
- Near miss report

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- Hazard identification
- Safety observations
- Safety suggestions
- Positive safety contributions
- Documented conversations regarding health & safety at all levels

Proactive indicators are tracked and are included in the overall performance results of projects and the company as a whole. The forms to record the proactive safety activities are available in section 4.

1.4.8. Reactive Performance Monitoring

Data for reactive performance monitoring is contained in the electronic reporting system and includes the measurement of:

- Non-conformance with safety standards, practices or procedures
- Occupational illness,
- Accident and incidents,
- Environmental incidents,
- Vehicle incidents.

1.4.9. Non-conformance and Observations

Any deviation from agreed standards and specific work practices, instructions or regulations that could directly or indirectly lead to injury, illness, property damage or impact on the environment is classed as a non-conformance.

Day-to-day observations may raise non-conformance issues that require corrective actions. Non-conformances are also recorded during the planned proactive performance monitoring.

External inspections and internal / external audits may also identify non-conformances that require corrective actions

1.4.10. Accidents and Incidents

The primary purpose of reporting and recording of all incidents is to identify and provide open, honest and comprehensive information on the immediate and underlying causes, so that any necessary actions can be taken to reduce the risk of reoccurrence. All accidents and incidents are to be reported in a timely matter, with the notification period and level of investigation corresponding to the level of actual severity or

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potential severity. The process for reporting accidents through line management and to top management level, and to the enforcing authorities is clearly defined in the standard in S.01 – Incident and accident reporting. Reportable incidents are as follows:

- Near Miss;
- Minor injury (no first aid);
- First aid (minor with injury);
- Medical Aid;
- Occupational disease;
- Modified Duties;
- Lost time;
- Fatality;
- Environmental incident;
- Third party incident;
- Vehicle Incident;
- Property damage.
-

1.4.11. Statistics

HSE data collected is used to provide measurements for the business, and each project. Measurements may include:

- Accident frequency rates per 200,000 hours worked;
- Collective injury and incident types;
- Provincial compensation plan statistics
- Number of days lost due to injury or work-related ill health.

The HSE department will provide feedback on any specific requirements to prioritize improvements to the senior leadership team.

1.4.12. Control of Documents and Data

All our employees can access the HSE System from any office or project site via portable electronic devices, subject to connectivity. Information or documents contained in the HSE System can also be printed for use.

Completed HSE System online documents, e.g. risk assessments, method statements, health and safety plans, etc. are controlled electronically while hard copies are controlled at the local level.

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Printed copies of the manual are considered uncontrolled, and the latest version of all the HSE program, including this manual, will always reside on the corporate intranet, accessible by all employees.

1.4.13. Archiving Documents

The archiving of completed documents, forms, etc. is essential for possible future retrieval. Online documents are automatically archived electronically, while hard copy documentation will need to be added to the archive manually.

All documents are to be legible, identifiable and traceable to the activities involved so that retrieval from archive is simple to achieve.

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1.5. Act

1.5.1. Corrective Actions

All incidents are reviewed by the operations management team on a regular basis with applicable project management personnel. The review will look at the adequacy of the investigation, identification of root causes and ensure identified corrective actions address the identified cause(s).

Following the identification of non-conformances, suitable corrective actions are implemented. It will be possible to correct some non-conformances immediately; others will require longer-term activity to complete appropriate remedial actions.

Continued failure to action recorded or observed non-conformances, especially those that are considered high risk or may otherwise lead to injury / incident or attract regulatory action are subject to formal, escalation to leadership to ensure resolution and correction. If the non-conformances show deficiencies in any section of this HSE System, the company management of change processes will be followed.

1.5.2. Disciplinary Actions

Formal disciplinary actions may result if anyone blatantly or continually breaches the requirements of the HSE System or related processes such as risk assessments, standards, practices or health, safety and environmental plans.

The progressive disciplinary policy is contained at the beginning of this section.

1.5.3. Program Review and Continuous Improvement

A formal management review of this HSE System takes place at least annually, (content as identified in the annual review policy and supporting standard) or sooner if:

- New / revised legislation is to be enforced;
- New / revised authoritative guidance is published;
- Monitoring / auditing reveals significant deficiencies; and/or
- Reported or observed deficiencies in our policies, practices or procedures.

We are dedicated to the continuous improvement of our health, safety and environmental performance. Constructive comments from any of our employees, clients, designers, external auditors or subcontractors regarding this HSE System are encouraged. Comments and suggestions should be sent to the HSE team for

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review and consideration.

All suggestions and items noted in the management review, will form the basis of the upcoming year's safety objectives and targets.

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Section 2: Corporate Standards

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The following standards are found in this section:

- Standard 001, Incident Reporting and Investigation
- Standard 002, Workplace Inspection
- Standard 003, Personal Protective Equipment
- Standard 004, Joint Health & Safety Committee
- Standard 005, First Aid
- Standard 006, Safety Performance & Measurement
- Standard 007, Annual Management Review
- Standard 008, Hazard Management
- Standard 009, Subcontractors
- Standard 010, Return to Work and Re-employment
- Standard 011, Performance Management
- Standard 012, WHMIS 2018 (GHS)
- Standard 013, Safety Orientation & Training

Incident and Accident Reporting

Standard 001



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the reporting and investigation of work related incidents

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Reporting & notification

- a. All personnel should immediately report all incidents to their foreman or supervisor. Examples of incidents that **MUST** be reported include:
 - Near misses
 - Any personal injury/illness/harm regardless of severity and any subsequent treatment if required (First aid treatment, Medical visits / medical treatment)
 - Property damage
 - Fire
 - Environmental impacts
 - Violence or harassment
- b. Upon being notified of an incident, the foreman or supervisor must:
 - ensure first aid treatment is provided, as required.
 - where immediate medical attention is required, the supervisor/ foreman, or a person appointed by the supervisor, must accompany the injured worker to the hospital or to a health professional.
 - Inform the Project Manager, Superintendent and Health and Safety team immediately of all accidents/ incidents in a timely manner.
 - This may be accomplished through an electronic notification process.
 - Depending on contract and client requirements, timely reporting to the client may also be required.

Incident and Accident Reporting

Standard 001



4.2 Reporting to external agencies

- a. Designated injuries and incidents must be reported to provincial health and safety regulators in the prescribed manner and timelines. Only senior company leadership, in consultation with the Safety department, may decide and authorize a decision to report to external third parties. It is therefore critical that the notification process is initiated as soon as practicable, after an incident occurs.
- b. In Ontario:
 - i. If a person is killed or critically injured from any cause at a workplace, the constructor, if any, and the employer shall notify an inspector, and the committee, health and safety representative and trade union, if any, immediately of the occurrence by telephone or other direct means and the employer shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence, send to a Director a written report of the circumstances of the occurrence containing such information and particulars as the regulations prescribe Investigation.
 - ii. If a person is disabled from performing his or her usual work or requires medical attention because of an accident, explosion, fire or incident of workplace violence at a workplace, but no person dies or is critically injured because of that occurrence, the employer shall, within four days of the occurrence, give written notice of the occurrence containing the prescribed information and particulars to the JHSC committee, the health and safety representative and the trade union, if any and The Director, if an inspector requires notification of the Director
 - iii. If an employer is advised by or on behalf of a worker that the worker has an occupational illness or that a claim in respect of an occupational illness has been filed with the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board by or on behalf of the worker, the employer shall give notice in writing, within four days of being so advised, to a Director, to the committee or a health and safety representative and to the trade union, if any, containing such information and particulars as are prescribed
 - iv. If an accident, premature or unexpected explosion, fire, flood or inrush of water, failure of any equipment, machine, device, article or thing, cave-in, subsidence, rockburst, or other prescribed incident occurs at a project site, mine, mining plant or other prescribed location, the company shall, within two days after the occurrence, give notice in writing with the prescribed information and particulars, to the committee, health and safety representative and trade union, if any; and to a Director. Prescribed incidents include:
 - A worker falling a vertical distance of three metres or more.
 - A worker falling and having the fall arrested by a fall arrest system other than a fall restricting system.
 - A worker becoming unconscious for any reason.
 - Accidental contact by a worker or by a worker's tool or equipment with energized electrical equipment, installations or conductors.
 - Accidental contact by a crane, similar hoisting device, backhoe, power shovel or other vehicle or equipment or its load with an energized electrical conductor rated at more than 750 volts.
 - Structural failure of all or part of false work designed by, or required by Regulation to be designed by, a professional engineer.
 - Structural failure of a principal supporting member, including a column, beam, wall or truss, of a structure.
 - Failure of all or part of the structural supports of a scaffold.
 - Structural failure of all or part of an earth- or water-retaining structure, including a failure of the temporary or permanent supports for a shaft, tunnel, caisson, cofferdam or trench.
 - Failure of a wall of an excavation or of similar earthwork with respect to which a professional engineer has given a written opinion that the stability of the wall is such that no worker will be endangered by it.
 - Overturning or the structural failure of all or part of a crane or similar hoisting device.
- c. Where an accident results in a fatality or a worker is critically injured at a workplace, no person shall interfere with, disturb, destroy, alter or carry away any wreckage, article or thing at the scene of or connected with the occurrence until permission so to do has been given by an inspector, except for the purpose of,
 - i. saving life or relieving human suffering;
 - ii. maintaining an essential public utility service or a public transportation system; or

Incident and Accident Reporting

Standard 001



- iii. preventing unnecessary damage to equipment or other property

4.3 Investigation

- a. The project manager is responsible to ensure that an investigation, appropriate to the actual or potential severity, of an incident/accident is completed and documented using the company provided tool/form.
- b. It is a project management responsibility to perform the investigation. The health and safety department is available to provide guidance and technical assistance, as required.
- c. Depending on the severity or complexity of an investigation, consultants and technical experts may also be invited to participate.
- d. All members of the investigation team shall be suitably trained.
- e. As required by local legislative requirements, JHSC member(s) / safety representatives should notified and/or involved in the investigation of designated accident or incidents.
- f. The internal "Near Miss and Incident Report" should be completed within 48 hours of the occurrence. This may be an interim report for incidents that are technically complex.
- g. Investigations must identify contributing factors and the root cause(s) and identify all required actions to prevent a reoccurrence.

4.4 Corrective and preventative actions

- a. Appropriate corrective and preventative actions must be identified.
- b. Corrective actions must address the identified root causes(s) in the investigation
- c. Corrective actions must be tracked to completion.

4.5 Communication

- a. Following the completion of an investigation, appropriate investigation results along with any identified preventative and corrective actions should be shared on the site. This may be part of the daily briefing or weekly site safety meetings.
- b. Depending on the actual or potential severity of an incident, a formal hazard alert identifying not only the incident, but also the appropriate preventative and corrective actions required, may be developed and shared with appropriate personnel on the site and across the company.

4.6 Management review

- a. Senior management will review all incident investigations to check for thoroughness and confirmation of the completion and effectiveness of all required corrective actions, prior to the incident being "closed".
- b. The overall effectiveness of this standard should form a part of the annual review performed by senior management.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- a. Return to Work Program
- b. Violence and Harassment standard

Incident and Accident Reporting

Standard 001



6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Incident and Investigation Policy
- b. Near Miss and Incident Report
- c. Treatment Memorandum Form
- d. Employee Report of Accident Facts

7. DEFINITIONS

Near miss	an unexpected event which could have resulted in an accident
Accident	An unexpected event which results in injury to people or damage to property or environment
Critical injury	means an injury of a serious nature that, <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) places life in jeopardy,(b) produces unconsciousness,(c) results in substantial loss of blood,(d) involves the fracture of a leg or arm but not a finger or toe,(e) involves the amputation of a leg, arm, hand or foot but not a finger or toe,(f) consists of burns to a major portion of the body, or(g) causes the loss of sight in an eye.

Workplace Inspection

Standard 002



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the inspection of the workplace and the equipment maintained therein.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company operations (i.e. office, yard, shop, and projects), and all personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Frequency

- a. All legislative requirements for the frequency of inspections shall be adhered to as a minimum.
 - i. In Ontario this means: A supervisor or a competent person appointed by the supervisor shall inspect all machinery and equipment, including fire extinguishing equipment, magazines, electrical installations, communication systems, sanitation and medical facilities, buildings and other structures, temporary supports and means of access and egress at the project to ensure that they do not endanger any worker.
- b. An inspection is required of all projects sites, if the constructor, on a weekly basis.
- c. Inspections will be conducted on a regular basis for office facilities.
- d. All vehicles, machines, tools and equipment shall be used / inspected in accordance with any operating manuals issued by the manufacturers
- e. All mechanically-powered vehicles, machines, tools and equipment rated at greater than 10 horsepower shall be inspected by a competent worker to determine whether they can handle their rated capacity and to identify any defects or hazardous conditions
 - i. The inspections shall be performed before the vehicles, machines, tools or equipment are first used at the project and thereafter at least once a year or more frequently as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.2 Responsibilities

- a. Foremen / supervisors, or designates, shall ensure the completion of the required inspection in 4.1(a) of their worksite
 - i. It is encouraged that workers are involved, whenever possible, with these inspections
 - ii. This inspection could be in addition to the inspection conducted by the JHSC.
- b. In the office environment, the inspections may be done by the health and safety committee or by other personnel assigned.

Workplace Inspection

Standard 002



- c. Personnel operating vehicles machines, tools or equipment listed in 4.1 (e) are responsible to ensure that the inspections are completed at the proper frequency.

4.3 Findings and reports

- a. Any deficiencies found during inspections should be identified on the applicable inspection report form.
- b. The form should then be sent to the appropriate manager. In the case of an electronic form submission, the proper distribution is automatic upon submission of a completed form.
- c. An inspection shall not be considered “closed” until all deficient items have been addressed and documented.

4.4 Results

- a. Where practicable, the results of inspections will be posted in prominent areas that are relevant to the area being inspected.
- b. Results of inspections may also be communicated to workers via daily task briefings or weekly project safety meetings.
- c. Inspection records may also be readily available on the company intranet.
- d. Records of inspections are also shared with the joint health and safety committee, as applicable.
- e. Results of inspections are shared with senior management on as required to ensure thoroughness and completion. Senior management will ensure that resources are assigned, as required, to address any deficiencies outstanding.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- a. Operator manual(s)

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. O. Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Office inspection form
- b. Shop inspection form
- c. Warehouse inspection form
- d. Daily, equipment specific, inspection forms

7. DEFINITIONS

Should	A requirement.
Vehicle	means a vehicle propelled by mechanical power and includes a trailer, a traction engine and a road-building machine;

Personal Protective Equipment

Standard 003



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the selection of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Minimum requirements

- a. The minimum requirements for PPE on any project site are:
 - i. Hard hat – CSA Z94.1 Class 1 Type E
 - ii. Safety footwear – CSA standard Z195 (Green triangle - Sole puncture protection with a Grade 1 protective toe)
 - iii. Safety glasses (CSA Z94.3)
 - iv. Long pants
 - v. Shirt with sleeves (t-shirts acceptable)
- b. Workers shall be trained on the selection, use and care of PPE, as appropriate.

4.2 General PPE Selection Guidelines

- a. The selection of PPE on a site-specific basis, should take into account the following:
 - i. Review of the applicable SDS' to determine the specific hazards and recommended control measures of onsite controlled substances
 - ii. Review of any applicable hazard assessments i.e. JSA/JHA, CARS etc.
 - iii. Review of applicable legislation
 - iv. Review of applicable work practices and procedures for required PPE

4.3 Head Protection

- a. A worker exposed to hazards to their head shall wear head protection appropriate to the circumstances.
- b. Types of hard hats

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- i. Z94.1-05: Class E, Type 1
- ii. Z94.1-05: Class E, Type 2 (Note: CSA Type 2 is recommended for construction work because it provides extra protection against side impact.)
- C. Use and care
 - i. Always consult the manufacturer's instructions for use and care instructions of your hard hat.
 - ii. Inspect the shell, suspension, and liner every day before you use it.
 - iii. Look for cracks, dents, cuts, or gouges.
 - iv. If a hard hat is struck by an object, do not keep using it.
 - v. Don't store your hard hat in direct sunlight—it will age quicker and can become brittle.
 - vi. Clean the shell, suspension, and liner regularly with mild soap and water.
 - vii. Never alter your hard hat by painting it, making holes in it, etc.
 - viii. Don't carry things inside your hard hat.
 - ix. Check the service life of your hard hat by contacting the manufacturer or reading the manufacturer's instructions.

4.4 Foot Protection

- a. A worker exposed to the hazard of foot injury shall wear foot protection appropriate in the circumstances.
- b. When worn properly, a CSA-certified Grade 1 work boot meets the requirements of the regulation.
 - i. Grade 1 offers the highest protection and is the only one allowed in construction. In a Grade 1 boot, a steel toe protects against falling objects while a steel insole prevents punctures to the bottom of the foot.
 - ii. A green triangular patch containing the CSA logo on the outside of the boot
 - iii. A green label indicating Grade 1 protection on the inside of the boot
 - iv. Grade 1 work boots are also available with metatarsal and dielectric protection
- C. Use and care
 - i. Clean your work boots regularly and check them for damage and wear and tear.
 - ii. Defective or worn out footwear will no longer protect your feet properly and must be replaced.

4.5 Hearing Protection

- a. For hearing protection consider the level of noise that needs to be filtered out - and what level needs to be kept in.
- b. Normal conversation is about 60 dB, and sounds of 85 dB and higher are harmful, depending on the length of exposure.
- c. Both earplugs and earmuffs offer hearing protection
- d. Combining the two levels of protection will provide additional protection.
 - i. The Noise Reduction Rating or (NRR) for earplugs is between 22 and 33 dB (decibels) while the NRR for ear muffs is between 20 and 30 dB A basic formula for figuring out how much hearing protection your device offers is as follows: $([NRR \text{ in dB}] - 7) / 2 = \text{sound level reduction}$.

4.6 Eye & Face Protection

- a. Where a worker is exposed to flying objects, fragments, or particles safety glasses with side shields or goggles must be worn.
- b. Secondary protective devices such as face shields are required in conjunction with primary protective devices during severe exposure to impact hazards.
 - i. Safety Glasses: Primary protectors intended to shield the eyes from a variety of impact hazards
 - ii. Safety Goggles: Primary protectors intended to shield the eyes against flying fragments, objects, large chips, and particles.
 - iii. Face Shields: Secondary protectors intended to protect the entire face against exposure to impact hazards.

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4.7 Hand Protection

- a. Gloves are often relied upon to prevent cuts, abrasions, burns, and skin contact with chemicals that are capable of causing local or systemic effects following dermal exposure.
- b. No glove can provide protection against all potential hand hazards, and commonly available glove materials provide only limited protection against many chemicals. Therefore, it is important to select the most appropriate glove for a particular application and to determine how long it can be worn, and whether it can be reused.
- c. It is important to know the performance characteristics of gloves relative to the specific hazard anticipated; e.g., chemical hazards, cut hazards, flame hazards, etc.
- d. Determine the degree of dexterity required, the duration, frequency, and degree of exposure of the hazard, and the physical stresses that will be applied.
- e. With respect to selection of gloves for protection against chemical hazards:
 - i. The toxic properties of the chemical(s) must be determined; in particular, the ability of the chemical to cause local effects on the skin and/or to pass through the skin and cause systemic effects;
 - ii. Generally, any "chemical resistant" glove can be used for dry powders;
 - iii. For mixtures and formulated products (unless specific test data are available), a glove should be selected on the basis of the chemical component with the shortest breakthrough time, since it is possible for solvents to carry active ingredients through polymeric materials; and,
 - iv. Employees must be able to remove the gloves in such a manner as to prevent skin contamination

4.8 Specialized PPE

- a. Selecting the right fall arrest equipment is of vital importance when working from an elevated position in order to prevent serious injury or even death.
- b. There are three key components of a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS), which must be in place and properly used to provide maximum worker protection – a harness, a connection, and an anchor/anchorage point..
- c. When selecting the right harness, wearer's must choose a harness that is designed for a specific application.
 - i. Each harness is engineered with a series of unique components, including different types of webbing, side, rear and frontal D-rings and lanyard rings, and provides a safety solution that closely matches the work environment
 - ii. It is also important to ensure that the harness fits well, and that the shoulder, waist and legs straps are adjusted.
- d. The connection component of a fall arrest system acts to reduce the force of a sustained fall, when used in conjunction with a full body harness and suitable anchorage. Workers should always check the recommended connection component.
 - i. There are a number of connector choices available to workers including lanyards and fall arrestors, and when choosing the correct connection.
 - ii. It is important to consider the fall clearance distance, as well as the work application.
- e. When attached to a suitable anchorage point, the anchorage connector completes the workers fall arrest system.
 - i. The best harness with the best lanyard cannot arrest a fall if an unsuitable anchorage is selected.
 - ii. An anchorage must support 15kN for a single tie-off for one individual, and in all cases, the anchorage point selected must allow for minimum free fall clearances.
 - iii. An anchorage should also be positioned directly overhead whenever possible to avoid the pendulum effect which can cause a worker to swing as they fall, creating the potential for injury.
 - iv. An anchorage should be selected based on how a rescue would be performed
- f. Fall protection equipment maintenance and inspection is an essential part of safety when working at height. Follow these simple steps as part of the routine to ensure that harnesses and lanyards offer optimal protection:
 - i. All harnesses and lanyards must be inspected before use. Users need to check and ensure that all labels, harness serial numbers, inspection and withdrawal dates are legible. It is also important to check that the safety standard certification mark is visible.

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- ii. Inspect the harness and lanyard webbing for any cuts, tears, holes, excessive stretching or abrasion damage. Depending on the type of industry, harnesses can be exposed to heat, corrosives and even hardware, which can compromise the integrity of the webbing.
- iii. Examine all the harness and lanyard hardware and check for corrosion, deformation or excessive movement. Buckle adjusters, D-rings, and Snap Hooks should be free from dirt and damage. If any of the hardware exhibits excessive wear and tear – replace it immediately.
- iv. Ropes should be checked for cuts, abrasion or fraying, as well as cracked or broken thimbles. If damage to the rope is visible, remove the rope from service and document.
- v. Check all the sewing on the harness and lanyard to ensure that there are no broken, cut or worn threads. It is also important to look out for any damaged or weakened threads as a result of damage through exposure or deterioration. If there are any visible unauthorized repairs, remove the equipment from service immediately
- g. Basic care of the safety equipment will not only prolong its durable life, but will also contribute towards the performance of its vital safety functions.
 - i. The most effective way of cleaning a harness or lanyard is to first wipe the surface with a damp sponge, before working up a lather using a mild solution of water and dishwashing liquid. Rinse the equipment in lukewarm water, and hang freely to dry away from excessive heat.
 - ii. To avoid unnecessary damage and deterioration to harness and lanyards as a result of exposure to heat, corrosive or sharp edges, as well as UV or other factors

4.9 Respirators

- a. Respirators should not be the first choice for respiratory protection in workplaces.
 - i. Respiratory hazards should first be attempted to be controlled using ventilation. Where ventilation is not practicable, workers potentially exposed to airborne contaminants must wear respiratory protective device
- b. Employees required to use respiratory protective equipment shall be trained on the proper selection, care and use.
- c. Respirator Selection
 - i. In order to select the proper respirator for a particular job, it is necessary to know and understand:
 - o The characteristics of the contaminant(s) the anticipated exposure conditions
 - o The performance limitations of the equipment
 - o Any legislation that applies
 - o Facial hair and deep facial scars can interfere with the seal between respirator and face.
 - ii. Respirators should only be selected by someone who understands all of these factors.
 - iii. Before using or handling a hazardous product, consult the safety data sheet (SDS) for the type of respiratory protection required.
 - iv. Under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS), an SDS must be available for every hazardous product.
- d. The two main types are air-purifying respirators (APRs) and supplied-air respirators (SARs).
- e. Supplied-air respirators (SARs) supply clean air from a compressed air tank or through an airline.
 - i. This air is not from the workroom area.
 - ii. The air supplied in tanks or from compressors must meet certain standards for purity and moisture content (e.g., CSA Standard Z180.1): Compressed Breathing Air and Systems).
- f. Supplied-air respirators may have either tight-fitting or loose-fitting respiratory inlets.
 - i. Respirators with tight-fitting respiratory inlets have half or full-face pieces. Types with loose-fitting respiratory inlets can be hoods or helmets that cover the head and neck, or loose-fitting face pieces with rubber or fabric side shields. These are supplied with air through airlines.
 - ii. Examples of these classes of respirators include:
 - Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)
 - Airline supplied-air respirators
 - Protective suits that totally encapsulate the wearer's body and incorporate a life-support system

Personal Protective Equipment

Standard 003



- g. There are some combinations of airline respirators and SCBAs that allow workers to work for extended periods in oxygen-deficient areas or where there are airborne toxic contaminants.
 - i. The auxiliary or backup SCBA source allows the worker to escape with an emergency source of air if the airline source fails.
- h. Air-purifying respirators can remove contaminants in the air that you breathe by filtering out particulates (e.g., dusts, metal fumes, mists, etc.). Some APRs purify air by adsorbing gases or vapours on a sorbent (adsorbing material) in a cartridge or canister. They are tight fitting and are available in several forms and function types:
 - i. Mouth bit respirator (fits in the mouth and comes with a nose clip to hold nostrils closed - for escape purposes only)
 - ii. Quarter-mask (covering the nose and mouth)
 - iii. Half-face mask (covering the face from the nose to below the chin)
 - iv. Full face piece (covering the face from above the eyes to below the chin) Respirators with a full face piece also protect the eyes from exposure to irritating chemicals.
 - v. Particulate respirators (also called dust, fume, and mist respirators or masks)
 - vi. Chemical cartridge respirators that can have a combination of chemical cartridges, along with a dust pre-filter. This combination provides protection against different kinds of contaminants in the air
 - vii. Gas masks (contain more adsorbent than cartridge-type respirators and can provide a higher level of protection than chemical cartridge respirators)
 - viii. Powered air-purifying respirators (PAPRs)
- i. Since filters capture particles, caution must be exercised to always check that these filters are not clogged as it makes it harder for air to pass through. Cartridges can also become "full" or saturated. It will stop working and "breakthrough" will occur – this term means that the gases or vapours will leak through the cartridge.
- j. Both cartridges and filters must be replaced on a regular basis by using the manufacturer's recommendations (usually determined by using warning properties or end-of-service indicators).
- k. There are different classes of particulate filters, depending on the particulate material. They are also classified based on levels of oil resistance and filter efficiency. Oil can break down certain types of filters which means it is important to know the materials you are working with at all times and always select the right cartridge for your respirator. The main categories are:
 - i. N series (Not resistant to oil) - May be used in any atmosphere where there is no oil particulate.
 - ii. R series (Resistant to oil) - May be used in any atmosphere where there is no oil particulate, or up to one shift where there is oil particulate present. "One shift" means eight hours of continuous or intermittent use.
 - iii. P series (Oil-Proof) - May be used in any atmosphere, including those with oil particulates, for more than one shift. If the filter is used in atmospheres with oil particulates, contact the manufacturer to find out the service life of the filter.
- l. Respirator Use & Maintenance
 - o Like any equipment, respirators need maintenance.
 - o Filters should be changed as follows:
 - o Dust/mist/fume filters should be changed when there is noticeable resistance to normal breathing.
 - o Chemical cartridges should be changed when indicated by the end-of-service-life indicator or according to the change-out schedule.
 - o Any filter should be changed at the interval specified by the manufacturer or when damaged in any way.
 - o Inhalation and exhalation valves should be checked before the respirator is used.
 - o Damaged face piece, straps, filters, valves, or other parts should be replaced with "original equipment" parts.
 - o Face pieces should be washed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 - o Respirators should be assigned to the exclusive use of individual workers.
 - o Where a respirator must be assigned to more than one worker, it should be disinfected after each use (check with the manufacturer regarding acceptable sanitizers/disinfectants).
 - o Check all supply hoses, valves, and regulators on supplied-air respirators as specified by the manufacturer.

Personal Protective Equipment

Standard 003



- SCBA units and high-pressure cylinders of compressed breathing air should be used and maintained in accordance with current CSA Standards Z94.4: Selection, Care and Use of Respirators and Z180.1: Compressed Breathing Air and Systems.
- Compressors and filtration systems used with supplied-air respirators must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.
- Consult manufacturer for information on respirator cartridge change-out.
- Store respirators in a location away from dust, ozone, sun, heat, extreme cold, excessive moisture, vermin, damaging chemicals, oils, and grease.
- Ensure the rubber face piece is not deformed.

4.10 Skin Protection

- a. Workers exposed to skin hazards must wear the appropriate protective equipment.
- b. Hazards to the skin may be addressed in a number of ways. The guiding principle being, is the protection adequate to the hazard. Examples include
 - i. Gloves (see section 4.7) may be appropriate for hazards to the skin / hands.
 - ii. When handling caustic or corrosive materials an apron may be required for further protection.
 - iii. Leggings are appropriate leg protection against welding sparks.
 - iv. Workers using chain saws will need leg protection resistant to chain saw cuts.
 - v. Shirts with sleeves, and/or sunscreen may be appropriate for the reduction of UV sunlight exposure.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- b. Ontario Regulation 381/15: NOISE

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. CSA Standard Z94.2 Hearing Protection Devices – Performance, selection, care and use
- b. CSA Standard Z195 Protective Footwear
- c. CSA Standards Z94.4 Selection, Care and Use of Respirators
- d. CSA Standard Z180.1 Compressed Breathing Air and Systems
- e. CSA Standard Z94.2 Hearing Protection Devices
- f. CSA Standard Z259.12 Fall Protection

7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement.



Personal Protective Equipment

Standard 003



	The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
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Joint Health and Safety Committee

Standard 004



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for Joint Health & Safety Committees (JHSC)

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Workplaces that require a committee or representative

- a. Committees
 - i. Any workplace that regularly employs 20 or more workers;
 - ii. Construction projects expected to last three months or longer with 20 or more workers
 - iii. If a designated substance regulation applies to a workplace, you are required to have a JHSC
- b. Safety Representatives are required when 6-19 employees are at a work site

4.2 Selection and appointment

- a. Worker members must be selected by the workers. In a unionized workplace, the worker members must be chosen by the trade union or union
- b. The employer or constructor chooses the remaining members from persons in the workplace who exercise managerial functions

4.3 Composition of the committee

- a. At least half the committee members must be worker members, (specifically workers who do not exercise managerial functions) at the workplace.

4.4 Training

- a. At least two members of the committee (one representing workers and one representing persons who exercise managerial functions) be certified
- b. In order to be certified, a person must complete the Parts 1 and 2 of mandatory training: Basic Certification and Workplace-Specific Hazard Training. Refresher training is required every three (3) years to maintain certification.

4.5 Posting names and work locations

- a. The names and work locations of all committee members shall be visibly posted i.e. "safety board" and in the office at the work stations of committee members or on the safety bulletin boards.

4.6 Roles and responsibilities

- a. The committee is an advisory body that helps to stimulate or raise awareness of health and safety issues in the workplace, recognizes and identifies workplace risks and develops recommendations for the employer to address these risks.
- b. The committee has various powers, including:
 - i. Identifying actual and potential hazards in the workplace
 - ii. Obtaining information from the employer relating to health and safety in the workplace
 - iii. Inspecting the workplace on a regular basis
 - iv. Being consulted about and having a member representing workers be present at the beginning of any health and safety-related testing in the workplace
 - v. Recommending health and safety improvements in the workplace.
 - vi. Employer to consult the committee or health and safety representative during the development of health and safety policies and programs, including training programs
 - vii. Employers are required to consult with the committees in assessments of likely worker exposures to designated substances in the workplace, and the committees are entitled to make recommendations in respect of said assessments.
 - viii. Other key functions are investigating when a worker is killed or critically injured and being present in the investigations following a work refusal
- c. Employers have a range of obligations in respect of joint health and safety committees including:
 - i. Assisting and cooperating with committee members in the carrying out of their functions
 - ii. Providing the committee with information relating to hazards in the workplace and any work practices and standards in similar industries
 - iii. Providing the committee with a copy of all orders or reports issued to the employer by a Ministry of Labour inspector, informing the committee of any work related incidents involving injury, death or occupational illness
 - iv. Consulting with the JHSC or health and safety representative on the development of health and safety programs and policies (including training programs)
 - v. Provide a joint health and safety committee member representing the workers with the opportunity to accompany a Ministry of Labour inspector on the physical inspection of the workplace

4.7 Frequency of meetings

- a. Meet at a minimum of every 3 months
- b. Strive to meet on a more frequent basis, or as necessary due to workplace conditions and safety performance.

4.8 Periodic Inspections

- a. Inspections of the workplace must be carried at least monthly
- b. Where it is not practicable to inspect the entire workplace monthly, the inspection may be of a portion, such that the entire workplace is inspected at least annually.
- c. Records of inspections shall be maintained

4.9 Member Time

- a. A member of the committee is considered to be at work when performing specified activities relevant to his or her role and must be paid at either their regular rate or, where applicable (i.e., when duties take them beyond their usual hours of work), their premium rate of pay.

4.10 Review, recommendations, corrective actions and implementation

- a. The committee shall maintain records for recommendations, corrective actions required and corrective actions taken on the JHSC action log.
- b. Recommendations can results from workplace inspection, observation, review of training programs, worker requests or comments.
- c. An employer who receives written recommendations from the committee must provide a written response to the committee within 21 calendar days.
- d. If the recommendations are accepted, a timetable for action must be outlined and provided to the committee.
- e. If an employer decides against acting on all or some of the committee's recommendations, reasons must be given in writing.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- c. [Guide for health and safety committees and representatives](#), Ontario Ministry of Labour

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Terms of reference
- b. Meeting minutes form
- c. JHSC Action log



7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for First Aid supplies and personnel in the workplace.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Compliance

- a. Compliance with all applicable first aid and worker compensation laws and regulations is mandatory.
- b. First aid and worker compensation rules and regulations vary from province to province, so it is important to review the applicable rules in your jurisdiction prior to starting work.
- c. Many jurisdictions mandate the posting of workplace safety reporting information. In Ontario, Form 82 – "In case of injury" poster shall be posted near the first aid station kit.

4.2 Availability of personnel

- a. First aid personnel assigned to a first aid station / kit must work in the immediate vicinity, and be available should a need arise.
- b. The number of first aid personnel required in a workplace varies depending on the jurisdiction, and should be reviewed prior to starting work.

4.3 Training

- a. All designated first aid personnel must successfully complete training by a recognized training authority for the jurisdiction they are working in.
- b. Copies of valid first aid certificates will be visible and readily available at the first aid station for the designated first aid attendant
- c. First aid training records will be reviewed on regular basis, normally as part of the regular workplace inspection, to ensure qualified attendants are available when and where required.

First Aid

Standard 005



4.4 First Aid supplies

- a. The required number and contents of first aid kits / stations in a workplace varies depending on the jurisdiction, and should be reviewed prior to starting work.
- b. First aid supplies should be readily accessible
- c. The contents of the first aid station / kits will reviewed on regular basis, normally as part of the regular workplace inspection, to ensure mandated supplies are available when and where required

4.5 First Aid records

- a. Workers have the responsibility to report all injuries immediately to their supervisor.
- b. Records of all first aid treatment / advice shall be maintained.
- c. Records can be kept in the company incident reporting system or by completing a record in the supplied record book located in the first aid station / kit.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- a. Transportation to the nearest health care facility, for a more serious injury, should be prepared.

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. First aid Requirements - R.R.O. 1990, R 1101
- b. Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Ontario WSIB Form 82 – In case of injury
- b. Standard S01 – Incident and accident Reporting Standard

7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

Safety Performance and Measurement

Standard 006



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for organizing, monitoring and measuring OH&S performance

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Methodology

- a. As per the company annual review policy, annual objectives are set for the HSE performance of the company.
- b. The standardized methods used in this document shall be used to show the extent to which those HSE objectives have been met.
- c. A monthly safety performance summary for the company will be produced and submitted to management highlighting key metrics.
- d. Normally a project safety performance summary is not produced, unless requested by a specific client(s).

4.2 Proactive

- a. Proactive data includes:
 - i. Hazard Identifications
 - ii. Behavior observations / inspection
 - iii. First aid / no treatment reports
 - iv. Near miss reports

4.3 Reactive

- a. Reactive data includes:
 - i. Medical treatment reports
 - ii. Modified duties
 - iii. Lost Time
 - iv. Fatalities

4.4 Statistical analysis (quantitative)

- a. Data shall be analyzed to identify overall performance trends and the effectiveness of any controls measures implemented.
- b. Qualitative data shall also be used in determining any continuous improvement activities.
- c. General performance data shall be tracked by using the OSHA Recordable frequency guidelines:

number of recordable incidents x 200 000 / actual man hours worked

- d. As there are many jurisdictional and client standards and formats for data reporting, data can be examined at any time to meet individual project requirements. Examples include: Provincial worker compensation systems, national standards, industry standards, client standards etc.

4.5 Qualitative

- a. Qualitative data may be obtained by such actions as:
 - i. Evaluations of employee morale / employee engagement
 - ii. Root cause analysis
 - iii. Perception surveys
 - iv. Employee interviews
- b. Qualitative data shall be used on an as needed / when available basis to supplement data used to evaluate the safety performance of the company.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- a. Actions plans are developed based on the objectives set during the annual review, and progress on the items in the action plan can also be measured.

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

OSHA 1904.7 - General recording criteria

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Inspections reports
- b. Near miss and Incident reports
- c. Safety observation report
- d. Monthly Safety Report

7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
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Safety Performance and Measurement

Standard 006



Shall	<p>A requirement.</p> <p>The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.</p>
Should	<p>A requirement.</p> <p>The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.</p>

Annual Management Review

Standard 007



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the annual Review of the Safety, Health and Environmental program.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Frequency

- a. As per the company annual review policy, annual objectives are set for the HSE performance of the company by the company leadership team.
- b. The annual meeting shall take place in Q1 of each year, when possible.

4.2 Methodology

- a. The annual review shall include, as defined in the annual agenda document:
 - i. A review of all elements of the HSE program
 - ii. An assessment of the HSE Performance of the organization

4.3 Objectives and Action Plans

- a. A key outcome of the review is the setting of HSE program objectives for the next year
- b. Action plans based on the objectives identified will be developed.
- c. The action plans will be communicated with staff

4.4 Record retention

- a. Records of the meeting objectives and action plans will be retained for a minimum of three years.
-

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

e.

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

Annual Review Policy



Annual Management Review

Standard 007



6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Annual review meeting agenda

7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

Hazard Assessment

Standard 008



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the application of hazard assessment for the company.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

- a. Hazard assessments are to be conducted for all operations and activities.
- b. Employees shall be provided suitable training on hazard identification and risk assessment.
- c. Hazards to be identified include, but not limited to:
 - i. Physical and other agents i.e. temperature, vibration, noise, radiation, UV etc.)
 - ii. Vibration
 - iii. Dust
 - iv. Chemical
 - v. Ergonomic
 - vi. Biological
 - vii. Other safety hazards (i.e. moving equipment etc.).
- d. There are three levels of hazards identification processes used in the company:
 - i. Company level risks
 - ii. Project level risks
 - iii. Daily operations risks
- e. Risks are to be rated and prioritized according to risk level using the company risk matrix.
- f. Activities meeting the critical and high level threshold require a formal Safe Work Practice, Safe Work procedure or detailed work planning prior to commencing work.
- g. Controls shall be identified that suitably reduce the risk of harm.
- h. Identified controls shall be implemented in a timely manner.
- i. Hazard assessments shall involve the appropriate personnel.

4.2 Company Level Risk

- a. The company will identify hazards for activities identified on the company risk assessment.
 - i. The company risk assessment is a “live document” and will be reviewed as appropriate, to ensure that it accurately reflects the activities of the company.
- b. Safe Work practices and procedures will be developed for the above-identified hazards, as applicable.

4.3 Project Level Risk

- a. Project level risks are to be identified at the planning stages of a project.
- b. The risks associated with a project, including violence, shall first be evaluated at the estimating stage. This is accomplished using the Estimating Site Visit form.
- c. Once the job is awarded, the Job Hazards Assessment (JHA) tool shall be used to identify the work activities planned for the project and identify applicable corporate Safe Work Practices that apply.
- d. Additional control measures are to be identified;
 - i. Where no existing SWP exists to address the hazard
 - ii. For client / customer or constructor requirements
 - iii. Where additional jurisdiction requirements apply

4.4 Daily Operations Risk

- a. Crew Acknowledgement of Requirements Safety (CARS) forms are the method used to formally identify hazards associated with, and the control measures to be followed onsite, for the specific tasks planned for the day.
 - i. Hazards should include the site conditions present.
 - ii. Controls measures appropriate to the risk present, shall be identified and reviewed with all workers and relevant personnel.
- b. Hazard are to be identified prior to starting work and as conditions change.
 - i. Changes include new activities, materials, equipment emergency operations etc.
 - ii. Changes require re-approval prior to re-commencing work

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- f. Worker participation and review is encouraged in all hazard assessment processes.
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6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. CARS Form
- b. JHA Form
- c. Company Task List
- d. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Tool
- e. Risk Matrix
- f. Safety Data Sheets



Hazard Assessment

Standard 008



g. Estimating Site Visit Form

7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

Subcontractor Selection and Evaluation

Standard 009



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the safety related selection, review and re-evaluation of subcontractors.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

- a. The need for a subcontractor may be identified at time of tender, at project turnover, or throughout the duration of the project.

4.2 Evaluation

- a. Subcontractor will be evaluated prior to contract award using the Subcontractor's Qualification Scorecard. This form requires the following:
 - i. Confirmation of Workers compensation coverage
 - ii. Workers compensation – CAD 7 rating
 - iii. COR Status / program review
 - iv. Review of previous performance, if applicable.
- b. Alternatively a subcontractor may be used if the subcontractor is on the "Pre-approved" list of contractors.

4.3 Monitoring

- a. During Work
 - i. Ongoing monitoring of contractors /subcontractors can be through the following methods:
 - Internal feedback
 - External feedback
 - Discipline records

Subcontractor Selection and Evaluation

Standard 009



- Complaints
 - Inspection results
- b. Post Job
- i. A summary of the Safety performance is to be included in the Project Close Out Report completed at the end of the project, and kept in the project files.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

- a. The contractor pre-approved list should be reviewed annually, and include a review of the Contractor Qualification Scorecard.

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. Operation Department Subcontractor Management SOP 6

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Subcontractors Qualification scorecard

7. DEFINITIONS

Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

Return to Work and Re-employment

Standard 010



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the Return to Work and Re-employment process for employees affected by a work related injury or illness.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

Employee

- Report injuries as they happen following the appropriate company protocols and legislated requirements.
- Request accommodation when needed and suggest appropriate measures, if possible.
- Employees shall establish and maintain contact with their supervisor and HR regarding their injury rehabilitation progress. Contact should be made as frequently as the situation deems necessary as to maintain ongoing communication between parties.
- Employees shall obtain and follow all medical advice, and work towards full recovery.
- Provide information/documentation from a qualified health care professional to clarify health restrictions and describe the type of accommodation that would be most effective.
- Shall produce documentation from their health care provider to act as medical evidence supporting the fact that they cannot return to work for an extended period, and whether or not a RTW plan, or accommodation plan could expedite the employee's safe return to work.
- Employees shall put forth a reasonable effort to return to work safely, as early as possible.
- Actively participate in discussions regarding accommodation solutions whilst working with the accommodation provider on an ongoing basis to manage the RTW process.
- Employees shall provide their Priestly Demolition Inc. contact with all pertinent information that could aid in the establishment of RTW options.
- Provide reasonable notice of their intended return to work date, along with the details of any requested accommodations to allow for adequate planning/implementation time.
- Continue communication upon returning to work to monitor their progress and assess the effectiveness of their accommodations/modifications, communicating the need for revisions of the accommodations as required.
- Achieve the agreed-upon job performance standards once accommodation is provided.

Supervisor

- Shall maintain and document all contact conducted throughout the duration of the employee's absence.
- Identify employment opportunities based on the returning employees' abilities and limitations.
- Establish a timeline for the return of the absent employee, and any changes in their ability to work.
- Shall take an active part in the planning, implementation, and continuous monitoring of the return to work arrangements for the employee.

Return to Work and Re-employment

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- Shall monitor the progress of the employee upon having them reintegrated into the workplace for the purpose of ensuring that the accommodations/modifications of duties are adequate based on their capabilities as to avoid further injury.

Human Resources

- Shall establish and maintain communications with employees who sustain a work-related injury or illness resulting in a loss of work time. Communication will be made as frequently as the situation calls for in a way that does not put pressure on the employee to return before they are able.
- Shall create and maintain a case file that houses all relevant documentation pertaining to the work related injury/illness, WSIB, medical documentation, return to work plans, and communications exchanged with the employee.
- Shall request that the employee produce documentation from his/her physician to communicate any information on limitations resulting from the injury through the completion of a Functional Abilities Form.
- Collect all relevant documentation that outlines how an employee's medical condition will affect their ability to perform job duties, this does not include a diagnosis of the condition itself as per an employee's right to privacy.
- Request employee consent to obtain further medical or health information, if necessary, in order to identify and implement any modifications/accommodations.
- Will facilitate and implement the RTW process.
- Provide the absent employee with information regarding the RTW process, and ensure that they understand the procedures, and their responsibilities.
- Shall communicate with the employee, union or association, supervisor, and attending physician to ensure a complete understanding of the absent employee's abilities, possible job restrictions, the physical job demands required, and a timetable for a return to work.
- Shall attempt to find an appropriate job match in the event that an injured employee cannot return to their pre-injury position.
- Maintain confidentiality in all matters pertaining to the medical documentation provided by both the employee and their licensed medical practitioner with respect to employee privacy and dignity.

4. PRINCIPLES

In the event of a work related injury or illness, all employees are expected to report the incident immediately to their immediate supervisor, as well as the Health & Safety Department as per the company incident reporting process.

Should the injury cause the employee to require time away from work, or create a disability that restricts their ability to work, the employee will be expected to return to work as soon as it is safe to do so. In accordance with legislative and company requirements, it is mandatory that all employees participate in the Return To Work (RTW) program.

It is important that employees provide Priestly Demolition Inc. with detailed information pertaining to their inability to perform their employment duties from a qualified licensed medical practitioner. The Functional Abilities Form is to identify any necessary modifications and/or accommodations that are required to reintegrate the employee into the workplace in a safe manner.

Priestly Demolition Inc. is committed to Return to Work/ Work Reintegration program and will consider the employee's dignity and support the employee in the transition period following his/her injury or illness.

Return to Work and Re-employment

Standard 010



5. PROCESS

5.1 Loss Time Injury/Illness Procedure

1. An incident occurs relating in an injury, or the onset of an illness
2. Worker reports the injury to a supervisor, then seeks medical attention immediately if needed
3. Supervisor does a submission of an accident/incident investigation report via KiSSFLOW
4. Health & Safety department will review the documentation and make contact with the employee, supervisor, and any potential witnesses to investigate the incident.
5. Worker will undergo medical examination from a licensed medical practitioner who will submit Form 8, and a FAF as required.
6. Worker will be responsible for submitting form 6.
7. Employer will use all details gathered from report and communications received from all parties involved to complete and submit form 7 within the legislated time frame of seven (7) days.
8. HR will review the FAF submitted by the health care practitioner to determine whether there is a requirement to accommodate/provide modified working conditions.
9. HR will review the nature of the position the employee is currently employed in, and reach out to the employee to discuss potential limitations that require accommodation as per the FAF.
10. The employer recognizes and accepts their duty to accommodate individuals to the point of undue hardship as part of the work reintegration process and will provide modifications accordingly.
11. The employee shall actively engage in the return to work process by keeping in contact with HR to determine the earliest possible date in which they would be able to safely return to work.
12. HR will maintain ongoing contact with the employee throughout the duration of their absence to support the RTW process and determine the employee's eligible return date.
13. The employee will make visits to the licensed medical practitioner as needed to provide updates on their condition and possible changes to the required accommodations that will be needed upon their return to work.
14. The employee will supply the employer with reasonable notice of their anticipated RTW date as to allow adequate planning and implementation of the agreed upon RTW program.
15. HR will communicate with the employee and present options of recommended restricted duties, potential modifications or alternative suitable positions in which the employee can fill until such a time they are prepared to return to their initial position.
16. HR will present the employee with a formal proposed Work Reintegration plan which the employee will review, and in turn communicate their needs/proposed ideas as needed in order to work in collaboration with the employer to support the process. Available jobs include:
 - Flagman duties – Direct onsite traffic. Must have ability to stand, limited mobility required
 - Fire Watch – Limited mobility or physical exertion required, ability to sit
 - Housekeeping – Sweeping and cleaning. Limited mobility or physical exertion, ability to stand, walk short distances
 - Office - Data input – Required ability to sit, and concentrate for medium term
 - Document control – Filing. Ability to sit / stand for short periods, able to concentrate for medium term
 - Safety or other work related training courses – eLearning or in person training. ability to concentrate and sit for extended periods required
 - Security – Site patrol. ability to walk extended distances, able to concentrate
 - Delivery – drive to site and drop off packages. ability to drive, sit for medium term
 - Supervisor assistant (various duties depending on need)

17.

Return to Work and Re-employment

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18. HR will communicate with the WSIB case manager and have the employee, as well as their qualified medical practitioner, sign off on the agreed upon RTW program to acknowledge acceptance.
19. Any discrepancies or disagreements may be appealed by following the WSIB appeal process.
20. The supervisor will be made aware of the limitations of the employee as to ensure that the duties being performed by the individual are within the capabilities outlined in the FAF.
21. Supervisors will communicate with employees on an ongoing basis to evaluate the effectiveness of the modifications and vocalize any potential concerns to HR.
22. Employees maintain their responsibility to communicate updates, progress, concerns, and/or required changes to the modifications/accommodations that have been provided.
23. HR will meet with the employee as needed to review the progress of their RTW plan, and reinstate them to their initial position in which they were employed when it is acceptable to do so as per a re-evaluation and updated FAF provided by a licensed medical practitioner.
24. Failure to comply with the above and legislated procedural requirements will result in WSIB penalization as outlined under the non-cooperation clause of this policy.

5.2 Non-Loss Time Injury/Illness Procedure

1. An incident occurs relating in an injury, or the onset of an illness
2. Worker reports the injury to a supervisor, then seeks medical attention immediately if needed
3. Supervisor does a submission of an accident/incident investigation report via Kiss flow
4. Health & Safety department will make review the documentation and make contact with the employee, supervisor, and any potential witnesses to investigate the incident.
5. Worker will undergo medical examination from a licensed medical practitioner who will submit Form 8, and a FAF as required.
6. Worker will be responsible for submitting form 6.
7. Employer will use all details gathered from report and communications received from all parties involved to complete and submit form 7 within the legislated time frame of seven (7) days.
8. HR will review the FAF submitted by the health care practitioner to determine whether there is a requirement to accommodate/provide modified working conditions.
9. HR will review the nature of the position the employee is currently employed in, and reach out to the employee to discuss potential limitations that require accommodation as per the FAF.
10. The employer recognizes and accepts their duty to accommodate individuals to the point of undue hardship as part of the work reintegration process and will provide modifications accordingly.
11. The employee actively engages in the return to work process by keeping in contact with HR to determine the earliest possible date in which they would be able to safely return to work.
12. HR will communicate with the employee and present options of recommended restricted duties, potential modifications or alternative suitable positions in which the employee can fill until such a time they are prepared to return to their initial position. Available jobs include:
 - Flagman duties
 - Fire Watch
 - Housekeeping
 - Office / data input
 - Document control
 - Safety or other work related training courses
 - Security
 - Delivery
 - Supervisor assistant (various duties depending on need)

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1. HR will present the employee with a formal proposed Work Reintegration plan which the employee will review, and in turn communicate their needs/proposed ideas as needed in order to work in collaboration with the employer to support the process.
2. HR will communicate with the WSIB case manager and have the employee, as well as their qualified medical practitioner, sign off on the agreed upon RTW program to acknowledge acceptance.
3. Any discrepancies or disagreements may be appealed by following the WSIB appeal process.
4. The supervisor will be made aware of the limitations of the employee as to ensure that the duties being performed by the individual are within the capabilities outlined in the FAF.
5. Supervisors will communicate with employee's on an ongoing basis to evaluate the effectiveness of the modifications and vocalize any potential concerns to HR.
6. Employees maintain their responsibility to communicate updates, progress, concerns, and/or required changes to the modifications/accommodations that have been provided.
7. HR will meet with the employee as needed to review the progress of their RTW plan, and reinstate them to their initial position in which they were employed when it is acceptable to do so as per a re-evaluation and updated FAF provided by a licensed medical practitioner.
8. Failure to comply with the above and legislated procedural requirements will result in WSIB penalization as outlined under the non-cooperation clause of this policy.

6. ACCOMMODATION & RE-EMPLOYMENT OBLIGATION

6.1 Accommodation

Employers have a duty to accommodate the needs of the worker up to the extent of undue hardship. This duty to accommodate is inclusive of the employer modifying the work and/or workplace in order to support an employee in fulfilling the requirements of their job related duties. Therefore, the employer has a duty to re-employ as set out in the WSIB act, the Ontario Human Rights Act, AODA, and any applicable Construction Regulations/legislation.

The worker's accommodation requirements may be either temporary or permanent. At all times, all parties must comply with Human Rights legislation and associated laws.

The Ontario Human Rights Code guarantees equal access to employment opportunities to any person with a disability (work related or non-work related). Therefore, Priestly Demolition Inc. will attempt to provide reasonable accommodation to any workers who have been injured or who acquired an illness up to the point of undue hardship.

Employers have a duty to re-employ if:

- The employee has been unable to work (this includes unable to work their total number of hours, being absent from work, or requiring a job with decreased pay because of his/her injuries) because of the work related injury;
- The worker was continuously employed (does not include strikes, lock-outs, sabbaticals, sick leaves, leaves of absence, vacation, layoffs of less than 3 months or a layoff of more than 3 months if a recall date was given) for at least a year with the employer; and
- The employer regularly employs 20 or more employees (as of the date of the injury and only including the workers whose earnings are reported to WSIB for premium purposes).

6.2 Re-Employment Obligation

Where the employee is able to perform the stated duties, Priestly Demolition Inc. will offer the worker first chance to accept the suitable position.

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The employer must offer the worker the job that is the most comparable with their position pre-injury and provided the employee is physically able to perform the work (i.e. if the worker initially accepts another position upon their Return to Work, if a position becomes available in the future, the employee would still have first refusal).

This continues until either the second anniversary of the date of injury or one year past the time that the worker is physically able to perform their pre-injury duties or the date

In the case of a contract worker, Priestly Demolition Inc. will re-employ the worker for the duration of their contract.

If the employee voluntarily leaves their position or the company, all re-employment duties are nullified.

When appropriate work for the injured employee is found, and conditional upon the physician giving clearance for work, a written job offer letter will be prepared by Priestly Demolition Inc. and mailed to the employee. The letter will note the medical clearance, start date, hours, wage, duration and location of the work assignment. The employee will be asked to sign the bottom of the letter indicating acceptance or refusal of the job offer and to return the letter to HR.

7. WORK REINTEGRATION

Work Reintegration is a process that begins as soon as the employer is aware of a work related injury or illness.

The Work Reintegration process must continue throughout the recovery period and must be adapted to each individual employee and situation.

Work Reintegration is available for both injured employees and employees struck by an occupational illness. In the case of an illness, the Work Reintegration program will commence once the employee is functionally fit to report for work.

Work Reintegration should include goals and timelines for recovery.

Information in the Work Reintegration program should be gathered from the employee, employer, doctor(s) and WSIB contacts. The program must be shared between these parties as needed.

Statutory requirements for the Work Reintegration program include the values of co-operation (between all parties) and re-employment for the employee.

In the event that a suitable Return to Work/Work Reintegration assignment cannot be found, Priestly Demolition Inc. is committed to the retraining of the employee in an alternative position that is deemed suitable.

Priestly Demolition Inc. will consult with the WSIB for a suitable position and provide all relevant information to the WSIB as to keep the worker informed of the details surrounding their reintegration to provide them with say in their re-assignment where possible.

The Work Reintegration program is not limited to employees who have been absent from their workplace. It also applies to employees who have remained at work, but have had accommodations created for them during their recovery period.

The Work Reintegration program will be required until the employee returns to their pre-injury position or the employee is awarded damages for any loss of earnings because of being re-assigned positions (i.e. a lesser wage).

In any cases where the employer and/or employee does not meet the stated requirements for the Work Reintegration program, the WSIB may reduce or suspend the employee's benefits OR levy a monetary penalty on the employer.

Employers and employees may rely on the WSIB for any support required in the Work Reintegration period.

In keeping with their Guiding Principles, the WSIB will schedule a meeting with the involved parties at a date that is not later than 12 weeks following the employee's date of injury (should the employee have not returned to work in any capacity).

In a case where the employee and Priestly Demolition Inc. are having difficulty with an appropriate Return to Work Program, the WSIB will provide dispute resolution to help and facilitate communication.

In addition, the WSIB has additional services available including, but not exclusive of, proactive education, case management support, accommodation assistance and disability management counselling.

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8. PENALTIES FOR NON-COOPERATION

The worker may be subject to penalties for non-cooperation by the WSIB. The employer may not penalize the worker. The guidelines for the penalties include:

1. Initial penalty: reducing the worker's wage loss benefits by 50% beginning from the date that the written notice comes into effect until the 14th day following the written notice or until the worker begins to cooperate, whichever is sooner.
2. Full penalty: If the worker non-cooperation continues past the fourteenth day, the WSIB will completely suspend the worker's wage loss benefits.
3. Additional penalties may apply including a reduction in the amount of the payment that the employee would have received if they had been capable of performing the work.

The employer may also be subject to penalties from the WSIB and these may include:

1. An initial penalty of 50% of wage loss benefits to the worker. This will continue until the fourteenth calendar day following the notice given by the WSIB or until the employer starts to co-operate, whichever is sooner.
2. Full penalty: If the employer's non-cooperation continues past the fourteen days following the day of the notice, then the additional penalty will be 100% of the cost of the wage loss benefits payable to the worker and 100% of the costs associated with providing suitable work for the employee.
3. The full penalties will continue until the date that the employer starts to co-operate once more; the date that no further wage loss benefits are payable; or 12 months pass following the date of the written notice.

9. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

After Priestly Demolition Inc. has made an offer to the employee of a position, the following steps are to be taken if the employee disagrees with the assessment:

1. The worker must notify the employer that the offered position is unsuitable and detail the reasons why;
2. The employer must consider the reasons and will attempt to implement further accommodations (if possible);
3. In the event that the above step did not resolve the issue, both Priestly Demolition Inc. and the employee must inform the WSIB and provide all necessary information.

If an agreement does not appear forthcoming, the WSIB will assist the parties in a resolution and/or will make the determination as to the suitability of the work offered.

In the event that the position is found to not be suitable, WSIB will continue to pay the worker their wage loss benefits so long as the employee continues to co-operate with all involved parties. If the position is found to be suitable, the WSIB will immediately verbally inform both parties of the decision; adjust the worker's wage loss benefits; and confirm the decision in writing.

10. SUITABLE OCCUPATION

10.1 Suitable Occupation

The following are guidelines provided by the WSIB to aid in determining a suitable occupation for the injured worker:

Priestly Demolition Inc. will co-operate with the WSIB in attempting to maintain the employment relationship with the injured worker by providing suitable work.

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The worker is able to provide meaningful input and a choice (where possible) in identifying a suitable occupation for himself/herself.

In the effort to re-integrate the worker, work suitability, availability and cost structures will be considered.

The suitable occupation report will have taken into consideration:

- The worker's functional abilities;
- The worker's employment-related aptitudes, abilities and interests;
- The jobs available (through placement, accommodation or those that require training);
- Labour market trends (including if the employee can secure work in another company); and
- Any pre-existing conditions a worker has (as outlined by Human Rights' Legislation prohibiting discriminatory actions against a person with a disability).
- If a suitable occupation is determined by the WSIB, and the worker has the requisite skills, the WSIB may refer the employee to job placement support services and/or a job search-training program.
- If a suitable occupation is found with the pre-injury employer, the WSIB will aid both Priestly Demolition Inc. and the worker, in establishing a Work Transition Plan.
- If the suitable occupation is with a new employer, the WSIB will confer with the worker and develop a Work transition plan with placement services.

Different possibilities for suitable occupation include:

- With the pre-injury employer in the same area (not limited to a town but also considers commuting distances). The WSIB considers the employee's impairment and the expected travel requirements;
- With the pre-injury employer in a surrounding area where a commute is possible;
- With a new employer in the same area; or
- With a new employer in a broad geographical area (an area as large as necessary that offers suitable occupation).

If a suitable occupation cannot be found in the worker's geographical region, a relocation plan may be considered.

10.2 Enhanced Work Transition Plans

The WSIB and the parties involved may consider a suitable plan where the cost may be slightly higher financially, but would guarantee a better chance of long-term success. The enhanced work transition plan may be available to any Priestly Demolition Inc. employees injured at work between the ages of 15 and 24.

This does not include employees who are students, learners or apprentices; who have permanent work restrictions preventing them from returning to their pre-injury work; or had low pre-injury earnings.

10.3 Part Time Employees

A part time worker pre-injury will not be required to work full time hours under the terms of the suitable occupation plan. The WSIB may support a part time employee if they desire to seek full time employment as long as they are not precluded from the occupation due to impairment.

Where a worker, pre-injury, was working full time hours but is unable to continue to work full time hours because of their injury, a part time suitable occupation position may be considered. Part time hours are also feasible in the case where a worker is receiving retraining for another suitable occupation.

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11. TERMINATION PROCEDURES

In the case of a termination process within six months of an injury involving a worker previously injured, the employee (within a three-month period after the termination) may request that the WSIB investigate non-compliance. If the employee makes the request after three months, the WSIB is not required to investigate but can take the initiative to investigate at any time.

The employer must show the WSIB the justification for the termination of the employee within six months of their re-employment or it is assumed that the employer is non-cooperating.

12. SUCCESSOR EMPLOYERS

Should the original workplace of the worker injured be sold or transferred to another entity, if it is the same legal entity after the completion of the sale or transfer, all re-employment obligations continue. However, if it is a separate entity, generally any sort of re-employment obligation does not exist for the new employer.

In the case of a termination prior to the re-employment, the WSIB will investigate to determine whether the injury had a bearing on the termination.

13. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

13.1 References

- a. Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)
- b. Workplace Safety & Insurance Board (www.wsib.on.ca) (WSIB)
- c. Ontario Human Rights Act (OHRA)
- d. Canada Human Rights Code (CHRC)
- e. Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)
- f. Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)

13.2 Supporting Documents

- a. Accident/ Incident Investigation report (online and hard copy)
- b. Form 6 (Worker's Report of Injury/Disease)
- c. Form 7 (Employer's Report of Injury/Disease)
- d. Form 8 (Health Professional's Report)
- e. FAF (Functional Abilities Form)
- f. Letter of Proposed Work Reintegration Plan

14. DEFINITIONS

Should	A requirement.
WSIB	Workplace Safety & Insurance Board



Performance Management

Standard 011



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the pattern of progressive discipline used by the company for dealing with job-related behaviour that does not meet expected and communicated performance standards

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors, and their subcontractors. Contractors may, with Company management approval, utilize their own standards and procedures provided the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management, who are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Progressive Discipline 4 step process:

1. **Verbal Counselling Session** - This meeting is designed for employees and their Manager to discuss the incident, the reasons for its occurrence and explore possible solutions.
2. **Written Warning Report** - Provides a summary of the incident, a review of any verbal counselling meetings, an action plan with timelines and next steps.
3. **Second and Final Written Warning Report** - Provides a follow-up to the initial written warning, with strict action plan, timelines and further consequences.
4. **Termination** - Managers are required to work closely with the Human Resources Manager when planning any terminations.

4.2 Documented Discipline Reports

It is important that any employee who receives a warning, but who improves thereafter, not be constantly in fear of further disciplinary action based on antiquated reports. As a result, the following guidelines should be followed:

The purpose of issuing "written warnings" is not to precipitate employee termination, but to:

Inform employee that they are not meeting the required standards of employment;

Formally recommend procedures that must be followed; and

Formally relate the consequences if recommendations are not followed within a specified timeline.

Although a written warning which is more than a year old shall remain a part of permanent employee record, it shall not be used as a basis for future disciplinary action, except written warnings which are issued for attendance and safety violations.

4.3 Immediate Termination

Employees are cautioned that a very serious breach of discipline amounting to gross misconduct will result in immediate termination of employment (without notice or warning), or some other disciplinary action other than that outlined above. Gross misconduct generally includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Extremely insubordinate or insolent behaviour;
- Theft;
- Fraud;
- Violence;
- Harassment; and
- Conduct that would have the effect of bringing priestly into disrepute

4.4 Accommodation

The Company is committed to accommodating individuals with disabilities. Accommodation requests relating to this policy will be addressed as outlined in our Priestly Accessibility Policy.

4.5 Progressive Discipline Involving Safety Violations

Serious contraventions of our Health and Safety Policy, as well as any horseplay or careless, reckless, insubordinate or dangerous conduct that has the potential to endanger the health and safety of our employees or others will not be tolerated. Serious health and safety infractions may justify progressive discipline, which go beyond the initial levels in the Progressive Discipline Scale, possibly up to, and including termination of employment.

Such discipline will be at the discretion of Management, based on discussions with the Human Resources

Manager regarding the incident. Where we feel this type of discipline is warranted, all facts will be carefully reviewed and employees will be given a full opportunity to explain conduct before any decision is reached. All discipline levels followed will be documented and a copy will be kept in the employee's file.

4.6 Termination of Employment

The Company is committed to giving employees fair opportunity to fulfil the requirements of their position and to terminate employment only when there is no alternative course of action. Should that step become necessary, the Company will abide by the governing employment legislation.

For permanent and part-time employees, in situations other than termination for just cause, the Company will either offer the advance period of notice of termination required by law or, at its discretion, compensation in lieu thereof.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

Employee Handbook

Progressive Discipline Policy

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

References

Employment Standards Act



Performance Management

Standard 011



Supporting Documents

Written Warning

Report

WHMIS 2015 (GHS)

Standard 012



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for WHMIS 2015

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

- a. On February 11, 2015, the Government of Canada published Part II the *Hazardous Products Regulations* (HPR), which modified the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 1988 to incorporate the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) for workplace chemicals. This modified WHMIS is referred to as WHMIS 2015. The old *Controlled Products Regulations* (CPR) and the Ingredient Disclosure List have been repealed.
- b.

4.2 Education and Training

- a. All personnel will have WHMIS 2015 training. This includes all workers who work with or near hazardous products.
- b. The training will need to be refreshed on an annual basis
- c.

4.3 Labels

- a. Supplier labels must be affixed to the original containers of hazardous products.
 - i. Supplier labels must be in both official languages of Canada (English and French). They may be bilingual (as one label), or available as two labels (one each in English and French). Providing a supplier label in just English or French would not be considered to be in compliance.
 - ii. The supplier label must include the following information:
 - iii. Product identifier – the brand name, chemical name, common name, generic name or trade name of the hazardous product.
 - iv. Initial supplier identifier – the name, address and telephone number of either the Canadian manufacturer or the Canadian importer*.
 - v. Pictogram(s) – hazard symbol within a red "square set on one of its points".

WHMIS 2015 (GHS)

Standard 012













- vi. Signal word – a word used to alert the reader to a potential hazard and to indicate the severity of the hazard.
- vii. Hazard statement(s) – standardized phrases which describe the nature of the hazard posed by a hazardous product.
- viii. Precautionary statement(s) – standardized phrases that describe measures to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous product or resulting from improper handling or storage of a hazardous product.
- ix. Supplemental label information – some supplemental label information is required based on the classification of the product. For example, the label for a mixture containing ingredients with unknown toxicity in amounts higher than or equal to 1% must include a statement indicating the percent of the ingredient or ingredients with unknown toxicity. Labels may also include supplementary information about precautionary actions, hazards not yet included in the GHS, physical state, or route of exposure. This information must not contradict or detract from the standardized information.

b.

c. Pictograms

d.

	Exploding bomb (for explosion or reactivity hazards)		Flame (for fire hazards)		Flame over circle (for oxidizing hazards)
	Gas cylinder (for gases under pressure)		Corrosion (for corrosive damage to metals, as well as skin, eyes)		Skull and Crossbones (can cause death or toxicity with short exposure to small amounts)
	Health hazard (may cause or suspected of causing serious health effects)		Exclamation mark (may cause less serious health effects or damage the ozone layer*)		Environment* (may cause damage to the aquatic environment)
	Biohazardous Infectious Materials (for organisms or toxins that can cause diseases in people or animals)				

* The GHS system also defines an Environmental hazards group. This group (and its classes) was not adopted in WHMIS 2015. However, you may see the environmental classes listed on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). Including information about environmental hazards is allowed by WHMIS 2015.

e.

f.

g.

- Workplace labels must be affixed to hazardous products that have been transferred from the original container into another container. The following applies to Workplace Labels:
 - i. There is no set format for a supplier label.
 - ii. Labels must be in English and French. They may be bilingual (as one label), or be presented as two labels (one each in English and French).
 - iii. The pictogram, signal word, and hazard statement are to be grouped together,
 - iv. To be clearly and prominently displayed on the container,
 - v. To be easy to read (e.g., you can see it easily without using any item except corrective glasses), and to be in contrast with other information on the product or container

WHMIS 2015 (GHS)

Standard 012



h.

4.4 Inventory

- a. A chemical inventory shall be maintained of all chemical purchased or otherwise received on site
- b.

4.5 Safety Data Sheets

- a. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are to be obtained for all hazardous products
- b. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are to be made readily available to employees

4.6 Hazards

- a. All hazards at a company level, project level and daily operations level shall be managed in accordance with the PDI Safety Standard #8: Hazard assessment.
 - i. Hazards presented by hazardous substances shall be part of these assessment
- b. The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) includes three types of hazard classes:
 - i. Physical hazard classes, which represent hazards relating to physical and chemical properties, such as flammability or compressed gases
 - ii. Health hazard classes, which represent hazards to health arising from exposure to a substance or mixture, such as acute toxicity or skin sensitization
 - iii. Environmental hazard classes (hazardous to the aquatic environment and hazardous to the ozone layer).
- c.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

5.1 Review and Evaluation

- a. WHMIS compliance will form part of the overall workplace inspection process at all applicable sites
- b. The overall WHMIS program will reviewed on an annual basis, as part of the Annual Safety program review process.
- c.

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System Regulation (R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 860)
- b.

6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. PDI SWP 001 WHMIS
- b. PDI Safety Standard 008 Hazard Assessment
- c. PDI Safety Standard 007 Annual Management Review
- d.

7. DEFINITIONS

a. Hazardous product	A product, mixture, material or substance that meets the criteria to be classified in one or more of the hazard classes of the HPR.
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WHMIS 2015 (GHS)

Standard 012



Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

Safety Orientation & Training

Standard 013



1. OBJECTIVE

To define the minimum requirements for the safety requirements for training and new worker orientation.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Standard shall be applied to all Company personnel, contractors and their subcontractors. Contractors may with management approval, however, utilize their own standards and procedures in so far as the requirements of their standards are at least equivalent to those of this standard.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this Standard is the responsibility of Company senior management.

Company's managers are responsible for the application of, and compliance with, this Standard at work locations where they have operational responsibilities.

Contractors are responsible for their personnel, and their subcontractor's personnel, compliance with this Standard and / or other standard as agreed per Section 2 above.

Supervisors are responsible for the day-to-day application of this Standard.

All company personnel have a responsibility to comply with this standard.

All personnel have a duty of care, to their work team and others in relation to the application and maintenance of this standard, for work they, their work team or others undertake.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

- a. All workers must be properly trained and be competent to perform any task, prior to initiating the work.
- b. No worker shall perform a task if they are not properly trained and competent to perform the task.
- c. Training can be:
 - i. Informal / on the job
 - ii. Online / Computer based
 - iii. Classroom based

4.2 Orientation

- a. All employees must attend the PDI new worker orientation program within 1 week of the start of employment.
- b. The orientation can be completed by viewing the company orientation video.
- c. As a minimum, the Health & Safety orientation shall address:
 - i. Local Emergency planning
 - ii. Management commitment / Health & Safety policy
 - iii. Disciplinary policy
 - iv. Rights and responsibilities
 - v. Roles and Responsibilities of workers and supervisors
 - vi. Access to legislation / safety information
 - vii. Joint Health and Safety Committees
 - viii. Reporting requirements

Safety Orientation & Training

Standard 013



- ix. Hazards in the workplace
- x. Return to work process following an injury
- xi. Incident and accident reporting and investigation

4.3 Training Requirements

- a. The following is a list of safety related training that is considered mandatory for all personnel:
 - i. Ontario Occupational Health & Safety Awareness (workers or supervisor dependent of role). Note: Supervisors must complete the supervisor course within 1 week of performing supervisor duties.
 - ii. WHMIS 2015
- b. The company maintains a list of job titles and roles as well as an organizational chart.
- c. The company has identified the minimum qualifications for each role.
- d. The PDI training matrix provides guidance on training requirements for the various categories of positions for the company.
- e. Ontario Health & Safety awareness for supervisor must be completed by personnel performing work as a supervisor
- f. Task / job specific training shall be provided based on the needs of a specific project.
 - i. Project management is responsible for the decision on whether to provide additional training to existing personnel who are untrained or to execute the work with personnel who have been previously properly trained.

4.4 Records

- a. All records of training and qualifications are to be submitted to the HR department for entry into the PDI training database prior to start of work for the identified role.
 - i. Workers arriving with formal training records shall provide a formal record of the training upon hire.
 - ii. Workers who attend training while employees shall send a copy of the training record to HR as soon as possible, upon completion.
- b. Where no formal legislated or regulatory requirement mandates a specific training course, or one is not available, "on the job" can be used. Formal records should be produced locally and forwarded to HR for database entry.

4.5 Expiry

- a. For courses that have a mandated regulatory or provider set expiry date, that date shall be considered the date upon which retraining is required.

5. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

5.1 Client and/or Site Requirements

- a. Clients may have specific requirements for entry to their sites or for access to their projects. These shall be identified in the project-planning phase and communicated to the applicable personnel prior to initiating onsite work.
- b. Competency of individuals must be verified before an employee is permitted to perform a task independently

6. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

6.1 References

- a. O. Reg. 297/13: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AWARENESS AND TRAINING



Safety Orientation & Training

Standard 013



6.2 Supporting Documents

- a. PDI Orientation sign off form
- b. PDI Training Matrix

7. DEFINITIONS

Competent person	(a) is qualified because of knowledge, training and experience to organize the work and its performance; (b) is familiar with the Occupational Health & Safety Act and the regulations that apply to their work, and (c) has knowledge of any potential or actual danger to health or safety in the workplace
Recommended	To be considered as part of the documented, local risk assessment process.
Shall	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.
Should	A requirement. The introduction of exceptions to this Standard needs endorsement by senior management.

Section 3:

Safe Work Practices

Safe Work Procedures

Note: Original signed documents are available from the head office

2022 Health and Safety Manual

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



The following standards are found in this section:

3.1. Activities

- SWP-A01, Company Rules
- SWP-A02, Hot Work
- SWP-A03, Truck Loading & Unloading
- SWP-A04, Fueling Equipment – Diesel and Gasoline
- SWP-A05, Confined Space Procedure
- SWP-A06, Air Gap
- SWP-A07, Working Alone
- SWP-A08, Concrete Cutting
- SWP-A09, Lock-Out/ Tag-Out
- SWP-A10, Wildlife
- SWP-A11, Housekeeping
- SWP-A12, Site Traffic Control
- SWP-A13, Barricades and Guardrails
- SWP-A14, Trenching and Excavations
- SWP-A15, Working at Heights
- SWP-A16, Limits of Approach
- SWP-A17, Office Environment
- SWP-A18, Manual Lifting
- SWP-A19, Fire Protection and Prevention
- SWP-A20, Office Ergonomics
- SWP-A21, Slip, Trip & Fall Prevention
- SWP-A22, Lightning Safety
- SWP-A23, Risk of Violence

2022 Health and Safety Manual

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



- SWP-A24, Working at Night
- SWP-A25, Pressurized water
- SWP-A26, Emergency Response
- SWP-A27, Forest Fire Prevention
- SWP-A28, Structural Demolition
- SWP-A29, Short Service Worker
- SWP-A30, Torching and cutting
- SWP-A31, Driving
- SWP-A32 - Response to Regulatory Inspection Orders
- SWP-A32 – Interior Demolition - Machinery

3.2. Equipment

- SWP-E01, Manual Hand Tools
- SWP-E02, Powered Hand Tools
- SWP-E03, Defective Tools
- SWP-E04, Crushing and Screening
- SWP-E05, Forklift Operation
- SWP-E06, Warehouse
- SWP-E07, Processing and Sorting Demolition Materials
- SWP-E08, Vehicle Use
- SWP-E09, Elevating Work Platforms
- SWP-E10, Chainsaw Use
- SWP-E11, Compressed Gas Cylinders
- SWP-E12, Ladders
- SWP-E13, Scaffolding
- SWP-E14, Electrical Safety (General)

2022 Health and Safety Manual

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



- SWP-E15, Hoisting and Rigging
- SWP-E16 Safe Use of Table Saws
- SWP-E17, Heavy Equipment Operation
- SWP-E18, Equipment Assembly and Disassembly
- SWP-E19, Powered Mobile Equipment
- SWP-E20, Shredder Operation
- SWP-E21, Machine Guarding – Rotating Equipment
- SWP-E22, Cranes, Hoists and Lift Trucks
- SWP-E23, MSA Altair 4x Bump Test and Calibration
- SWP-E24, MSA Altair 2x Bump Test and Calibration

3.3. Occupational Health

- SWP-O01, WHMIS
- SWP-O02, Cold Stress
- SWP-O03, Hot Stress
- SWP-O04, Noise Exposure
- SWP-O05, Bugs and Insects
- SWP-O06, Vibration
- SWP-O07, Propane
- SWP-O08, Dust (General)
- SWP-O09, Chemical Spill
- SWP-O10, Asbestos – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations
- SWP-O11, Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage
- SWP-O12, Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- SWP-O13, Sharps
- SWP-O14, Animal Droppings – Birds & Bats

2022 Health and Safety Manual

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



- SWP-O15, Ultra-Violet Radiation
- SWP-O16, Lead
- SWP-O17, Silica
- SWP-O18, Mould
- SWP-O19, COVID-19 Prevention
- SWP-O20, Chemical and Biological Hazards



Company Rules

It is the expectation that all company employees will follow the company rules as defined below.

1. BE SAFE

- You have the right to refuse work you feel is unsafe at any time.
- If you see something, say something. Any hazard, incident, accident, spill, or near miss must be reported to your supervisor immediately.
- Wear and use the appropriate PPE at all times.

2. BE PREPARED

- Plan the work and work the plan.
- Be aware of the location of fire extinguishers, first aid kits, emergency exits, and the muster point.
- Have all of the proper equipment to do the work.
- Follow the company policies, procedures, and programs.
- Know the hazards and risks of each job

3. BE ENGAGED

- Be aware – pay attention to what is happening around you at all times.
- Focus on the task at hand, do not be distracted.
- Ask questions any time you are unsure.
- Come to work free from the influence of intoxicants, narcotics, or alcohol.

4. BE RESPECTFUL

- Priestly is dedicated to an environment free from harassment - speak to and treat colleagues, clients, vendors, and visitors with courtesy
- Cooperate with other team members and trades.
- Help each other out.
- Be reliable - Arrive for work on time, don't leave early, and meet all of your deadlines

The company rules are enforced in accordance with the Progressive Discipline Policy using the progressive disciplinary processes identified in HSE Standard 011 – Performance Management.









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Original Signed	Chris Letkeman	June 7, 2019	N/A	0



Hot Work

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A02

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Explosion Fire Compressed gas Airborne contaminants Welding flash Flying debris	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Fire Extinguisher
	 Face Shield	 Hard Hat*
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Hand Protection
	 Fire Resistant Clothing	 Respiratory Protection*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wear approved PPE as noted ✓ Obtain a Hot Work Permit, where required, such as inside or adjacent to an occupied building, before commencing work ✓ Perform hot work in a safe location, with any fire hazards removed or covered ✓ Assign dedicated personnel for fire watch to guard against fire, while hot work is being performed and 30 min following. ✓ Have fire-extinguishing equipment readily available ✓ Ensure adequate ventilation from welding and cutting fumes ✓ Always protect your eyes from welding flash, use a protective screen to protect others in the vicinity ✓ Keep area clear of flammable and combustible materials within 10 meters or additional protection will be needed ✓ Inspect all equipment before use ✓ Use air quality monitoring for confined or restricted space or where ventilation is not adequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not tamper with safety features on tools ✗ Do not perform operations without a respirator, when ventilation is not adequate ✗ Do not perform work unless skin is adequately protected ✗ Do not allow non-essential employees in the work area ✗ Do not use equipment unless you are trained to do so ✗ Do not allow unprotected workers in the Hot Work Area ✗ Do not perform cutting, grinding, or welding on a closed systems such as piping and tanks unless it is de-energized / purged of flammables

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Hot Work

- ✓ Wear respiratory protection if air quality is not adequate
- ✓ Ensure the safe storage and handling of compressed gas cylinders (see SWP –E11 Compressed Gas Cylinders)

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Hot Work: Any activity that can produce enough heat to produce a potential ignition source including all spark producing activities.
- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions for equipment are present and followed at all times
- O. Reg. 213-91, Section 343, 122-124
- https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/confined/cs_14.php
- Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures.
- Ontario Fire Code - <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/070213>
- PDI SWP-E11 Compressed Gas Cylinders

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Safe Work Practice

Truck Loading & Unloading

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-03

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Pinch Points Equipment Rollover Struck by Ergonomics Slips / Trips Visibility	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Steel Toed Boot	 Safety Vest
	 Hand Protection*	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear approved PPE as noted✓ Park the vehicle on level, stable ground✓ Use 3 points of contact when entering or exiting the vehicle✓ Make sure trailer and ramp are wide enough for equipment✓ Ensure capacity of trailer is sufficient for the equipment to be transported✓ Ensure compliance with all applicable road weight restrictions✓ Make sure you are trained to operate the equipment✓ Ensure load is properly secured✓ Keep all non-essential personnel away from the work area✓ Be aware of other vehicles in the area✓ Use a signaler if view is obstructed✓ Use provided seatbelts provided on equipment when in motion✓ Always check for overhead hazard✓ Ensure correct body position when releasing tension on chains or straps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use damaged equipment or tie downs✗ Do not tamper with safety features✗ Do not drive with equipment in the raised position✗ Do not use tie down equipment not adequate for the load✗ Do not drive with unsecured tools or equipment✗ Do not operate equipment if view of intended path of travel is obstructed✗ Do not manually lift loads that are too heavy✗ Do not exit truck without proper PPE

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Truck Loading & Unloading

Safe Work Practice Number

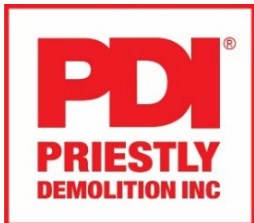
SWP-03

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions are present and followed at all times
- O. Reg. 213-91, Section 93-104
- <http://www.mto.gov.on.ca/english/trucks/pdfs/commerical-vechicle-operators-safety-manual.pdf>
- Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures.

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.





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Fueling Equipment Diesel and Gasoline

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A04

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Fire Explosion Vapors / fumes	 Gloves	 High visibility vest&
	 Safety Footwear	 Safety glasses

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review the SDS ✓ Practice caution with gas vapors which are highly explosive ✓ Know the type of fuel the vehicle requires and check to ensure that the proper fuel pump has been selected before filling the vehicle ✓ Ensure that the fueling area is well ventilated ✓ Check that the vehicle's engine is shut off prior to refueling ✓ Ensure that cell phones are turned off when fueling the vehicle ✓ Maintain contact with the nozzle during refueling from start to finish to avoid creating static electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not park vehicles closer than three feet to the fuel pump ✗ Do not become distracted when fueling a vehicles; distraction can cause spillage on either the person, the vehicle or the ground ✗ Do not "Top Off" fuel tanks ✗ Do not smoke or have any type of open flame in the vehicle, near or within the vicinity of the vehicle while it is being refueled ✗ Do not refuel a vehicle if there is any source of ignition in the immediate vicinity ✗ Do not leave the vehicle unattended when refueling and avoid overfilling the tank

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Safe Work Practice

Fueling Equipment Diesel and Gasoline

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A04

<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ensure the nozzle is returned to the pump when refueling the vehicle is complete✓ Replace the fuel cap on the vehicle and ensure it is secured properly✓ Conduct cleanups of any fuel spills immediately after discovery.✓ Absorbent spill clean-up materials and spill kits shall be available in fueling areas and on mobile fueling vehicles and shall be disposed of properly after use.✓ Nozzles used in vehicle and equipment fueling shall be equipped with an automatic shut-off to prevent overfill.✓ Mobile fueling shall be minimized. Whenever practical, vehicles and equipment shall be transported to the designated fueling area in the facilities area.✓ Use only approved portable containers (e.g., CSA or ULC approved).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not fill gas containers in the back of vehicles, but instead, ensure they are placed on level ground prior to filling✗ Do not use the gas cap or other objects to hold the fuel delivery nozzle open✗ Do not siphon gasoline by mouth. It is harmful and may cause death if swallowed. If ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical help immediately.
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Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- Ontario Regulation 1990, Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments
- CSA B376-M (R2003) "Portable containers for Gasoline and Other Petroleum Fuels" (up to 5 gallons/25 litres)
- SDS: Gasoline & Diesel fuel

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.








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Confined Space Procedure

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A05

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: *as required on the hazard assessment	
	 Fire Extinguisher*	 Communication Device
	 Safety Boots	 Hard Hat*
	 Gloves*	 Safety Harness
		 Respiratory Protection*
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flammables and toxins• Pinch points• Overhead loads• Awkward positions• Noise• Chemicals exposure• Mechanical energy• Extreme temperatures• Oxygen deficiency or enrichment		

Required Materials & Equipment

Air monitoring equipment

Procedure

Before You Start	1. Is it a Confined Spaces(s)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “confined space” means a fully or partially enclosed space,<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) that is not both designed and constructed for continuous human occupancy, <u>and</u>(b) in which atmospheric hazards may occur because of its construction, location or contents or because of work that is done in it.• <u>If you have a space that is fully or partially enclosed, the two conditions - (a) and (b) above – must both apply before the space can be considered a "confined space".</u>

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Confined Space Procedure

2. Is there multi-employer involvement?

- If the workers of more than one employer perform work in the same confined space, before any worker enters the confined space or begins related work with respect to the confined space, the constructor shall prepare a co-ordination document to ensure that the duties imposed on employers are performed in a way that protects the health and safety of all workers who perform work in the confined space or related work with respect to the confined space

3. Complete Hazard Assessment

- Before any confined space entry (CSE) work can be performed, the Supervisor or other person with a knowledge, skills, experience in assessing confined spaces will:
 - Identify the hazards that may exist due to the design, construction, location or use of contents of the space;
 - Identify any hazards that may develop while work is done inside the confined space (e.g. welding, cleaning, etc.). Additional or associated hazards include:
 - Toxic atmospheres
 - Oxygen deficiency or enrichment
 - Engulfment
 - Mechanical, electrical or hydraulic hazards
 - Temperature extremes
 - Noise
 - Access/egress

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Flammable, combustible or explosive atmospheres○ Specify the personal proactive equipment (PPE) required to preform the work○ Specify the type and frequency of inspection and tests necessary to determine the likelihood of work exposure to the identified hazards○ The Hazard Assessment document shall be signed and dated by the person conducting the assessment. <p>4. Complete the Confined Space Entry Permit / Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Direct Supervisor (must be competent person) or their designate is responsible for the CSE Permit, (this may change based on location).• A separate entry permit is required before each confined space entry. A CSE Permit is required for all work performed within a confined space.• The Supervisor shall ensure that every worker who enters a confined space or conducts related work follows the plan.• The Supervisor shall ensure that the appropriate acceptable atmospheric levels are noted on the permit to facilitate proper interpretation of air testing results.• The Supervisor shall sign the permit to verify the requirements of the relevant plan have been met.• The permit shall be closed at the end of each shift. <p>5. Confirm Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managers and Supervisors are responsible for identifying employees who require training.
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- Ensure that every worker who enters a confined space or who performs related work receives adequate training to perform the work safely, in accordance with the relevant plan. Training will include, but not necessarily be limited to:
 - the recognition of hazards associated with confined spaces; and
 - safe work practices for working in confined spaces and for performing related work.
 - Documents records of CSE training for each CSE worker must be kept on file and available for review
 - The CSE Worker is not allowed to participate in confined space entry work if their training certificate has expired or is not available
- 6. Ensure an attendant is in place**
- Whenever a worker is to enter a confined space, the ensure that an assigned attendant,
 - is stationed outside and near,
 - the entrance to the confined space, or
 - if there are two or more entrances, the one that will best allow the attendant to perform his or her duties under subsection
 - is in constant communication with all workers inside the confined space, using the means of communication described in the relevant plan
 - is provided with a device for summoning an adequate rescue response.
 - The attendant shall not enter the confined space at any time and shall, in accordance with the relevant plan,
 - monitor the safety of the worker inside;
 - provide assistance to him or her

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Confined Space Procedure

- summon an adequate rescue response if require

7. Confirm On-site Rescue Procedures and Rescue Equipment

- The Supervisor shall ensure that no worker enters a confined space until an adequate number of persons trained in the rescue procedures are available on-site, for immediate implementation of the rescue procedures. The person(s) must be trained/competent in:
 - The on-site rescue procedures,
 - First aid and CPR, and
 - The use of the rescue equipment required by the relevant plan.
- Rescue equipment shall be inspected by a person with adequate knowledge, training and experience as often as is necessary to ensure it is in good working order.
- A written record of the inspection shall be maintained at the site where it is normally stored and on the applicable permit.
- Methods of communication that are appropriate for the hazards identified in the assessment will be readily available for workers to communicate with the attendant
- To facilitate non-entry rescue, retrieval systems/methods shall be used whenever an authorized entrant enters a permit space, unless the retrieval equipment would increase the overall risk of entry or would not contribute to the rescue of the entrant.

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- In the event of an emergency, the attendant shall attempt to retrieve the entrant by way of the entrant's lifeline/retrieval system.
- Retrieval systems shall meet the following requirements:
 - Each authorized entrant shall use a full body harness with shoulder D-Rings.
 - When practical, a Tripod connected to a mechanical device will be utilize outside the permit space in such a manner that rescue can begin as soon as rescue is necessary; or
 - The other end of a lifeline shall be attached to a mechanical device or fixed point outside the permit space
- Only trained individuals shall attempt a rescue from inside a confined space area and they must be wearing a self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied air respirator and be connected to a lifeline if entry into the confined space is required.
- During the CSE work, the attendant is responsible for controlling access to the space.
- Only those who are listed as entrants on the permit may enter the space.
- Workers must leave the confined space immediately in the case of any of the following:
 - If they feel ill, light-headed, dizzy or any pain;
 - If condition within the confined space change;
 - If the attendant is unable to perform the attendant's duties

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Confined Space Procedure

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- If communication is disrupted or disabled.

8. Confirm Isolation and Lockout

- Prior to confined space entry, the supervisor must confirm that all hazards presented by any energy, gaseous liquid or free-flowing solid material must have adequate controls in place such as:
 - Locking out electrical sources, preferably at disconnect switches remote from the equipment;
 - Blanking and bleeding water, steam, pneumatic and hydraulic lines
 - Disconnecting belt and chain drives and mechanical linkages on shaft-driven equipment where possible; and
 - Securing mechanical moving parts within confined spaces with latches, chains, chocks, blocks or other devices.
 - Blanks/blinds should be installed as close as possible to the confined space. If the confined space contains any toxic gas, respiratory protection equipment must be worn while the blanks/blinds are being installed.

9. Ensure Proper Means of Entry and Exit

- Prior to any worker entering the confined space, the supervisor must ensure that there is an adequate means for both entering and exiting the space.
- Ladders or other suitable means should be provided where necessary and should be well secured.
- Doors or hinged covers to confined spaces should be equipped such that they can be locked in the open position.
- The size of access and egress areas should be considered when choosing personal protective equipment to be used by the workers, and also when

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setting up rescue procedures and choosing rescue workers' personal protective equipment and rescue equipment.

10. Prevent Unauthorized Entry

- If there is the possibility of unauthorized entry into a confined space, the Entry Supervisor shall ensure that each entrance to the space shall be:
 - adequately secured against unauthorized entry; or
 - has been provided with adequate barricades, adequate warning signs regarding unauthorized entry, or both.
- Whenever a confined space is left unattended (e.g. during breaks), the entry point(s) must be barricaded and warning sign must be hung.

11. Conduct Atmospheric Testing

- All atmospheric testing must be performed by a competent person or under the direct supervision of a competent person.
- Test the air in all areas and levels top, middle and bottom of the space before entry.
- Monitor continuously or retest periodically for as long as the space is occupied and as appropriate for the hazard involved (as identified in the hazards assessment).
- Note the date, time and results of the atmospheric test on the Confined Space Permit authorized for the space.
- The person performing the atmospheric tests must sign or initial the permit after each test result.
- Air testing must be performed and recorded on the permit.
- Oxygen content must be between 19.5% - 23%
- Flammable and combustible gases and vapours:

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- Less than 25% LEL for inspection work with no source of ignition.
- Less than 10% LEL for cold work.
- Less than 5% LEL and less than 23% Oxygen for hot work.

- Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S: must be below 10 ppm)
- Carbon Monoxide – Below 25ppm
- Record the initial readings of the atmospheric test on the Confined Space Entry Permit.
- After breaks, such as lunch, another atmospheric test must be completed to determine if there are any changes.
- Periodic testing should be done during the confined space work for any potential changes.
- If the air is unsafe according to any of these tests, the hazard must be controlled before entry is allowed. If the air becomes hazardous later on, the entry must be canceled and everyone must leave the space.

12. Ventilate, Purge and Inert (as required)

- If the atmospheric testing identifies that a hazardous atmosphere exists or is likely to exist in a confined space, the confined space must be ventilated, purged, or both before workers enter the confined space.
- If ventilating or purging is impractical or ineffective in eliminating the hazardous atmosphere, workers must use the appropriate PPE for working in the confined space.
- If mechanical ventilation is needed to maintain a safe atmosphere during the work process, the Supervisor must arrange mechanical ventilation and ensure the number of air changers per hour are in accordance with the hazard assessment and atmospheric testing.

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- Any portable air exchangers must applicable health & safety and electrical requirements
- If the ventilation system fails, all workers must evacuate the confined space.
- Always be aware of where exhausting air will exit the space
- If it is not possible to achieve a non-explosive, non-flammable atmosphere, then the confined space must be inerted to remove the hazard of fire or explosion before and during entry. Inerting creates an IDLH atmosphere and appropriate safeguards must be used.
- If a confined space is inerted, the supervisor must confirm that; every CSE worker is provided with supplied air respiratory equipment
- All ignition sources are controlled
- The atmosphere remains inerted while workers are inside the confined space
- Where an explosive or flammable atmosphere may be present in the confined space, all equipment and tools must be kept safe and the work must not create an ignition source.
- Hot work shall not be performed in a confined that contains, or is likely to contain, an explosive or flammable gas or vapor where the concentration exceeds, or is likely to exceed, 10% of the LEL of the gas or vapor.

13. Conduct a Pre-Entry Safety Meeting

- A pre-entry meeting must be held with all workers involved in the intended confined space entry work.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The confined space Job Hazard Assessment (JHA), permit / plan and rescue procedures shall be reviewed by the Supervisor and workers prior to entry into the space<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Discuss the hazards and hazard controls involved with the confined space entry.○ Verify whether there are any changes to the hazards identified.○ Identify the communication, PPE, respiratory equipment, and tools needed for the work.○ Review the exposure limits and testing requirements for, oxygen, carbon dioxide, toxic gas, and explosive atmospheres.○ Verify that each worker has received the training required (valid certification in confined space entry).○ Review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the product(s) that may be encountered in the confined space.○ Review the atmospheric testing requirements and define the frequency of testing.
During Your Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor continuously or retest periodically for as long as the space is occupied and as appropriate for the hazard involved
After You Finish	<p>14. Close the Permit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the job, the Supervisor or designate must conduct a thorough check and sign-off the CSE Permit to confirm that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ No tools, equipment or workers have been left behind in the confine space

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ All blinds have been removed and valves have returned to their correct position.● After the work had been completed and all entrants are out of the space, the space must be adequately secured against unauthorized or accidental entry. Methods may include locks, barricades and warning signs <p>15. Retain Records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● All written records related to CSE (e.g. Safe Work Procedure, CSE Permit) shall be retained for a minimum of two years. Notwithstanding the above, other provincial requirements may apply.
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Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

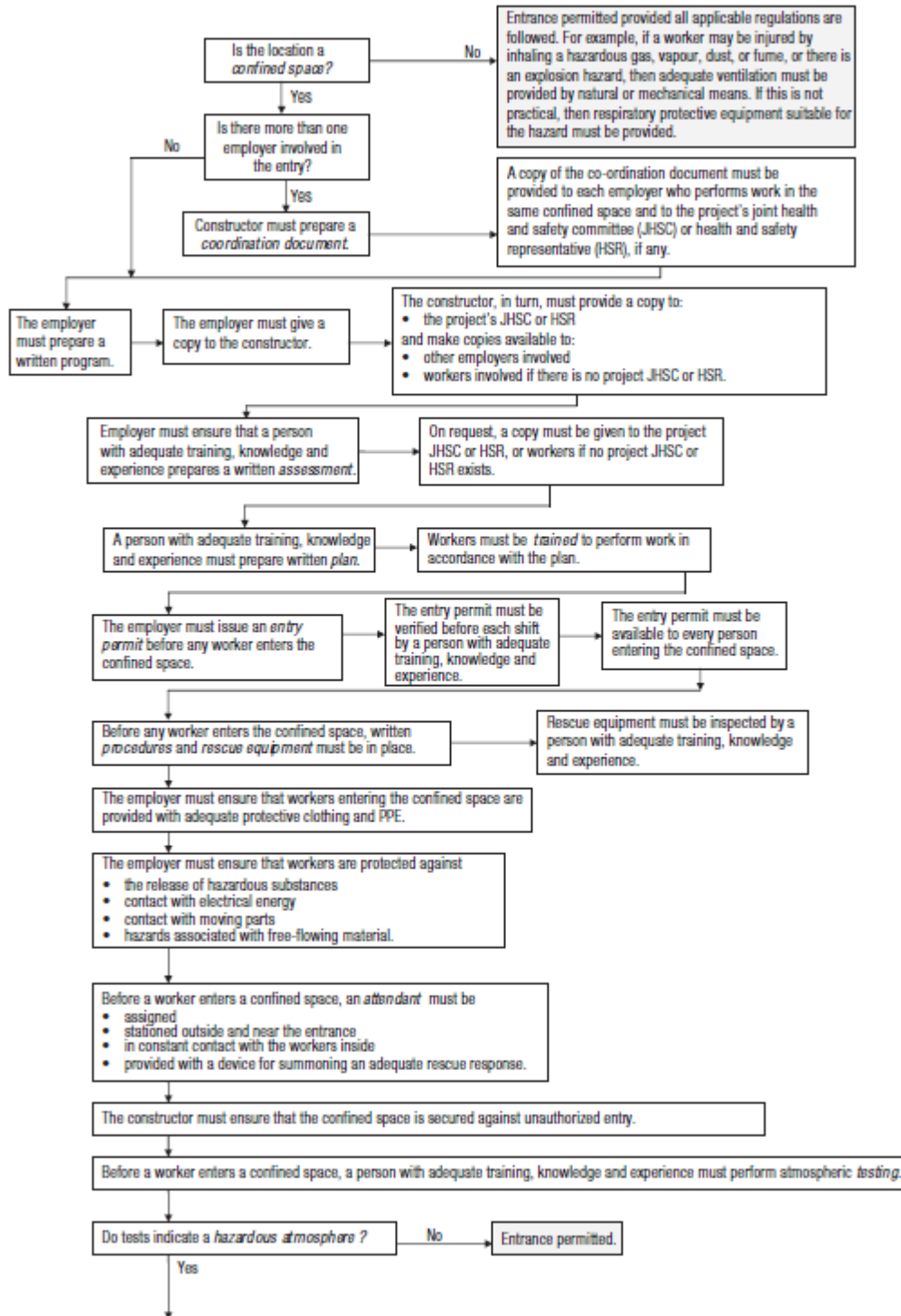
- Ontario Confined Spaces Regulation (O. Reg. 632/05)
- Ontario Ministry of Labour, Confined Spaces Guideline (July 2011)
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), R.S.O. 1990
- Confined Space Checklist
- Confined Space Permit
- Confined Space Sign In/Out Log
- Gas Monitor Calibration and Atmospheric Testing Log

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Confined Space Procedure

DECISION TREE FOR CONFINED SPACES



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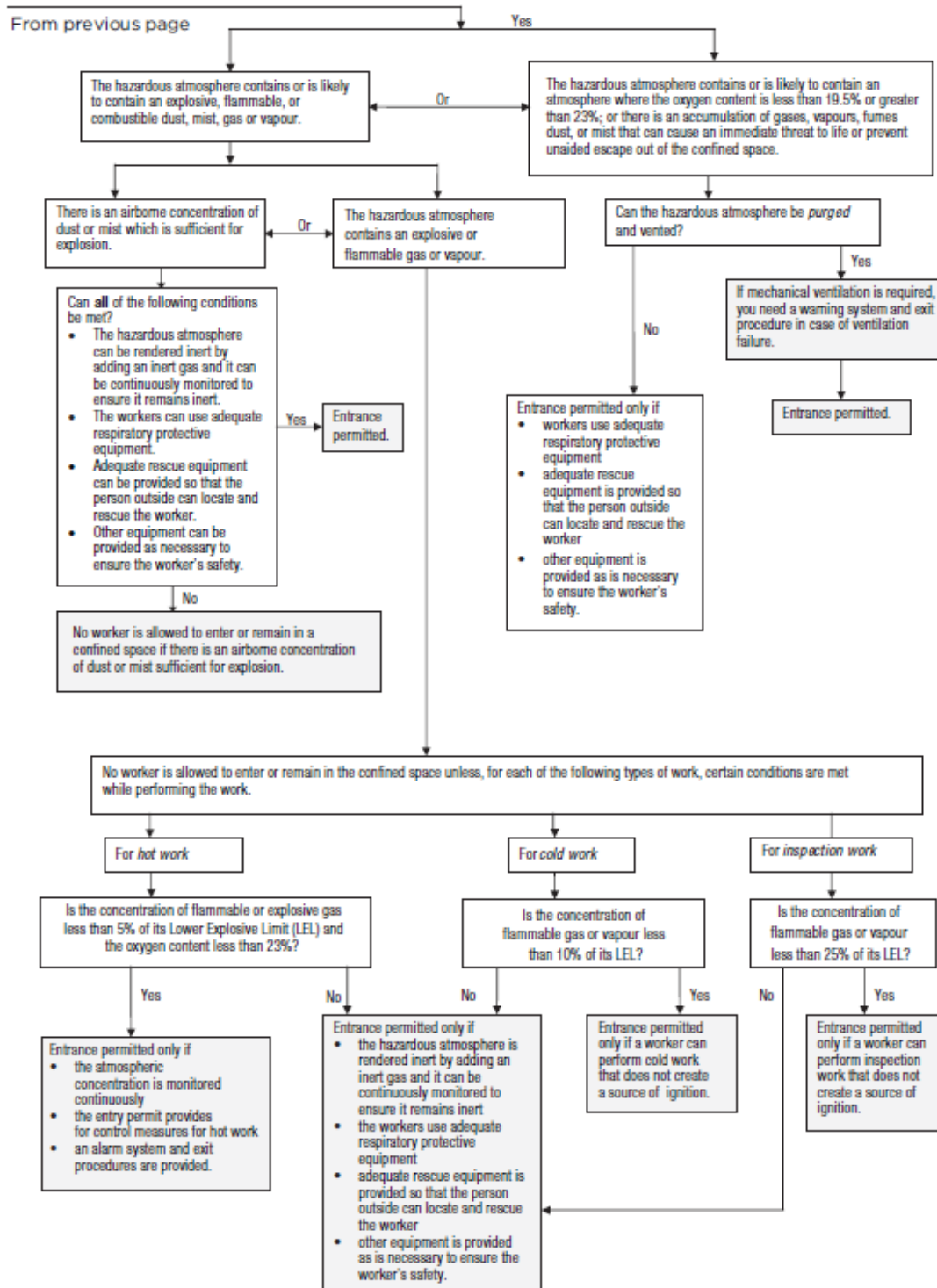
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Confined Space Procedure



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Confined Space Procedure

Confined Space Permit

Effective: ____ / ____ / ____ From: ____: ____ ^{am}/_{pm} To ____: ____ ^{am}/_{pm}

Location	Location of Confined Space:	Project Name:
	Employer Name:	Competent Person:
	Assessment Performed by:	Name of Permit Issuer:
	Description of Confined Space:	
	Description of Work to be Performed:	

Note: The permit shall comply with the relevant plan.

Air Monitor Name	Serial #	Last Calibration/Bump Test

Air Quality Results	Time of Test							
	Oxygen %							
	Combustibles %							
	Carbon monoxide (CO)							
	Hydrogen sulphide (H ₂ S)							
	Other atmospheric hazard ()							
	Tester's Name (print):		Signature:					

Hazards & Controls	Atmospheric/Physical Hazards	Controls	Personal Protective Equipment
	<input type="checkbox"/> Flammable	<input type="checkbox"/> Purging	<input type="checkbox"/> Respirator
	<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/> Gloves
	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrosive	<input type="checkbox"/> Natural ventilation	<input type="checkbox"/> Boots
	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen deficient/enriched	<input type="checkbox"/> De-energize, lockout	<input type="checkbox"/> Eye protection
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot temperatures	<input type="checkbox"/> Blank	<input type="checkbox"/> Head protection
	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical	<input type="checkbox"/> Inerting	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall protection
	<input type="checkbox"/> Slippery surfaces	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lighting	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot work	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Working at heights		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		

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Safe Work Procedure

Confined Space Procedure

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Attendant Entry Log	Worker Name	Permit Reviewed with Workers	Time In	Time Out	Time In	Time Out	Time In	Time Out	
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
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		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
		<input type="checkbox"/>							
	Attendant's Name (print):			Attendant's Signature:					

Rescue Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Winch	<input type="checkbox"/> Respirator	<input type="checkbox"/> Ladder	<input type="checkbox"/> Tripod	<input type="checkbox"/> Harness
	Other:	Other:	Other:	Other:	
	Rescue equipment inspected and in good working order? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

Confirmation of Work Completion	Signature	Date	Time

Note: a job specific plan must be developed for each space in addition to the permit.




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Air Gap

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A06

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Electrical Contact/Shock Arc Flash Explosion Electrical Fire	 Arc flash rated coveralls*	 Face shield*
	 Electrically insulated gloves*	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear approved PPE for construction sites and additional PPE as suggested for electrical work✓ Follow electrical trade safety precautions <p>Potential Disconnect Scenarios</p> <p>1. Full utility disconnect by the utility provider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wait for the disconnect before cutting any wires✓ Obtain written verification of disconnect from the utility owner <p>2. Building Isolation at the main breaker/switch gear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Open main breaker/switch gear and lock out✓ Remove fuses✓ Cut all conduits leaving the main (air gap)✓ Mark all live inbound lines to the main <p>3. Local Isolation at secondary breaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Mark all live inbound lines from the main breaker/switchgear to the secondary breaker(s)✓ Open and remove all breakers/fuses in the Secondary breaker✓ Cut all disconnected conduits leaving the secondary breaker (air gap)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not allow demolition workers to cut into any conduit until it has first been cut and air-gapped by the electrician✗ Do not allow demolition workers to remove any lock-out locks/tags installed by an electrician.

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Air Gap

- ✓ Mark all live conduits remaining leaving the secondary breaker that are to remain
- ✓ Trace and mark live systems to remain throughout the building using marking intervals of no less than 2 markings per building bay or more as needed to ensure markings can be seen from any position in the building bay
- ✓ **Demolition supervisor must add their lock to any lock-out system**

Turnover Process:

- ✓ Prior to demolition workers working on the disconnected system the electrical contractor must take the PDI foreman/superintendent/project manager for a walk-through with the of the area to verify air-gapping and live service identification and any **outstanding issues** that need communicating
- ✓ Status information is to be used to mark-up available drawings for a record of conditions to be signed off by the electrical contractor prior to demolition work starting

Communication:

- ✓ Post signs around the project with color code used to mark the lines that are live
- ✓ Review orally and in writing with all demolition workers the marking system used to distinguish live system components (workers that may be colour blind need special consideration)

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Safe Work Practice

Air Gap

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A06

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety act and Regulations 213/91 section 214
- MTCU/OCOT trade license ELECTRICIAN

This SWP must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Safe Work Procedure

Working Alone

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A07

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Violence / working with or near the public Injury Accident Medical Emergency Assault	 Hard Hat*	 Safety Glasses*
	 Steel Toed Boots*	

Required Materials & Equipment

Communication Device

Procedure

Before You Start

- Evaluate if you are going to be in a Working Alone situation.

You are working alone at any time where assistance is not readily available from a co-worker or expected from a member of the public when needed in the normal course of duties or in the event of an injury, illness or emergency
- Note all risks and mitigation methods to be used in the daily CARS form.
- Consider alternatives to workers working alone, such as the use of the “[buddy system](#)” in potentially high risk situations
 - The purpose of the buddy system is to ensure that if one fire fighter becomes injured, trapped, or unconscious, a buddy(s) will be available to assist or call for help.
 - It is of vital importance that team members operating in hazardous areas are in constant communication with each

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Working Alone

	<p>other. This should be established through visual, audible, or physical means (e.g. a safety guide rope), in order to coordinate their activities. For this system to be effective, team members need to be in proximity to each other to be able to provide assistance in case of an emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit the time of day visits are made to high risk areas/clients• Do not perform these high risk activities when working alone:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ working at heights or in elevator shafts○ working with electricity or with de-energized or locked out/tagged out equipment○ hazardous substances or materials○ hazardous equipment such as chainsaws○ materials at great pressure○ working with the public, where there is a potential for violence• Do not enter any situation or location where you feel threatened or unsafe• Do not post or announce your official schedule on social media• Check-in by cell phone or radio, to a supervisor or dispatch centre prior to starting work
During Your Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check-in by cell phone or radio at intervals appropriate to the risk level at your workplace, to a supervisor or dispatch centre.

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Safe Work Procedure

Working Alone

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A07

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow all established site safety procedures, such as wearing of personal protective equipment, accountability, electrical safety and local emergency response plan.• Report all incidents of violence or injury in accordance with the Incident Reporting and Investigation Standard #1.• Do not remain in any situation or location that you feel has become or has the potential to become threatening or unsafe• Do not carry weapons of any type, including pepper spray, as weapons are dangerous and can be easily used against you• Do not hesitate to call for police assistance
After You Finish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check-out by cell phone or radio, to a supervisor or dispatch centre

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:









- Occupational Health and Safety Act
 - clause 25(2)(a) for providing information and instruction to a worker
 - clause 25(2)(h) for taking every precaution reasonable to protect workers
 - sections 32.01 to 32.08 for protecting workers from violence and harassment
 - subsection 51(1) for reporting requirements if a worker is critically injured or killed
- Working alone: <https://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/hsprograms/workingalone.html>
- PDI Incident reporting and investigation standard #1
- CARs form

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Concrete Cutting

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Noise Flying Debris Dust Electrical Contact	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Hand protection	 Respiratory Protection
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Fire Extinguisher*
	 Hearing Protection	 Face Shield*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use safety footwear, snug fitting clothing, safety glasses, hearing protection and a hardhat while operating the saw. ✓ Before any concrete cutting operation, take care to locate as precisely as possible any rebar, pipes or conduit that may be buried in the concrete ✓ Always ensure you are selecting the right kind of concrete cutting tool before starting work ✓ Cutting blades should be the correct size, installed properly, guarded at all times, and speed should not exceed the manufacturer's suggested RPM. ✓ Ensure that there are no gas or electric utility lines embedded within their cutting zones ✓ Inspect the cut-off saw before start-up, <u>CLEAN THE AIR FILTER.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not allow bystanders to stand in the work area while using a saw. ✗ Do not cut near anything that is flammable. ✗ Do not operate the saw without the wheel guard in place. ✗ Do not exceed the maximum operating speed marked on the wheel. ✗ Do not cock, jam or wedge the wheel into a cut. ✗ Do not operate a saw that is damaged, improperly adjusted or improperly assembled. ✗ Do not use water on a dry cutting wheel, or sprinkle the blade periodically with water. (Sudden temperature changes will weaken the wheel)

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Concrete Cutting

- ✓ Inspect the cutting wheel for warping and damage before using the saw.
- ✓ Walls and bricks that are to be cut should be supported so they do not fall and pinch the blade or crush workers.
- ✓ Dust concentrations must be kept as low as practicable.
- ✓ Keep water continuously running on the cutting wheel while cutting,
 - Concrete,
 - Asphalt, if dust concentrations may exceed exposure limits.
- ✓ Operate the saw in well-ventilated areas, when possible.
- ✓ Run the saw at full throttle while cutting.
- ✓ Use the bottom of the wheel for cutting
- ✓ Test newly mounted wheels to run at normal operating speed for approx. 30 seconds with guard in place before beginning to use.
- ✓ Hold a cut-off saw with 2 hands while it is running
- ✓ Use caution when handling fuel
- ✓ Keep all parts of your body away from the cutting wheel while it is running.
- ✓ Run the saw for 30 seconds at normal operating speeds after the cut is finished to

- ✗ Do not cut with the top or front of the blade
- ✗ Do not cut above shoulder height.
- ✗ Do not fuel saw while it is running
- ✗ Do not fuel up saw near an ignition source.

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Concrete Cutting

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A08

allow all of the water to be thrown off the cutting wheel.

- ✓ Keep good balance and footing; use both hands and keep a firm grip on the handles.
- ✓ Keep work piece at a comfortable distance.
- ✓ Be careful when re-entering a cut.
- ✓ Be alert to ensure that the saw blade does not become pinched in the cut

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- PDI Utility Locate Safe Work Practice
- PDI Air Gap Safe Work Practice




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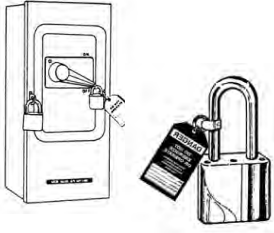

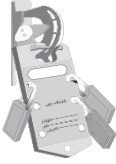
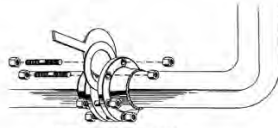


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Lockout / Tag Out

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Hazardous Energy	 Hard hat	 Safety Boots
	 Safety glasses	

Materials & Equipment	
 <p>Figure 1: Lockout Devices</p>	 <p>Figure 4: Chains</p>
 <p>Figure 2: Multilock adaptor</p>	 <p>Figure 5: Blank or Blind</p>
 <p>Figure 3: Scissor lock</p>	 <p>Figure: 6 Tags</p>

Procedure	
Before You Start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees are to be provided lock out / tag out training prior to starting work. Energy sources must be turned off, disconnected, and/or released before maintenance is performed. Employees are prohibited from performing maintenance on equipment that is not locked out

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Lockout / Tag Out

STEP 1: Locate Work Area And Identify Equipment, Machinery, Or Other System Components To Be Worked On

- Identify the area with references such as floor, room name, elevation, or column number. Identify the equipment that is the subject of the work.

STEP 2: Identify All Energy Sources

- Identify all energy sources affecting the equipment or machinery. Identify the various energy forms to be locked out such as electrical, momentum, pneumatic, hydraulic, steam, and gravity.

STEP 3: Identify The Parts To Be Locked Out Or Isolated

- Identify systems that affect, or are affected by, the work being performed. These may include primary, secondary, backup, or emergency systems and interlocked remote equipment. Review the current system drawings for remote energy sources and, where required, identify and confirm with the client or owner the existence and location of any switches, power sources, controls, interlocks, or other devices necessary to isolate the system. Remember that equipment may also be affected by time restrictions for completing the work or time-activated devices.

STEP 4: Determine Lockout Methods

- Confirm that the lockout of all energy sources is possible. Some equipment may have to be kept operational to maintain service to other equipment that cannot be shut down. Take appropriate steps to provide protection for workers while working near operating equipment. Equipment that can be locked out should be locked out by the methods most appropriate to the hazards.

STEP 5: Notify All Personnel Affected

- Shutting down equipment may affect operations in other locations, incoming shifts, or other trades who may be planning to operate the

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Lockout / Tag Out

locked-out system. Before proceeding with the lockout, inform all personnel who will be affected. At construction sites with a large workforce or at relatively large factories, you may need to have special communication methods and permits or approvals.

STEP 6: Shut Down Equipment And Machinery

- Qualified personnel must shut down the equipment, machinery, or other system components, placing them in a zero-energy state. Trace all systems to locate and lock out energy sources. The main source may be electrical, for instance, but pneumatic and other forms of energy may also be present. Always look for other possible energy sources.
- All equipment capable of being energized or activated electrically, pneumatically, or hydraulically must be de-energized or de-activated by physically disconnecting or otherwise making the apparatus inoperable.
- Always ensure that the client and operators are aware of the plan to shut down and lock out equipment, machinery, or other system components.
- In some cases, operations personnel or equipment operators may be required to shut down components because of their special qualifications or knowledge of the system. In determining what needs to be shut down and locked out, consider the different energy sources that may be found in the system.

STEP 7: Install Lockout Devices

- After the circuit has been de-energized and locked out by the person in charge, each worker involved in the lockout must be protected by placing his or her personal lock on the isolating device for each energy control point
- Remember—even though the disconnect is already locked out, you are not protected until you attach your own personal safety lock.
- Each worker must retain his or her key while the lock is in place. Only the worker in charge of the lock should have a key.

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Lockout / Tag Out

Locks

Locks should be high-quality pin-type, key-operated, and numbered to identify users

Multiple locks

Multiple locks and lockout bars When several workers or trades are working on a machine, you can add additional locks by using a lockout bar or multi-lock adapter (Figure 2). You can add any number of locks by inserting another lockout bar into the last hole of the previous bar.

Other lockout devices

- Scissors—have holes for locks and should be made of hardened steel (Figure 3).
- Chains—should be high quality and snug fitting (Figure 4).
- Blocks or cribbing—prevent or restrict movement of parts.
- Blanks or blinds—are solid metal plates inserted at flanged connections to prevent the flow of liquids or gases (Figure 5).
- Pins and clamps—should be of high-quality materials and designed to fit the system.
- Remember . . . Merely removing a fuse doesn't constitute lockout. The fuse could be easily replaced. The fuse should be removed and the box locked out. The lockout devices attached to one system should not prevent access to the controls and energy-isolating devices of another system.

STEP 8: Tagging

- Each worker involved in a lockout operation must attach a tag made of non-conducting material in a conspicuous location and secure it to prevent inadvertent removal. The tag must identify the worker's name, the worker's employer, the date of lockout, and the reason for the lockout. A tag in itself offers no guarantee that a machine or system is locked out. It simply provides information (Figure 6).
- Signs must be placed on the system indicating that it must not be energized or operated

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Lockout / Tag Out

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guards, locks, temporary ground cables, chains, tags, and other safeguards must not be tampered with or removed until<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The work is complete, and○ Each worker has removed his or her personal lock.• A record must be kept of all equipment locked out or otherwise rendered inoperable so that all of these devices can be reactivated once the work is complete. <p>STEP 9: Verify Zero-Energy State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• After any power or product remaining in the equipment has been discharged or disconnected by qualified personnel, verify that all personnel are clear of the equipment. Then try, with extreme caution, to start the equipment manually. Look for any movement or functions. If none are observed, confirm that all energy sources are at a zero energy state.• Test the system to ensure that all electrical components are de-energized and de-activated, including interlocking and dependent systems that could feed into the system, either mechanically or electrically
During Your Work	<p>STEP 10: Perform The Task</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carry out and complete the work assignment.
After You Finish	<p>STEP 11: Communicate That Work Is Complete And That All Personnel Are Clear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that personnel are clear of the locked-out equipment, machinery, or system.• Remove only your tags and locks.• Tell personnel that were originally informed of the lockout that the equipment, machinery, or system is no longer locked out. <p>STEP 12: Restore Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Return systems to operational status and the switches to power ON. Have qualified personnel restart machinery or equipment. <p>STEP 13: Return Control To Operating Personnel</p>

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Lockout / Tag Out

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">When all work is completed, the person in charge of the lockout operation should formally return control of the equipment or system to plant personnel. <p>STEP 14: Record Date/Time Lockout Removed And System Restored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This last step is important. It saves valuable information that may be lost if not recorded. Staff involved in the shutdown may not remain at the same jobsite. Owners or operators may require this information to help plan future shutdowns <p>LOCK REMOVAL WHEN PERSON IS ABSENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Workers should always apply and remove their own locks. However, in the rare event that the worker who applied a lock is unable to remove it (e.g. due to sudden illness or injury) the lock can be removed only under the direction and in the presence of the worker's supervisor who has assessed the situation and determined that it is safe to remove the lock.A lock removal form must be completed by the supervisor and kept on file.The person whose lock was removed must be notified verbally and in writing of the removal upon his/her return, and before resuming work.Anyone who removes someone else's lock without following this procedure will be subject to disciplinary action.
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Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Section 190 of the Construction Regulation (O. Reg. 213/91)
- IHSA Construction Safety Manual: Section 27 Lockout and Tagging

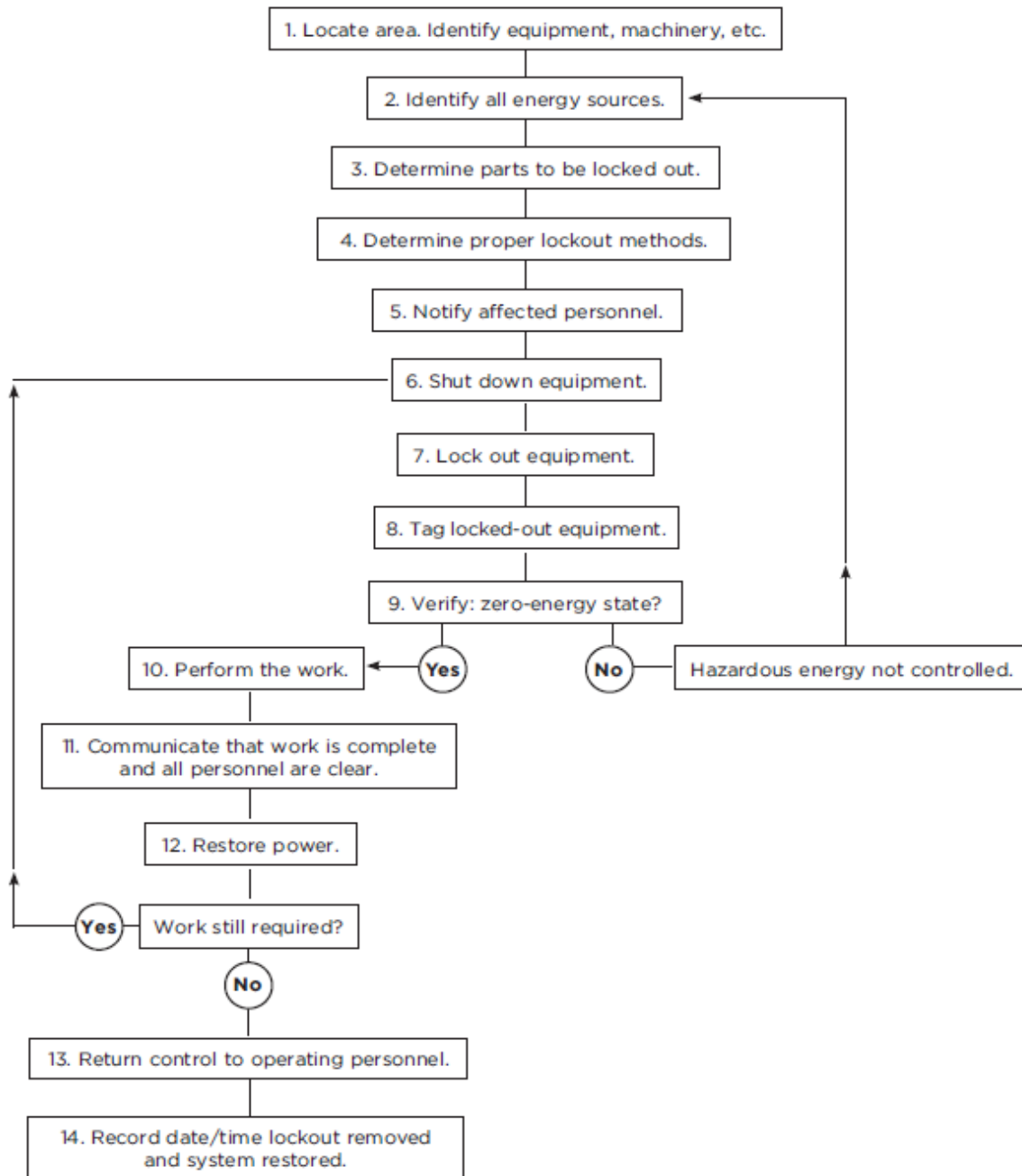
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Lockout / Tag Out

Decision Making Flowchart



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Wildlife

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bites / lacerations • Infection • Parasites • Disease 	 Steel Toed Boots	 Noise Maker

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Report all animal sightings immediately. ✓ Be on the lookout for obvious signs of recent activities in the area i.e. prints ✓ Avoid an animal confrontation, if possible. ✓ Ensure that all food is stored properly and waste is regularly disposed of offsite. ✓ Familiarize with the wildlife that may be present in the area you will be working <p>SMALL WILD ANIMALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The best defense is avoidance. ✓ If you must defend yourself, have things nearby to protect yourself (stick, shovel, axe etc.) ✓ Slowly back away facing the animal. ✓ If bitten by a wild animal, clean the wound with soap and water, and obtain medical assistance immediately, advising medical staff of the potential for infectious diseases, such as rabies. <p>LARGE ANIMALS/BEARS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Check with the land owner or general contractor to see if there have been any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not intentionally harm ANY animal (regardless of size). ✗ Do not leave any food or waste around the area. ✗ Do not engage or entice wildlife. <p>SMALL WILD ANIMALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not turn your back to the animal. ✗ Do not run. ✗ Do not crouch down. ✗ Never touch or handle wild animals – healthy, sick or deceased. Parasites and other infectious diseases may be present. <p>LARGE ANIMALS/BEARS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not run. ✗ Do not turn your back. ✗ Do not look scared or show fear. ✗ Do not crouch down. ✗ Do not approach. ✗ Do not panic ✗ Never play dead.

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Wildlife

recent large animal/bear sightings or incidents in your work area.

- ✓ If working or patrolling an area with known large animal/bear activity, always be prepared. Carry a stick, shovel, bull horn, can of bear spray or a bear banger kit at all times. Remember – the equipment will only be useful if you have it with you during an emergency.
- If you encounter a Bear:
- ✓ Make every effort not to panic, and assess the situation.
- ✓ Stand your ground.
- ✓ Make yourself appear larger by raising your arms over your head.
- ✓ Make as much noise as possible, wave your arms, yell, scream.
- ✓ Continually face the large animal/bear and talk, growl or roar in a low-pitched voice.
- ✓ Allow the animal an escape route, if the animal/bear is cornered.
- ✓ To report large animal/bear problems, contact the Bear Reporting Line at 1-866-514-2327.
- ✓ ALWAYS notify your Supervisor, Foreman, or PM if you have encountered any large animals/bears during your shift.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

Wildlife and Nature Ontario www.ontario.ca

Ministry of Natural Resources, Bear Wise: “What to do if you encounter a bear”:

http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Bearwise/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_167730.html

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Housekeeping

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A11

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Slippery surfaces Tripping Hazards Dust Sharp objects Heavy items	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Hand protection*	 Respirator*
	 Steel Toed Boots	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Remove waste and debris from the work site on a continual basis. ✓ Debris may be dropped via a chute or by using an enclosed drop zone ✓ Install dust tight hoarding if required ✓ Keep walkways and travel paths clear of material ✓ Ensure extension cords are suspended where possible ✓ Store unused tools and equipment in the job box ✓ Remove tripping hazards as soon as possible ✓ Clean up spills as soon as possible ✓ Place domestic garbage in a suitable container ✓ Vacuum dust whenever possible ✓ Use water or sweeping compounds as necessary ✓ Use respiratory protection as required when dusty conditions arise ✓ Place debris in suitable containers for transport to the disposal bin ✓ Get assistance when lifting heavy or awkward pieces of debris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not let waste materials accumulate on the job ✗ Do not stockpile material closer than 1.8 metres to a floor opening or an open edge on a floor ✗ Do not overload a floor when stockpiling waste ✗ Do not store materials in a walkway ✗ Do not let food waste accumulate in the workplace ✗ Do not attempt to lift heavy items by yourself

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Safe Work Practice

Housekeeping

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A11

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ✓ | Ensure materials and equipment are properly stored in designated locations, when not in use. | |
|---|--|--|

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation for Construction Projects - Sec. s.11: Floor conditions
- Priestly SWP: Spills

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Site Traffic Control

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A12

Potential Hazards Present (From Risk Assessment)	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Struck by vehicle	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 High Visibility Vest	 Steel Toed Boots

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Plan the work so that vehicles are required to reverse as little as possible ✓ Ensure travel routes are maintained in good condition ✓ Follow designated travel routes ✓ Keep a safe following distance ✓ Comply with posted speed limits on site ✓ Use a signaller to assist with vehicle reversing if the operators view is obstructed or where a person may be at risk from the vehicle movement or its load ✓ Signallers are to receive both oral and written instructions on how to perform their duties (traffic plan) ✓ Signallers are to be in constant view of the equipment operator ✓ Signallers are to have a clear view of the intended path of the vehicle ✓ Signallers are to communicate with vehicle operators by using a prearranged set of visual signals ✓ Post signs warning of vehicles operating in reverse ✓ Ensure vehicles are equipped with audible back up alarms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not operate a vehicle in reverse unless it is absolutely necessary ✗ Do not move a vehicle without authorization ✗ Do not move a vehicle if you have lost sight of the signaler ✗ Do not park in another vehicle's blind spot ✗ Do not disable back up alarms on vehicles or heavy equipment

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Site Traffic Control

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A12

- ✓ Truck drivers are to remain in the cab while being loaded or are to leave the vehicle prior to being loaded

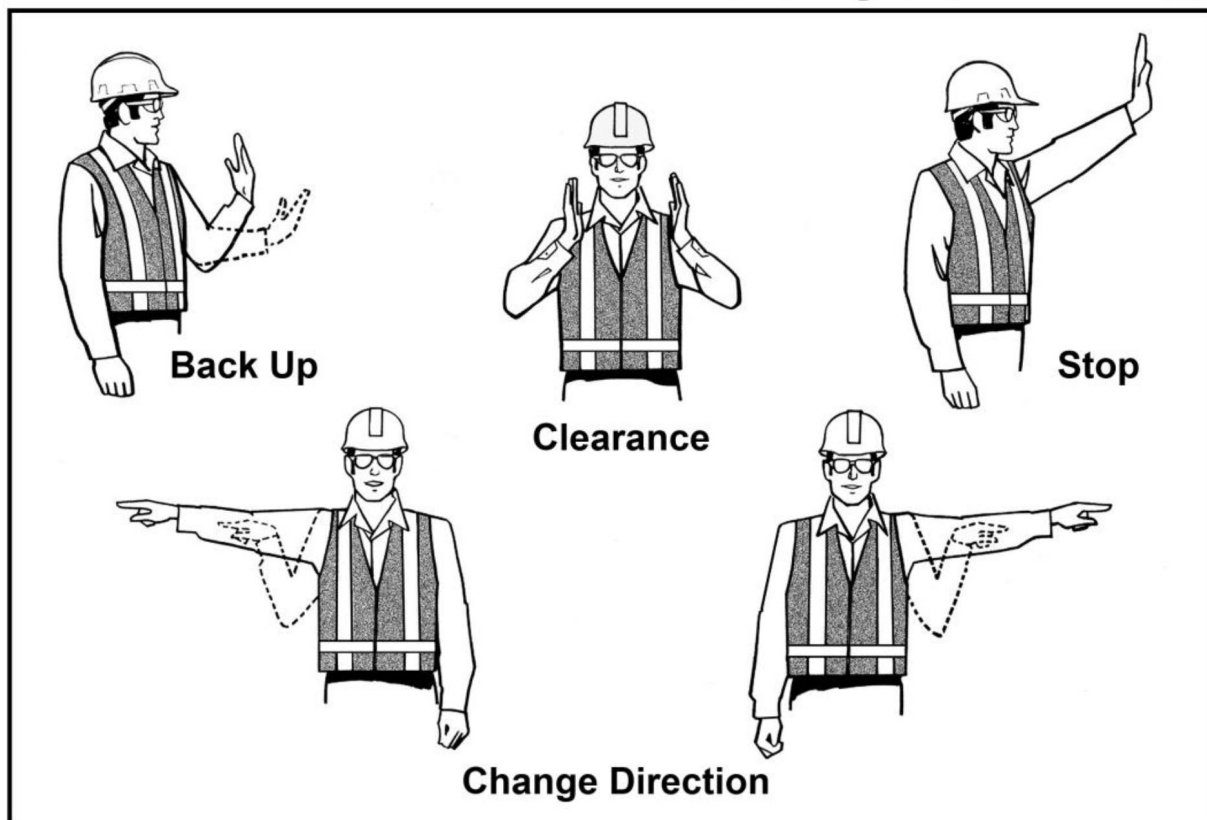
Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation for Construction Projects - Sec. 104 - 10

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TRAFFIC CONTROL Hand Signals





2008



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Barricades and Guardrails

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Unauthorized personnel entry Fall from heights	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Steel Toed Boots	 High Visibility Vest

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear approved PPE as noted✓ Review the site plan and site hazards prior to the start of work✓ Ensure that the type of barricade is appropriate for its purpose:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Delineate work areas for “demolition workers only” when on a multi-trade project, by using barrier tape and posting signs with contact information if access to the area is required.○ Restrict access to areas where only “authorized workers” immediately involved with the demolition task are allowed, by posting barrier tape and signs with contact information and instructions to wait for an escort for entry into the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not lean against any barricaded areas✗ Do not work at heights unless properly trained✗ Do not cross any barrier without authorization✗ Do not remove barriers or guardrails until the underlying hazard is eliminated and authorization is received.

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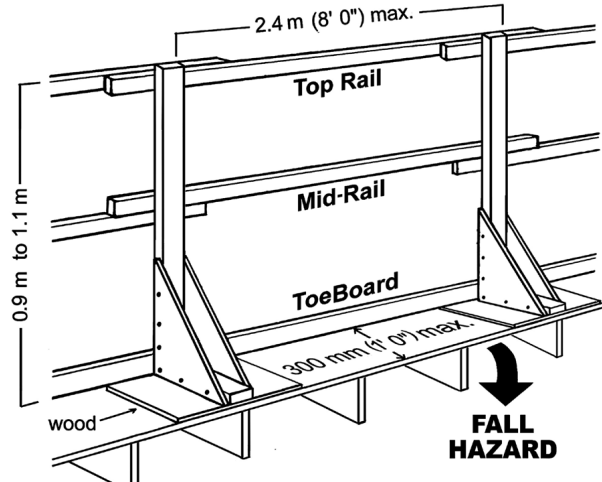


Barricades and Guardrails

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Exclude access by installing hard fencing or hoarding with warning signs that read “no entry” include a description of the hazard(s), and contact information for the supervisor that controls the excluded access area. <p>✓ A guardrail is to be used if a worker is exposed to a fall of 2.4 metres or more and has access to the open side of a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Floor, including a mezzanine or balcony floor• Bridge surface• Roof while formwork is in place• Scaffold platform or other work platform, runway• or ramp. <p>✓ Fixed guardrails, when required, as a minimum must have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A top rail, mid-rail, and toeboard secured to vertical supports• A top rail between 0.9 m (3 ft) and 1.1 m (3 ft 7 in) high• A toeboard installed flush with the surface and at least 89 mm (3½ in) high (100 mm (4 in) high if made of a material other than wood)• Posts at least 38 mm (1½ in) by 89 mm (3½ in) and no more than 2.4 m (8 ft) apart. Installed no more than 300 mm (1 ft) from an edge	
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Barricades and Guardrails



- ✓ Guardrails must be able to withstand:
 - A point load of 675 newtons applied in a lateral direction to the top rail.
 - A point load of 450 newtons applied in a vertical downward direction to the top rail.
 - A point load of 450 newtons applied in a lateral or vertical downward direction to the intermediate rail, or midway between the top rail and the toe board.
 - A point load of 225 newtons applied in a lateral direction to the toe board
- Note: 1 newton = .225 pounds
- ✓ Workers must wear proper fall protection equipment when working near unguarded fall hazards.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health & Safety Act – section 26.3 of the Construction Projects regulation (213/91) for Guardrails <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/910213>

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Barricades and Guardrails

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A13

- Infrastructure Health and Safety Association - https://www.ihsa.ca/rtf/health_safety_manual/pdfs/equipment/Guardrails.pdf
- PDI Safe Work Practice: Working at heights








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Excavations and Trenches

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A14

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Cave-ins Falls into trenches or excavations Tripping over equipment, debris and spoil Excavated material or other objects falling on workers Exposure to underground services or overhead electrical cables Unstable adjacent structures Hazardous atmosphere (noxious gases/lack of oxygen) Vehicles and other mobile equipment Flooding / Water Contaminated Soils	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard hat
	 Safety Boots	 Respiratory Protection*
	 Fall Protection*	 Hi visibility Clothing
		 Hand Protection*

DO	DO NOT
<p>✓ The constructor is required to complete a Notice of Project when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a project exceeds \$50,000 or ○ excavation is planned for a trench that a worker may enter and that trench: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ is more than 300 metres long or ▪ more than 1.2 metres deep (47 inches) and more than 30 metres (98 feet) long, or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Never enter a trench deeper than 1.2 metres (47 inches) unless the walls are sound, made of solid rock, properly sloped, shored or protected by a trench box. ✗ Never work alone in a trench ✗ Do not position or operate a vehicle or machinery in a manner that could affect the wall's stability

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Excavations and Trenches

<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ is required by regulation to be designed by a professional engineer <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Only competent persons may conduct ground disturbance activities.✓ A pre- job safety meeting must be completed before conducting ground disturbance✓ A safe work permit is required to be completed prior to starting any ground disturbance activity.✓ Ensure that all services have been located or marked in or near the area to be excavated.✓ Ensure notifications and approvals are complete for all gas, electrical and other buried services owners prior to starting ground disturbance.✓ If a service poses a hazard, it must be shut off and disconnected before the excavation activity begins.✓ If a potentially hazardous service cannot be disconnected, the service owner must be asked to supervise the service's uncovering during the excavation.✓ Emergency response procedures are to be put in place in the event that a buried facility is damaged.✓ Prevent damage to adjacent structures by engaging a professional engineer who must specify in writing the precautions to be taken	
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Excavations and Trenches

- ✓ Determine the soil type to protect excavation walls from collapsing.
 - This can be determined by doing things such as inspecting trenches and excavations following a rainfall, melting snow, thawing earth and overflows from nearby streams, storm drains and sewers.
 - The soil type determines the strength and stability of the excavation walls
- ✓ Strip the wall of a trench or excavation of any loose rock or other material that may slide, roll or fall on a worker.
- ✓ Keep heavy equipment, excavated soil or rock and construction material at least 1 meter away from the upper edges of the trench or excavation.
- ✓ Maintain a clear work space of at least 450 millimeters (18 inches) between the wall of an excavation and any formwork, masonry or similar wall
- ✓ Provide a barrier at least 1.1 meters (42 inches) high at the top, if an excavation does not meet regulatory slope requirements and is more than 2.4 meters (eight feet) deep
- ✓ Trenches and excavations must be inspected daily for hazards, and when conditions change, before workers enter them.
 - This must be done by a "competent person", as defined by the OHSA.
- ✓ Provide safe access and egress for workers at excavations by means of ladders, steps, ramps, or other safe methods of entering or exiting.

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Excavations and Trenches

- Trenches must have ladders placed in the area protected by the support system and be accessible in the event of a collapse
- ✓ Workers must be protected against trench or excavation cave-ins and other hazards using three basic methods:
 - **Sloping** which involves cutting back trench walls at an angle, inclined away from the excavation.
 - **Shoring** which helps support trench and excavation walls to prevent movement of soil, underground utilities, roadways and foundations. Timber and hydraulic systems are the most commonly used supports to shore up walls. Both types must be designed by a professional engineer.
 - **Prefabricated support systems** (for example, trench boxes and shields) which can prevent soil cave-ins.
- ✓ The buried facility owner shall be notified prior to the start of backfilling operations

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

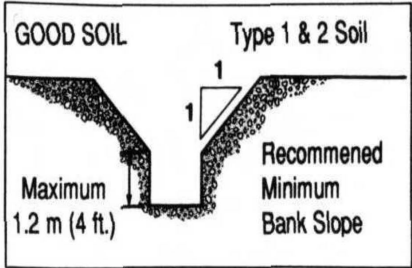
- PDI Crew acknowledgement of Requirements for Safety (CARS)
- PDI Safety Standard 8: Hazard Assessment
- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS s 222-242

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Original Signed	Chris Letkeman	January 31 2020	N/A	1

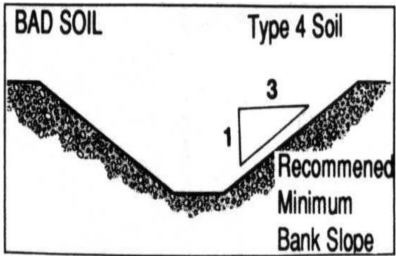
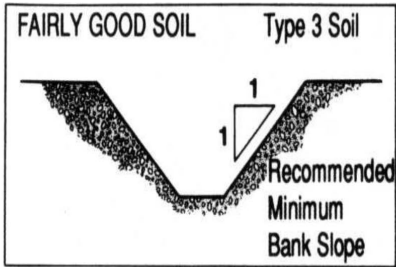


Excavations and Trenches



Type 1 – hard, very dense, low natural moisture content, high degree of internal strength

Type 2 - very stiff, medium natural moisture content, medium degree of internal strength



Type 3 – stiff to firm and compact to loose in consistency, or previously excavated soil, low degree of internal strength





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Working at Heights

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A15

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment <small>* may be required based on risk – see CARS form</small>	
Fall from Heights Suspension Trauma	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Fall Protection*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Assess for hazards including electrical and maintain limits of approach✓ Ensure working surfaces and access equipment are safe and stable✓ Fall protection is required when a worker could:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fall more than 3 metres.• Fall more than 1.2 metres, if the work area is used as a path for a wheelbarrow or similar equipment.• Fall into operating machinery.• Fall into water or another liquid.• Fall into or onto a hazardous substance or object.• Fall through an opening on a work surface <p>Eliminate the hazard, whenever possible by using guardrails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Cover and identify all floor openings✓ Guardrails to have a top rail, mid-rail and toe boards in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not work at heights if it can be avoided✗ Do not use the top rungs of a ladder✗ Do not overreach on a ladder✗ Do not move a lift without being tied off✗ Do not use a scaffold unless built and inspected by a competent person✗ Do not use an anchor point unless it can withstand the load of a fall✗ Do not leave tools/equipment near edges of work platform✗ Do not exceed load rating capacity✗ Do not operate an Elevated Work Platform unless you are trained✗ Do not remove guardrails✗ Do not use the wrong length of lanyard

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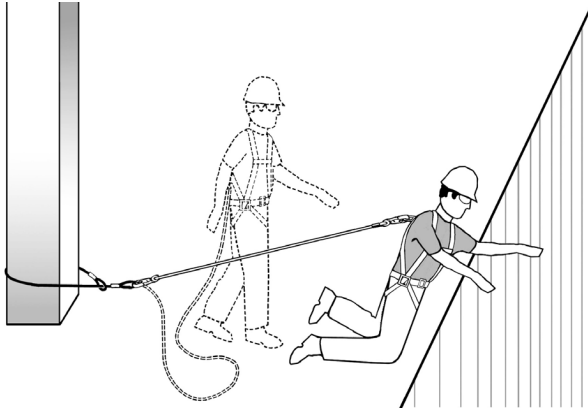
Working at Heights

- ✓ Ensure there is protection from falling objects below where you are working

If guard rails are not practicable or do not provide suitable protection:

Travel Restraint

- ✓ Travel restraint lets a worker travel just far enough to reach the edge but not far enough to fall over.



- ✓ A typical travel restraint system consists of the following CSA-approved equipment attached to adequate anchorage:
 - Full-body harness
 - Lanyard
 - Lifeline
 - Rope grab to attach harness or lanyard to lifeline.
- ✓ Adequate anchorage for a travel restraint system means that it is capable of supporting a static load of 2 kilonewtons (kN) (450 lb) with a recommended safety factor of at least 2 (i.e., 4 kN or 900 lb).

- ✗ Do not use an anchor point that may cause a pendulum effect
- ✗ Do not use a rope grab that is not functioning properly
- ✗ Do not exceed 30" on a lanyard attached to a rope grab.

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Working at Heights

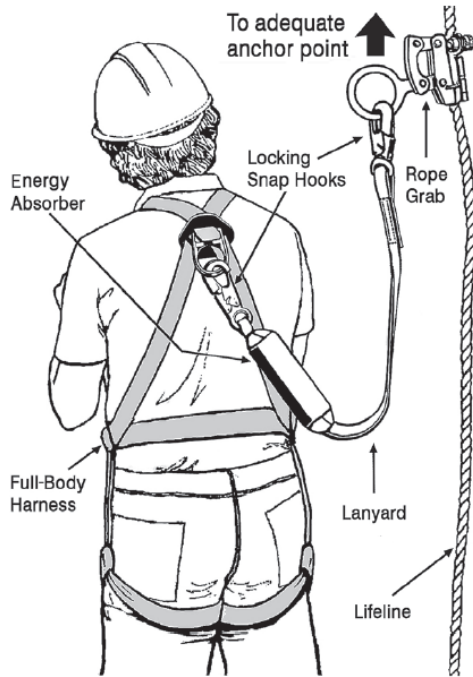
- ✓ Every fall hazard in the proposed work area must be identified and careful consideration must be given to the selection of appropriate components and the location of adequate anchor points

Fall Arrest

- ✓ A fall arrest system must prevent a falling worker from hitting the ground or any object or level below the work. It must include the following:
 - A CSA-approved full-body harness
 - A lanyard equipped with an energy absorber (unless the energy absorber could cause a falling worker to hit the ground or
- ✓ Any worker who works at height is required to have received proper working at heights training.
 - In Ontario the provider must be Ministry approved
 - Training is valid for three (3) years
 - Proof of training must be immediately available at all times
- ✓ A fall arrest system must not subject a falling worker to a peak fall-arrest force greater than 8 kN (1,800 lb) with a safety factor of two (i.e., 16 kN or 3,600 lb)
- ✓ A fall arrest rescue plan must be developed before workers may use a fall arrest system at a work site
- ✓ Inspect all fall protection equipment before each use

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Working at Heights



- ✓ Defective fall protection equipment must be removed from service
- ✓ Ensure horizontal life lines have been designed by an engineer
- ✓ Client fall protection requirements may be more stringent than legislated requirements, and employees must meet these requirements when working at client sites
- ✓ In Nova Scotia, a job-specific Safe Work Plan (or checklist/work permit) is to be completed before performing work at a height of 7.5 m (25 ft) or more

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Working at Heights

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213-91, Section 26-27
- O. Reg. 252/14, s. 1.
- https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/sawo/pubs/fs_wahconstruction.php
- Ontario Regulation 297/13 (Occupational Health and Safety Awareness and Training).
- Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures.
- CAN/CSA-Z259.10-06: Full Body Harnesses.
- PDI Safety Standard 003 – Personal Protective equipment section 4.6

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Working at Heights

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A15

Fall Protection Work Plan

Company name _____ Project _____

Supervisor in charge _____ Work location _____

Estimated start date and duration _____

Description of work _____

Fall protection equipment _____

Manufacturer's reference material _____

**Step 1: Identify the fall hazard.** (Provide a description.) _____**Step 2: Try to eliminate the fall hazard.**

Can the work be relocated to a place where a fall hazard does not exist?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can the work be delayed until permanent safety features are installed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can a guardrail system be used? If Yes, consider the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Does it meet the strength requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.3? <input type="checkbox"/> Is it no more than 30 cm (12 in) from the edge being protected? <input type="checkbox"/> Has the it been installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations? <input type="checkbox"/> If it is made of wood, can it resist all loads that a worker may subject it to?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can floor or roof openings be covered? If Yes, consider the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Does the cover meet the strength requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.3 (2)? <input type="checkbox"/> Is it securely fastened? <input type="checkbox"/> Is it adequately identified as a cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can an elevated work platform (EWP) be used? If Yes, consider the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Is the EWP on a level surface? <input type="checkbox"/> Is the surface capable of supporting its load? <input type="checkbox"/> Has the worker received fall protection training and been trained in the use of this specific EWP?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can a travel-restraint system be used? If Yes, consider the following: <input type="checkbox"/> Is the system set up to prevent the worker from reaching the fall hazard? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the system meet the requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.4? <input type="checkbox"/> Does the anchor point meet the requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.7? <input type="checkbox"/> Have other fall hazards in the work area been considered? If not, you may need to use a fall arrest system. <input type="checkbox"/> Has the equipment been certified by the Canadian Standards Association (CSA)? <input type="checkbox"/> Has the equipment and system been inspected before use, as per the manufacturer's instructions and CSA requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can scaffolding or pump jacks be used?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N

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Working at Heights

**Step 3: Take steps to control the fall hazard.**

If you choose this option, you must have a fall rescue plan in place and the workers must be trained on it before work begins—it's the law.

Can a fall arrest system be used? If Yes, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Is a fall rescue plan in place to rescue a suspended worker? (See Step 7.)<input type="checkbox"/> Has the worker been trained in fall protection and the specific fall arrest system being used?<input type="checkbox"/> Is the system set up to prevent the worker from hitting an object below? Have other fall hazards in the work area been considered?<input type="checkbox"/> Does the fall arrest system meet the requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.6?<input type="checkbox"/> Does the anchor point meet the requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.7?<input type="checkbox"/> Is the anchor point located so that the lifeline is at a 90° angle from the edge? If not and the worker fell, they could swing and hit a wall or column or the lifeline could break as it slid across the edge.<input type="checkbox"/> Have horizontal lifeline systems been engineered? Have they been installed according to the engineer's requirements?<input type="checkbox"/> Has the fall arrest equipment been certified by the CSA?<input type="checkbox"/> Has the equipment or system been inspected before use, as per the manufacturer's instructions and CSA requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can a safety net be used? If Yes, consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Is a fall rescue plan in place to rescue a suspended worker? (See Step 7.)<input type="checkbox"/> Do the safety nets meet the requirements of O. Reg. 213/91, s. 26.8?<input type="checkbox"/> Have the safety nets been installed according to the manufacturer's instructions?<input type="checkbox"/> Have the safety nets been inspected according to the manufacturer's instructions?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
Can any other controls be used? If Yes, describe them:	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N

**Step 4: Make a diagram of the location of the fall hazard and include any relevant details.**

**Step 5: Describe the system setup or work procedures.**

**Step 6: Calculate the fall clearance.**

**Step 7: Create a fall rescue plan to rescue a suspended worker.**

Rescue equipment: _____ Rescuers' names: _____

**Step 8: Get approvals.**

Prepared by _____

Approved by _____ Date approved _____

**Step 9: Create a Worker Sign-off Sheet.**

Workers need to acknowledge that they have read the requirements and understand their responsibilities under the Fall Protection Work Plan.

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Working at Heights

Emergency Response Planning Checklist

Use the checklist on the next two pages as a guide to help you develop the emergency response plan for your workplace. Remember that the plan must be specific to the location where you are working.

When the plan is complete, make sure that everyone involved knows their role.

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Working at Heights

Emergency Response Planning Checklist

Company:	Date:
Completed by:	Site:
Program Administration: (Who's responsible for implementing the plan?)	

	In Progress	Date Completed
Develop an Emergency Response Standard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Develop a Site Emergency Plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Identify emergency access routes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Indicate location of first aid stations/boxes and fire extinguishers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Indicate job office(s) and storage facilities (storage for blankets and special rescue equipment).	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Ensure specialized PPE equipment is on site. (Indicate location.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Ensure sufficient medical aid supplies are available on site (splints, stretchers, etc.) and indicate location.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Locate other firefighting equipment (standpipes, Siamese connections, and hydrants).	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Locate main power supply to the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Identify the location of emergency phones. (Post emergency list.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Identify nearest hospital or medical centre.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Identify worker evacuation route(s) and assembly area(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Contact local fire, police, and ambulance and provide them with your site plan and list of potential emergencies.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Locate services to the project (both above ground and underground).	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Develop on-site traffic routes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Locate outside materials storage and fabricating areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Working at Heights

Emergency Response Planning Checklist (continued)

	In Progress	Date Completed
• Locate cranes man/material hoists and unloading docks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Locate flammable/combustible materials and cylinder storage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Locate garbage dumpsters and recycling bins.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Complete Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Form*	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Determine if "high-level" rescue is a possibility.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Develop Emergency Response procedures for items identified in your hazard assessment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Ensure that all trades on site keep daily personnel lists. (In the event of a major emergency, check names against personnel gathered in the assembly area.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Include requirements for written notices. (What's required? When? Completed by whom? Who does it go to?) See legal obligations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Identify the emergency response (ER) team and alternates. (Post names.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Provide specialized training for ER team members.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Designate a contact person to call necessary emergency services and MOL, MOEE, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Select member of ER team to meet and direct emergency services vehicles to incident scene.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Select team member to deal with media, MOL, MOEE, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Ensure all required rescue equipment/materials are readily available on site.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Provide for emergency traffic control person (properly trained).	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Make provisions for cordoning off the accident scene to protect workers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Ensure someone on the ER team documents where the injured worker has been taken (hospital, medical centre, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>	
• Set out method of communicating the plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Electrical Limits of Approach

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A16

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment <small>* may be required based on risk – see CARS form</small>	
Contact with live lines / high voltage	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Class E hard hats
		Electrical Shock Protective Boots (omega symbol)

DO		DO NOT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ <u>Demolition workers are not allowed to work on electrical systems connected to power. However, demolition workers may be asked to work in proximity to electrical utilities.</u>✓ Work on or near electrical utilities may only be performed by authorized/qualified authorities.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Before working on any electrical system a safe work plan must be developed and communicated to workers.○ The process of protecting electrical systems by using Hold-offs, if needed, is done by other trades on a project and demolition workers only begin work after systems are de-energized.○ The controlling authority must notified before working on or in close proximity to energized equipment above 750 V○ Safety interlocks must not be removed or bypassed		<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not bring any object closer to an energized overhead electrical conductor than the distance specified in the limits of approach chart.✗ Do not touch low voltage lines or wires. Even power lines carrying less than 750 volts can be hazardous.✗ Do not assume the lines are dead.✗ Never ride or climb on equipment or a load when near a power line✗ Do not operate equipment without a signaler in position✗ Do not material or equipment under power lines. If it must be stored there, hang warning signs to prevent other workers from using hoisting equipment to move or lift it.✗ Do not attempt a rescue if you are untrained. Rescue can only be attempted safely by a person trained to use special live-line tools.		
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Electrical Limits of Approach

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A16

- ✓ Contact the utility owner in order to determine the voltage of the overhead conductors
- ✓ Wear approved PPE as noted
- ✓ Determine if it is possible for an excavator or crane to contact an overhead utility
- ✓ Before moving ladders, rolling scaffolds, or elevating work platforms, always check for overhead lines.
- ✓ Check the height of your equipment or load
- ✓ Plan your moves – are there power lines to pass under or avoid?
- ✓ Look out for uneven ground that may cause your vehicle to weave, bob or bounce
- ✓ Think about wind and temperature – they may affect the power line's height;
- ✓ Install warning devices, visible to the operator near the hazard.
- ✓ Position a signaler with a clear view of the electrical conductor, in full view of the operator.
- ✓ If possible, Contact the utility provider to shut off the power
- ✓ Establish and implement measures to ensure that no part of a vehicle or equipment or its load encroaches on the minimum distance permitted, as listed in the chart below.

- ✗ Do not allow excavations to undermine the support required for existing power poles. Contact the electrical utility to determine support required.

Item	Column 1 Nominal phase-to-phase voltage rating	Column 2 Minimum distance
1.	750 or more volts, but no more than 150,000 volts	3.0 m
2.	more than 150,000 volts, but no more than 250,000 volts	4.5 m
3.	more than 250,000 volts	6.0 m

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Electrical Limits of Approach

Note: If the voltage of a line is unknown than the minimum distance permitted is 6m.

- ✓ Have copy of the written measures and available to all persons on site

If operating equipment in the area of power lines

- ✓ Ensure adequate warning devices, visible to the operator and warning of the electrical hazard, are positioned in the vicinity of the hazard.
- ✓ The operator shall be provided with written notification of the electrical hazard before beginning the work.
- ✓ A legible sign, visible to the operator and warning of the potential electrical hazard, shall be posted.

What to do if you are operating equipment that contacts a power line:

- ✓ Stay where you are
- ✓ Do not touch anything outside the equipment. You might create another path to the ground for the electrical current.
- ✓ Warn others to stay at least 10 meters away
- ✓ Have someone call 911 or the emergency responders in your area.

If you must get out

- ✓ Only as a last resort, if you must get off the equipment due to fire or other hazards, you must do so without touching the equipment and the ground at the same time.
- ✓ Jump about 45 cm to 60 cm away from the equipment, landing with feet together and arms close to your body

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Electrical Limits of Approach

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A16

- | | |
|---|--|
| ✓ Keep your feet together (touching) and shuffle at least 10 meters away. Your heels should never pass your toes. | |
|---|--|

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- PDI Crew acknowledgement of Requirements for Safety (CARS)
- PDI Safety Standard 8: Hazard Assessment
- O. Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects s 181.

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Office Environment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A17

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk
<p>Indoor environment: inadequate temperature, humidity, poor air circulation, ventilation system issues.</p> <p>Indoor air contaminants - chemicals, dusts, moulds or fungi, bacteria, gases, vapours, odours.</p>	

DO	DO NOT
<p>Temperature guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Winter conditions: optimum temperature of 22°C with an acceptable range of 20-23.5°C✓ Summer conditions: optimum temperature of 24.5°C with an acceptable range of 23-26°C<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In the summer, when outdoor temperatures are higher, it is advisable to keep air-conditioned offices slightly warmer to minimize the temperature discrepancy between indoors and outdoors. <p>Humidity guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ ASHRAE states “there are no established lower humidity limits for thermal comfort”<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Relative humidity levels below 20% can cause discomfort through drying of the eyes and mucous membranes and skin. Low relative humidity levels may also cause static electricity build-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use scented products✗ Do not block air vents or grilles.✗ Avoid bringing products into the building that could release harmful or bothersome odors or contaminants.

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Office Environment

up and negatively affect the operations of some office equipment such as printers and computers.

- ✖ Relative humidity levels above 70% may lead to the development of condensation on surfaces and within the interior of equipment and building structures. Higher humidity also makes the area feel stuffy.

General

- ✖ Comply with the office and building smoking policy.
- ✖ Dispose of garbage promptly and properly.
- ✖ Store food properly.
- ✖ Notify your building or facility manager immediately if you suspect an indoor air quality problem.
- ✖ Place office furniture and equipment with air circulation, temperature control, and pollutant removal functions of the heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) system in mind.
- ✖ Clean up all water spills promptly, water and maintain office plants properly and report water leaks right away.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

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Office Environment





- CSA Z412-17 Office Ergonomics
- ASHRAE Standard 55-2013
- Indoor Air Quality in Office Buildings: A Technical Guide – Health Canada

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Manual Lifting

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Slippery surfaces Tripping hazards Heavy items Awkward positions	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields*	 Hard Hats*
	 Hand protection*	 Steel Toed Boots*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Size up the load. If you think you need help, ask for it.✓ Ensure that you know your physical limitations and the approximate weight of materials.✓ Consider the use of power equipment or mechanical lifting devices and employ where practical.✓ Obtain assistance in lifting heavy objects.✓ Ensure a good grip before lifting and employ proper lifting technique.✓ Bulky loads should be carried in such a way as to permit an unobstructed view ahead.✓ Be aware of hazardous and unsafe conditions.✓ Get a good footing.✓ Bend your knees and get a good grip on the object to be lifted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Avoid reaching out. Handle heavy objects close to the body. Avoid a long reach out to pick up an object.✗ Do not carry pipes, conduit, reinforcing rods and other conductive materials on the shoulder near exposed live electrical equipment or conductors.✗ Do not place objects on the floor if they must be picked up again later.✗ Do not twist unnecessarily. Turn your feet, not your hips or shoulders. Leave enough room to shift your feet so as not to twist.✗ Do not be tempted at the last moment to swing the load onto the deck or shelf by bending or twisting your back✗ Do not bend from the waist

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Manual Lifting

Safe Work Practice Number

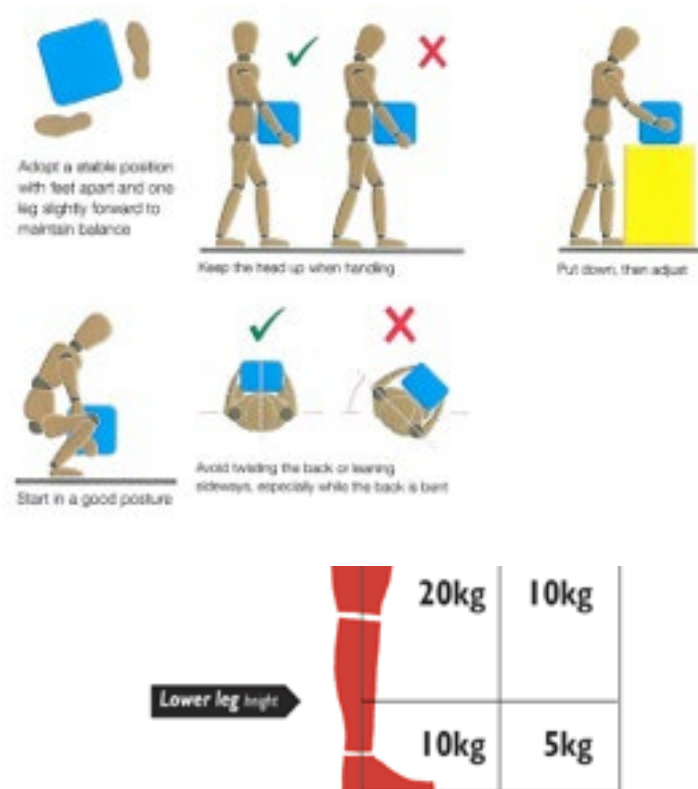
SWP-A18

- ✓ Keep your back straight, lift with your legs, and keep the object being lifted close to your body.
- ✓ Keep your balance.
- ✓ To put the object down again, Keep your back straight and bend your knees, keeping the object close to your body until it is placed in a secure position.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation for Construction Projects - Sec. 45-66

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Fire Protection & Prevention

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A19

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Fire Explosion	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields*	 Hard Hats*
	 Hand protection*	 Respirator*
	 Steel Toed Boots*	 Fire Extinguisher

DO	DO NOT															
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Workers who handle flammable and combustible substances will be suitably trained.✓ Waste material contaminated with a solvent, oil, grease, paint, or other flammable substance shall be placed in closed metal containers before disposal and shall not be stored in work areas.✓ Gasoline and volatile solvents and/or other flammable/combustible solutions must be stored in containers that are clearly labelled, approved for their contents and located in a safe place away from any source of open flame or spark.✓ Flammable and combustible materials must be stored separately from ignition sources and in fire resistant cabinets or a designated storage room or building.✓ Where work involves the use of a flammable liquid, vapour, or gas, the concentration of the liquid, vapour, or gas in the work area shall not be greater than 10% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the substance involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use the wrong extinguisher to fight a fire. It can have serious results.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ On a construction site do not use a fire extinguisher with a rating of less than 4A 40 BCFor example, if a water- based extinguisher is used on a flammable liquid fire (Class B fire), the fire may flare up, spread, and cause personal injury to the user and others. If a water-based extinguisher is used to fight a fire, in or near electrical equipment (Class C fire), the user could suffer an electric shock <table><tr><th>Fuel Sources</th><th>Class of Fire</th><th>Type of Extinguisher (Extinguishing Agent)</th></tr><tr><td>Ordinary combustibles (e.g., trash, wood, paper, cloth)</td><td>A</td><td>Water; chemical foam; dry chemical¹</td></tr><tr><td>Flammable liquids (e.g., oils, grease, tar, gasoline, paints, thinners)</td><td>B</td><td>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); halon²; dry chemical; aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)</td></tr><tr><td>Electricity (e.g., live electrical equipment)</td><td>C</td><td>CO₂; halon; dry chemical</td></tr><tr><td>Combustible metals (e.g., magnesium, titanium)</td><td>D</td><td>Dry powder (suitable for the specific combustible metal involved)</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Any source of ignition is prohibited in areas where flammable and combustible sources are stored. This includes smoking, sparks from welding or grinding, open-flames etc.✗ Do not let waste materials accumulate on the job	Fuel Sources	Class of Fire	Type of Extinguisher (Extinguishing Agent)	Ordinary combustibles (e.g., trash, wood, paper, cloth)	A	Water; chemical foam; dry chemical ¹	Flammable liquids (e.g., oils, grease, tar, gasoline, paints, thinners)	B	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); halon ² ; dry chemical; aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)	Electricity (e.g., live electrical equipment)	C	CO ₂ ; halon; dry chemical	Combustible metals (e.g., magnesium, titanium)	D	Dry powder (suitable for the specific combustible metal involved)
Fuel Sources	Class of Fire	Type of Extinguisher (Extinguishing Agent)														
Ordinary combustibles (e.g., trash, wood, paper, cloth)	A	Water; chemical foam; dry chemical ¹														
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Electricity (e.g., live electrical equipment)	C	CO ₂ ; halon; dry chemical														
Combustible metals (e.g., magnesium, titanium)	D	Dry powder (suitable for the specific combustible metal involved)														

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Fire Protection & Prevention

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A19

- ✓ When transferring flammable and combustible liquids from one conductive container to another, grounding and bonding must be used to prevent the build-up of static electricity



- ✓ Workers that may use an extinguisher must be trained in the correct use of a fire extinguisher using the PASS method
- ✓ Class B (or ABC) fire extinguisher must be readily available while working with or near flammable and combustible liquids
- ✓ Refer to Hot Work SWP for more details when ignition sources are present
- ✓ Flammable and combustible substances must be stored in areas away from substances that may cause a reaction, such as an oxygen tank.
- ✓ For a fire extinguisher to be effective, the following conditions must be met:
 - the extinguisher must be the correct size and right for the type of fire (see chart below)
 - it must be located where it can be easily reached;
 - it must be in good working order;

- ✗ Do not stockpile material in stairways stairwells or exits.

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Fire Protection & Prevention

- the fire must be discovered while it is still small; and
- the person using the extinguisher must be trained to use it properly
- ✓ Fire extinguishers must be maintained and inspected according to manufacturer's specifications including being inspected at least once a month and more often where needed. Inspections are visual checks to determine that:
 - The extinguisher is well supported: Can be easily reached
 - Location signs are clear
 - Class markings are clear
 - It is in working condition: – Discharge opening is clear – Is fully charged – Has not been tampered with – Is not damaged – the ring pin is in place - The seal is intact.
- ✓ Ensure annual checkup and servicing is completed
 - Testing and servicing is usually carried out by a service agency.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Fire Code (O.Reg. 213/07)
- Ontario Building Code (O.Reg. 350/06)
- Ontario Regulations for Industrial Establishments:
 - Storage of Flammable Liquids (s.22)
 - Portable containers for dispensing flammable liquids (s.23)
- Canadian Electrical Code Part 1 (C22.1-C22.1-09)
- Ontario Electrical Safety Code (24th edition/2009) (Section 18: Hazardous Locations)
- WHMIS (RBO 1990, Regulation 860)
- PDI Hot Work SWP

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Fire Protection & Prevention

SELECTION CHART

Type of Extinguisher	Multi-Purpose ABC Stored Pressure	Halotron I Stored Pressure	Water Stored Pressure	Water Mist Distilled Water	Wet Chemical Stored Pressure	Sodium Bicarbonate BC Stored Pressure	Carbon Dioxide	Class D Dry Powder
Sizes Commonly in Use	2 1/2 to 20 lbs.	2 1/4 to 15 lbs.	2 1/2 Gallon	2 1/2 Gallon	6 liter	2 lb. to 20 lbs.	5 to 20 lbs.	30 lbs.
Classification of Fires	A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
	B	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
	C	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
	D	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
	K	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Existing Agent	MonoAmmonium Phosphate Base	HydroChloro Fluororo Carbon with Argon	Water	Distilled Water	Potassium Acetate and Citrate	Sodium Bicarbonate Base	Carbon Dioxide	Sodium Chloride or Copper
Approximate Horizontal Range	9ft. 21ft.	6 to 18 ft.	30 to 45 ft.	10 to 12 ft.	10 to 12 ft.	5 to 21 ft.	4 8 1/2 ft.	8 to 10 ft.
Approximate Discharge Time	9 to 26 Seconds	9 to 13 Seconds	50 Sec.	80 Sec.	54 Seconds	9 to 26 Seconds	8 to 20 Seconds	28 Seconds

Class A Fires in ordinary combustible materials such as wood cloth, paper, rubber and plastics.

Class B fires are fires in flammable liquids, gases and greases.

Class C fires are fires which involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical nonconductivity or the extinguishing media is of importance.

Class D fires are fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, sodium, zirconium and potassium.





Class K fires in kitchen hazardous areas.


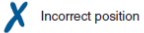

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Office Ergonomics

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Repetitive stress Uncomfortable positions Eye strain Static forces	 Foot rest*	 Wrist pad*
	 Task Light*	 Glare screen*

DO	DO NOT
<p>✓ Perform a basic ergonomic check of your workstation</p>  <p>✓ Report any discomfort immediately.</p> <p>✓ Check that you are using good posture. This will reduce the stress on your body while seated. Ask a co-worker who works near you to observe your posture as you work.</p>	<p>✗ Do not use awkward neck postures. Proper placement of your phone and the use of a headset or speaker phone will make it much easier for you to refer to files or use the computer while you're on the phone.  Incorrect position</p>  <p>✗ Do not focus your eyes on objects at the same distance and angle for prolonged periods of time can also contribute to eye strain</p> <p>✗ Do not use a desk or chair that's not the proper height for your size. Everyone is different; find what works for you.</p> <p>✗ Do not keep your monitor too close or too far away, or hunch over a laptop. This can cause eye strain and headaches in addition to neck and back pain.</p> <p>✗ Don't place your computer monitor above your head. You want your monitor to be level with your head so you don't have to crane your neck</p>

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Office Ergonomics

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Adjust your chair to support your back and minimize awkward postures that can lead to muscle tension, fatigue, and soreness.✓ Rearrange your workstation layout to avoid repetitive, prolonged, and awkward movements when you use the monitor, keyboard, mouse, documents, and other items.✓ Improve your lighting, and eliminate or control the sources of glare that cause eyestrain, fatigue, and sore muscles.✓ Review your job to see if there are ways to improve its design, increase your comfort level, and reduce your risk of injury. Discuss your ideas with your supervisor.✓ Organize your workday to include a variety of tasks, breaks, and exercises. These allow you to vary your posture, rest your muscles, and minimize muscle tension and soreness.✓ Talk to your supervisor, a health and safety committee member, or your worker health and safety representative about changes to your workstation that you can't make yourself.✓ Exercise regularly and maintain your fitness to help counterbalance the effects of computer work.✓ Eye specialists recommend the "20-20-20 rule". At least every 20 minutes, take a 20-second break and look at something 6 metres (20 feet) away. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Don't over-extend your wrists or any other joint✗ Don't let your feet dangle! Adjust the height of your chair so your feet can hit the floor.✗ Do not twist your back to reach for something✗ Do not sit for a prolonged period of time. You should stand up every half hour just to get the blood flowing through your neck, back & legs |
|---|--|

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Office Ergonomics

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A20

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|---|--|
| ✓ Keep in mind that the recommended level of light in offices is 300 - 500 lux. | |
|---|--|

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

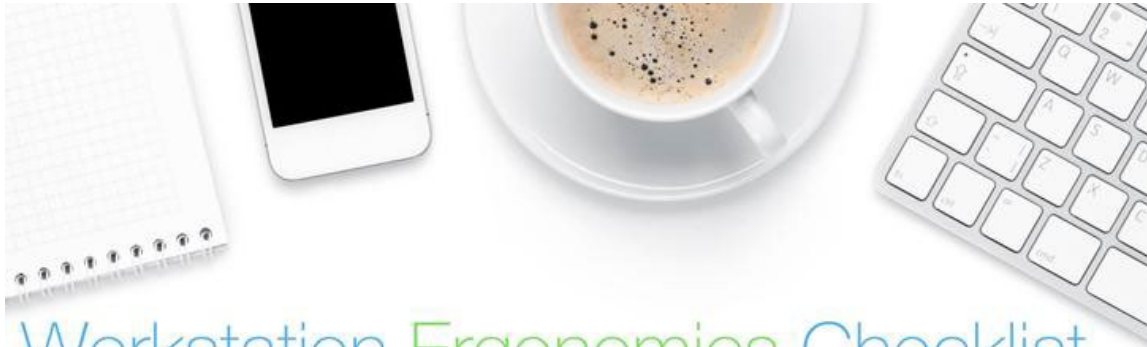
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1
- [Reg. 851 - Industrial Establishments](#): Sections 11, 21, 45
- [Canadian Standards Association: Guideline on Office Ergonomics CSA-Z412-00 \(R2005\)](#)
- WorkStation Ergonomics Checklist

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Office Ergonomics



Workstation Ergonomics Checklist

Use this simple checklist to ensure your workstation is setup correctly for comfort and productivity.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Keyboard and mouse are positioned in front of body and within easy reach? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mouse is positioned close to keyboard as possible? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Keyboard feet are adjusted so wrist are neutral (flat) when using keyboard? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Monitor height is set so top of the monitor is in line with your eyes? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Monitor is positioned approximately arms length away? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Height of chair is adjusted so that elbows are slightly above desk surface and forearms are parallel to the desk surface? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Feet are flat on the floor or supported by a footrest? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Backrest is adjusted so lumbar support is in the groove of your lower back? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Frequently used items (phone, materials etc) are within easy reach? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Documents are positioned in front of keyboard and monitor? |



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Slip, Trip & Fall Prevention

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A21

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Slippery conditions Trips hazards Falls hazards	 Traction Aids*	 Appropriate footwear

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Flooring should be regularly maintained to eliminate tripping hazards, such as bunched carpet, chipped tile or hardwood, missing tiles, etc. Replacing floors, installing mats, or resurfacing floors can help to improve safety and reduce the risk of falling✓ Parking lots, walkways, stairs, and other high traffic areas should be monitored frequently for any of the identified hazards i.e. ice, wet conditions, gravel etc. and control measures should be put in place to remove/eliminate these hazards.✓ Any lighting that is not working should be repaired immediately. Any identified dark areas should be well lit to avoid tripping over hazards, or slipping due to a change in floor condition.✓ Walk, don't run.✓ Clean up after yourself.✓ If you see a tripping hazard, clean it up or fix it. Otherwise, tell your supervisor✓ Clean up any spills immediately and investigate its cause to prevent reoccurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not leave a mess behind after completing a task by not following workplace housekeeping standards✗ Do not put boxes in walkways, on the stairs, or in high traffic areas, use designated storage spaces and racks✗ Do not take shortcuts from approved walkways.

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Slip, Trip & Fall Prevention

- ✓ Keep walkways and floors clear of boxes, extension cords and litter
- ✓ Sweep debris from floors
- ✓ Move anything that is stored on or near stairways or report the hazard to a supervisor
- ✓ Mark any temporarily made wet areas with signs or limit pedestrian access
- ✓ Secure mats, rugs, and carpets to prevent slippage and overlaps
- ✓ Make sure to always close file cabinet or storage drawers
- ✓ Cover cables that cross over walkways
- ✓ Keep walkways and work areas well lit for good visibility
- ✓ Select proper footwear, it is important that it be appropriate safe footwear for the work environment (e.g., slip-resistant safety shoes or boots in an agricultural work environment, factory or warehouse).
- ✓ Take your time and pay attention to where you are going
- ✓ Adjust your pace to suit the walking surface (e.g., wet, rough, icy, sloped or cluttered)
- ✓ Make wide turns at corners

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Slip, Trip & Fall Prevention

- ✓ Use a flashlight if you enter a dark room where there is no light
- ✓ When carrying a load, be sure that there is clear visibility over or around the load
- ✓ Close cabinet doors and drawers
- ✓ Hold handrail when going up or down stairs
- ✓ Floor openings should be guarded by a standard fixed railing surrounding the hole
- ✓ Walk when using stairways – don't run
- ✓ Closed stairways should have at least one handrail
- ✓ Keep stairways uncluttered
- ✓ Keep platforms or steps on machinery clean and dry
- ✓ Use handholds, handrails and steps provided on riding machinery (e.g., lift trucks, tractors) when mounting or dismounting, using the 3-point system (both hands and one foot or one hand and two feet on the machine at all times)
- ✓ Cleanup and properly dispose of spilled materials such as chemicals, oils, inks, coolants, grease, etc.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
- PDI Safe Work Practice : Guardrails

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Slip, Trip & Fall Prevention

Safe Work Practice Number


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- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851: Industrial establishments section 11.

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Lightning Safety

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form
<p>Ground current Contact (with an object struck by lightning) Direct strike Blunt trauma</p>	 <p>Lightning Detector*</p>

DO	DO NOT
<p>✓ Use 30-30 Rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 30 Seconds: Count the seconds between seeing the lightning flash and hearing the thunder clap. Each second represents about 300 meters. If this time is 30 seconds or less, then the lightning storm is less than 10km away and there is an 80% chance that the next strike will happen within that 10km. Seek shelter immediately. Preferably in a building, all-metal vehicle (not a convertible) or in a low-lying area. ○ 30 Minutes: After seeing the last lightning flash or thunder clap, wait 30 minutes before leaving shelter. More than half of lightning deaths occur after the thunderstorm has passed. Stay in a safe area until you are sure the threat has passed. <p>✓ Shutdown cranes - lower the boom if possible, if lightning conditions are present.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not wait for lightning to strike nearby before taking cover <p>If caught outside in a thunderstorm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not be the tallest object - Lightning is likely to strike the tallest objects in a given area. ✗ Do not remain in open areas, such as fields ✗ Do not stay near isolated tall trees, hilltops, utility poles, cell phone towers, cranes, large equipment, ladders, scaffolding, or rooftops. ✗ Do not lie flat on the ground. ✗ Do not shelter in sheds, pavilions, tents, or covered porches as they do not provide adequate protection from lightning

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Lightning Safety

- ✓ When a thunderstorm threatens, get inside a home or large building (That's the best choice) or inside an all-metal (hard top) vehicle with the windows rolled up.
- ✓ Stay away from windows, sinks, toilets, tubs, showers, electric boxes, outlets and appliances. Lightning can flow through these systems and "jump" to a person.
- ✓ If you are inside a vehicle during lightning avoid parking under trees or power lines that may topple over during a storm.
- ✓ Be aware of downed power lines that may be touching your vehicle. You are safe inside your vehicle however; you may receive a shock if you step outside.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- Canadian Lightning Danger Map https://weather.gc.ca/lightning/index_e.html

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Risk of Violence

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A23

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form			
Violence Theft Vandalism		Safety Glasses with Side Shields		Hard Hats *
		Hand protection*		Hearing Protection *
		Steel Toed Boots*		Hi Visibility Clothing*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Include violence in the daily risk assessment process (CARs) and in JHAs.✓ Be aware of work factors, processes, and interactions that can put people at increased risk from workplace violence. Examples include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Working with the public.○ Working with unstable or volatile persons (e.g. social services, or criminal justice system employees).○ Working alone, in small numbers or in isolated or low traffic areas (e.g. an isolated reception area, washrooms, storage areas, utility rooms).○ Having a mobile workplace○ Working during periods of intense organizational change (e.g. strikes, downsizing).✓ Recognize that risk of violence may be greater at certain times of the day, night or year. For example:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not enter any situation or location where you feel threatened or unsafe.

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Risk of Violence

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ late hours of the night or early hours of the morning○ during the holidays○ pay days○ performance appraisals <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The risk of violence may increase depending on the geographic location of the workplace. For example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ near buildings or businesses that are at risk of violent crime (e.g. bars, banks)○ in areas isolated from other buildings or structures✓ Review any history of violence in your own workplace.✓ Ask others about their experiences, and whether they are concerned for themselves or others.✓ Review any incidents of violence by consulting existing incident reports, first aid records, and health and safety committee records.✓ Determine whether your workplace has any of the risk factors associated with violence.✓ Conduct a visual inspection of your workplace and the work being carried out. Focus on the workplace design and layout, and your administrative and work practices.✓ Use adequate exterior lighting around the workplace and near entrances.✓ Strategically place fences to control access to the workplace	
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Risk of Violence

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A23

- ✓ Let your supervisor or co-workers know where and when you are expected somewhere.
- ✓ Identify a designated contact and a back-up.
- ✓ Keep your designated contact informed of your location and consistently adhere to the call-in schedule.
- ✓ Check the credentials of clients.
- ✓ Use the "buddy system", especially when you feel your personal safety may be threatened.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1
- Crew Acknowledgment of Safety Requirements (CARs) Form
- Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Form

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Working at Night

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A24

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form			
Violence Theft Vandalism		Safety Glasses with Side Shields		Hard Hats *
		Hand protection*		Hearing Protection *
		Steel Toed Boots*		Hi Visibility Clothing*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Always let a friend, family member or security guard know you are working late and when you expect to leave.✓ Check-in procedures. See PDI SWP Working Alone for more information.✓ Use the "buddy system". Arrange to work late on the same night as a friend or colleague.✓ Plan ahead and think about which areas are safe where you can retreat to and/or call for help.✓ Before it is dark outside, move your car to a well-lit area that is close to your building or a parking lot attendant.✓ Before your co-workers leave, check that all the doors and windows are locked and make sure nobody is in the washrooms and storage rooms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not enter any situation or location where you feel threatened or unsafe.

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Working at Night

- ✓ If you enter a room and suspect that someone might be inside, do not call out. Back out quietly and go to a safe area with a lockable door. Call for help.
- ✓ If you encounter someone you don't know, indicate that you are not alone. Say "my supervisor will be right here and will be able to help you".
- ✓ If you suspect someone is lurking outside, call the police or security officers.
- ✓ Ask your employer to consider providing safe transportation home or to parking areas after hours. Consider designating parking spots that are close to the building and well lit for those who work after hours.
- ✓ Be aware of the services offered by your local transit company for after-hours commuters (e.g., they may have a "request stop" service that allows commuters to get off anywhere along the route after dark, rather than at a designated stop).

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:








- Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1
- Crew Acknowledgment of Safety Requirements (CARs) Form
- Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) Form
- PDI SWP: Working Alone

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Pressurized Water

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
<p>High pressure water can cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries from the water stream • Projectile debris carried in the water. • Micro-organisms can be injected into the body through an injury site • Removal of chemical substances from the surface to be cleaned <p>Additional risks include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awkward positions • Musculoskeletal injury • Working around machinery / pumps • High noise levels 	 <p>Safety Glasses</p>	 <p>Steel Toed Boots</p>
	 <p>Face Shield*</p>	 <p>Hard Hat*</p>
	 <p>Hand Protection</p>	 <p>Protective Clothing*</p>
	 <p>Hearing Protection</p>	

DO	DO NOT
<p>Pressurized water systems have multiple applications for surface cleaning and even material cutting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prior to using pressurized water, workers are required to have equipment specific safety training based on the manufacturer's instructions for use. ✓ Perform a pre-use inspection ✓ Maintain area free of loose debris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not point high pressure wands in the direction of a worker ✗ Do not use any hoses that have obvious signs of damage including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kinks ○ Crushing, stretching or blistering ○ Rusted or broken reinforcing wires ✗ Do not secure small objects to be washed by hand.

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Pressurized Water

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A25

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Required PPE for any pressurized water application must include eye protection (goggles or face shield).✓ Water discharge must be stopped while workers walk and or change positions to avoid accidental contact with body parts✓ Electrical systems in the area of water application must be isolated/disconnected.✓ Where possible perform pressure-washing activities apart from other personnel.✓ Additional protection of electrical and other equipment may be necessary to prevent damaged from water infiltration✓ Use only equipment, hoses, fittings, couplers and accessories specifically designed or intended for use with high pressure washing systems.✓ Plan your work activities to provide reasonable access. Overhead work should be avoided.✓ Hoses should be laid out to avoid areas of frequent foot traffic or areas where mobile equipment may cause damage to the hose.✓ SDS must be reviewed prior to use of any detergents or other additives used with high pressure water | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use the jetting gun as a pry bar or in any other fashion that would place undue stress on any part of the gun.✗ Do not leave a high pressure gun unattended✗ Never use a device or tool to hold down the trigger. The trigger must be operated by hand only. |
|--|---|

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

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Safe Work Practice

Pressurized Water

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A25

- [WHMIS Regulation - Ontario](#)
- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.





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Emergency Response

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A26

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk - see CARS form	
Blood Borne Pathogens Hazards associated with the specific activity / site	 Rubber Gloves	 CPR MASK
	 Fire extinguisher	 First Aid Kit

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ensure that all potential emergencies are identified for the project✓ An emergency response plan document must be completed for every project using the template provided by the safety department. The template requires:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Map to nearest hospital○ First aid supplies location○ Fire extinguisher locations○ Identification of first aid personnel<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The number and qualifications of first aid personnel is determined by applicable legislation.○ Contact information✓ If the company is not the constructor – the site may reference the constructors emergency plan, provided we ensure that the constructor’s emergency response plan contains at least the same information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not talk to the media or post on social media, unless authorized✗ Do not provide any assistance for which you are not comfortable or trained to do.

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Emergency Response

- ✓ Only senior management are permitted to talk the media.
- ✓ A First aid kit shall be readily available.
 - The minimum content of the first aid kit is determined applicable legislation.
 - In Ontario, the number of personnel onsite determines the contents.
- ✓ All workers are to be provided training on the emergency response plan
 - This can be done via a documented tool box meeting
 - Any unique procedures unique to the project must be reviewed before work begins
- ✓ The emergency response plan must be updated whenever changes to the operations, equipment and/or personnel occur.
- ✓ If you discover a medical emergency:
 - Dial 911, Give the address, location of the fire, your name, city and telephone number.
 - Contact a designated First aid person
 - Bring the first aid kit and AED (if available) to the scene.
 - Provide further assistance as directed by the qualified first aid personnel until directed by a medical health professional

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Safe Work Practice

Emergency Response

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A26

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulations for Industrial Establishments:
- Ontario First Aid Regulation 1101

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Forest Fire Prevention

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A27

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Fire Smoke / particulates	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
	 Hard Hat*	 Safety *Glasses
	 Hearing Protection*	 High Visibility* Clothing

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ In cases where Forest Fires may occur, ensure that a fire prevention and preparedness plan is completed before work begins and includes key sections such as: operations information, fire prevention, fire preparedness, measures and communications.✓ Be aware of fire prevention and suppression measures as well as recognizing hazards that could have the potential to ignite flammable material.✓ Have fire suppression equipment available while conducting operations.✓ If mechanical equipment is operating on the site, a fire extinguisher should be located on each piece of equipment or within 5 meters of it.✓ Complete a fire risk assessment to determine the fire risk category of the work area. The	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not discard cigarettes, matches, and smoking materials from moving vehicles. Be certain to completely extinguish cigarettes before disposing of them.

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Forest Fire Prevention

fire risk categories are based on the potential for the operation to create a spark or other sources of ignition. The following fire risk categories are established for industrial operations, each category indicating a different level of risk for industrial operations to cause a fire to ignite in a forest area:

- (1) Very high fire risk operations;
- (2) High fire risk operations;
- (3) Moderate fire risk operations;
- (4) Low fire risk operations.

- ✓ If the risk of fire danger is high, take all reasonable precautions to modify work activities to reduce the risk of fire ignition. Examples of prevention methods include:
 - increasing fire suppression equipment
 - Modifying hours of operation.
- ✓ Ensure that a valid permit is obtained for an outdoor fire, when operations are outside of the restricted fire zone of the fire season
- ✓ Keep permits at the location of the activity authorized by the permit.







Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- Ontario Forest Fires Prevention Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. F.24

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Structural Demolition

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Unplanned structural failure Dust / particulates Noise Sharps Pinch points Uneven surfaces Weather	 Safety Boots	 Gloves
	 Hard Hat	 Safety Glasses
	 Hearing Protection	 High Visibility Clothing

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Ontario Building Code requires an engineer to oversee the demolition of a building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ greater than 3 storeys in building height or 600 m² in building area ○ if a building structure contains pre-tensioned or post-tensioned members ○ if a building being demolished extends below the footings of adjacent buildings ○ or for a building where explosives or lasers are to be used ✓ Rubbish, debris, and other materials from demolition on a project is only permitted to fall or may be dropped into an enclosed designated area to which people do not have access (drop zone). ✓ All gas, electrical, and other services that may endanger persons who have access to a building or structure shall be shut off and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not demolish any exterior wall of a building or structure until all glass is removed from windows, doors, interior partitions, and components containing glass or is protected to prevent the glass from breaking during the demolition. ✗ Do not have personnel in the structure being demolished unless approved by a structural engineer. ✗ Do not enter any damaged structure unless it has been assessed by a professional engineer and deemed safe.

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Structural Demolition

disconnected before, and shall remain shut off and disconnected during, the demolition, dismantling, or moving of the building or structure.

- ✓ All toxic, flammable, or explosive substances shall be removed from a building or structure that is to be demolished, dismantled, or moved.
- ✓ Use appropriate dust mitigation measures (i.e. wetting) to reduce dust / particulates.
- ✓ Ensure appropriate measure are put in place to protect adjacent building and structures i.e. debris screens, bracing, shoring.
- ✓ Ensure that all individuals including public, trespassers, other trades and personnel are removed from the building prior to start.
- ✓ If the demolition or dismantling of a building or structure is discontinued, barriers shall be erected to prevent access by people to the remaining part of the building or structure

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- Ontario Building Code
- PDI SWP-A23 Risk Of Violence
- PDI SWP-A06 Air Gap
- PDI SWP-A18 Manual Lifting
- PDI SWP-O04 Noise
- PDI SWP-O08 Dust

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Safe Work Practice

Structural Demolition

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A28

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.





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Short Service Worker (SSW)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A29

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
<p>Statistics indicate that a significant number of injuries experienced in industry are sustained by individuals within their first 6 months of employment. Short Service Workers may have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of knowledge• Lack of skill• Lack of experience• Lack awareness of our safety culture• Low hazard awareness for tasks to be performed	 Safety Boots	 Decal or Identifier
	 Hard Hat	 Safety Glasses

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ A person is considered to be a Short Service Worker (SSW) if ANY of the following conditions are true:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less than 6 months relevant experience in tasks hired to perform.• Less than 6 months of experience with PDI.• Have not worked on a PDI worksite within the last 2 years.✓ A SSWs may be visually identifiable on site with a “SSW” decal on the hard hat (and/or client specific identifier) where required✓ The client must be notified when a SSW will be working at their site, where required.✓ All SSW are to be monitored for compliance with HSE policies and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not assume that an older worker is not a SSW.✗ Do not assign another SSW to supervise another SSW✗ Do not permit an SSW to work alone.

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Safe Work Practice

Short Service Worker (SSW)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A29

- ✓ SSW are to be mentored by an experienced / knowledgeable employee.
- ✓ Subcontractors must adhere to the requirements of the PDI SSW program.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- Apply this SWP as per client requirements













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Torching and Cutting

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A30

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * May be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Slips, trips and falls Inclement weather Fire Explosion Compressed gases Torch flashback Backfire Working at heights New workers Fumes Hot slag Falling steel Ruptures of hoses / gas leak Lack of communication Poor housekeeping Heavy equipment	 Fire Blankets	 First Aid Supplies
	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Fire Extinguisher
	 Leather Gloves	 Fire Resistant Clothing
	 Face Shield	 Respirator*
	 Hard Hat	 Flash Back Arrestors
	 Steel Toe Boots	 Hand Held Radio*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wear approved PPE ✓ Obtain hot work permit where required, such as inside or adjacent to an occupied building, before commencing work ✓ Perform hot work in a safe location, with any fire hazards in the area removed or covered ✓ Assign one dedicated fire watch per torch man to guard against fire, while hot work is being performed and 30 minutes after ✓ Fire watch shall carry hand held radio ✓ Have one fire extinguisher per torch man ✓ Make sure areas are clean and free from debris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not smoke around gas cylinders (10 meters) ✗ Do not tamper with safety features on tools and equipment ✗ Do not use equipment unless properly trained on the task ✗ Do not perform work unless skin is properly protected ✗ Do not allow non-essential employees in the work area ✗ Do not allow unprotected workers in the area

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Torching and Cutting

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A30

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Ensure proper ventilation when cutting indoors, use respirators when required✓ Always make sure face shield is down prior to cutting✓ Keep area free of flammable and combustible materials within 10 meters or additional protection will be needed such as a fire blanket✓ Inspect ALL equipment prior to starting work✓ Periodically check hoses and gauges for leaks and damages (notably during cold weather conditions)✓ Ensure gauges are properly set to the appropriate pressure (PSI)✓ Ensure that all individuals are properly trained and competent for task(s)✓ Ensure new hires have a mentor assigned each day, until individual competency is achieved✓ Watch your footing around the work area✓ Be aware of surroundings✓ Keep hands in sight at all times✓ Stay out of line of fire when cutting✓ Ensure debris and other housekeeping hazards are removed prior to starting work, during work and before leaving the area at the end of the day.✓ Ensure and machines / devices required for proper housekeeping are readily available.✓ Ensure good communication between yourself and other co-workers.✓ Ensure radios are charged and in good operational order and function properly✓ Identify and secure drop zone areas with red tape or other barrier✓ Ensure any personnel coming into the torch area has filled out their daily hazard assessment identifying the hazards/controls in the area✓ Make sure flash back arrestors are installed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not perform cutting on a closed system such as piping and tanks unless it is de-energized / purged of flammables✗ Do not perform operations without a respirator, when ventilation is not adequate✗ Do not stand in line of fire✗ Do not work in low light conditions✗ Do not lift anything heavier than 50 LBS without help or machinery✗ Do not cross red tape off areas✗ Do not expose skin to extreme cold / compressed gases✗ Do not continue work when fire watch is not available✗ Do not cut in an area with oily rags, or other combustible material nearby.✗ Do not transport bottles with gauges installed.✗ Do not use worn hoses.✗ Do not assist anyone cutting unless you are wearing all required PPE✗ Do not run hoses through doorways.✗ Do not use valve protection caps to lift cylinders.✗ Do not light torch without gloves✗ Do not use lighter to light torch✗ Do not fall steel without an escape route✗ Do not cut with hose in line of fire (eg. sparks, falling steel, etc.)✗ Do not park too close to cutting zone✗ Do not work in a cluttered area.✗ Do not leave gauges on cylinders✗ Do not commence work in an area until the area is clear of housekeeping hazards i.e. trips, slip |
|---|---|

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Torching and Cutting

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A30

- ✓ Makes sure to store cylinders in upright position and valve cap installed and secure all cylinders from falling and protect from damage
- ✓ Store all gas cylinders separate from others as required by regulations
- ✓ After use, bleed hoses, remove gauges and replace protective cap on cylinders.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions for equipment are present and followed at all times
- O. Reg. 213-91 section 343, 122-124
- Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures
- Ontario Fire Code – <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/070213>
- PDI – SWP-A02 Hot Work
- PDI – SWP-A19 Fire Protection and Prevention

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Safe Work Procedure

Driving

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A31

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vehicle breakdown (mechanical, poor tires, overloaded, etc.)Driver condition (age, attitude, medication, overly emotional, drowsiness, fatigue, physical impairment, intoxication, drugs)Driver Distractions (Distracting conversations, Retrieving or adjusting cargo, Reading, Texting, Talking on a communication device, Using a laptop, Eating and drinking, Adjusting radio or console settings)WeatherRoad Condition/Road Surface ConditionsVisibility (fog, snow, sleet, light, glare, etc.)Other road usersPedestriansTraffic (amount and vehicle types)Vehicle not appropriate for task or terrain		Valid Driver's License
		Seatbelts

Required Materials & Equipment

- Vehicle in good operating condition
- Valid insurance

Procedure

Before You Start

- Ensure the vehicle is fit for purpose and maintained as per the manufacturer's specifications, in a roadworthy condition
- The number of passengers shall not exceed manufacturer's specification for the vehicle or the number of seatbelts fitted.
- Loads shall be secure and shall not exceed manufacturer's specifications and legal limits for the vehicle.
- All loose items within the cabin of the vehicle shall be stowed securely, so as not to contribute to injury in the event of an incident.
 - Items, which may be considered as loose items, include brief cases, phones, pens & pencils, umbrellas etc.
- Drivers shall be appropriately licensed.

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Safe Work Procedure

Driving

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A31

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Driver Abstracts are reviewed for all drivers of company owned vehicles.• All drivers shall be medically fit to drive.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If you suffer from any condition that impacts your ability to drive, you are required to notify your Line Manager.• Drivers shall be appropriately rested and alert and shall not drive any vehicle when fatigued.• Drivers shall not be under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or any other substance or medication that could impair their ability to safely operate a vehicle.• The operator should walk around the vehicle's exterior and look for potential safety hazards such as cracked windshields, missing mirrors, defective tires, and other vehicle body damage or defects.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ For Company vehicles and rental vehicles, exterior and/or interior defects should be reported to the responsible Line Manager• Check the weather forecast and road conditions<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ If required, plan alternate route, or postpone trip until conditions improve• Satellite navigation devices must be set and re-set only when the vehicle is safely parked.• Where smart phones are used as a GPS device, it shall be secured in an approved cradle attached to either the dashboard or windscreen in a location that will not distract or obscure the drivers view.• Familiarize yourself with where all controls are and how they operate.
During Operating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A vehicle is considered to be in operation when it is moving or stationary but not parked (handbrake released).• Seatbelts shall be worn by all occupants at all times whenever a vehicle is in operation• Operators of motor vehicles must follow all traffic laws• Use of cellphone and or electronic devices is prohibited while driving• Smoking is not allowed in company vehicles.• Adjust driving to suit current road conditions. For example, in adverse light conditions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Reduce speed.○ Increase following distance.○ Take extra care to watch for road hazards such as rocks, animals, pedestrians and cyclists.

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Safe Work Procedure

Driving

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A31

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Don't overdrive your headlights.○ Keep vehicle lights clean and properly aimed.○ Use sunglasses for bright sunshine or snow glare and use a sun visor.○ Avoid looking directly at oncoming bright headlights• Slowdown, maintain a safe following distance and be alert for the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Rain can result in slippery conditions and hydroplaning is a concern..○ Bridges and overpasses freeze before roadways.○ High winds affect steering.○ Loose gravel.○ Pay extra attention to oncoming vehicles.○ In snowy or foggy conditions use your low beams to reduce glare.• Drive defensively and be aware of whom you are sharing the road with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Vehicles approaching at intersections.○ Pedestrians have the right of way.○ Treat motorcycles as full size vehicles.○ Maintain pace with traffic, but don't speed.○ Avoid congested routes when possible.○ If in doubt or to avoid an accident, yield to other vehicles.• When moving in reverse is unavoidable, the driver must ensure the path is clear at the rear of the vehicle<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Use a signal person to give directions and honk the vehicle's horn before proceeding.
After You Finish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where possible, all vehicles should be parked to avoid the need to move in reverse when leaving the parked space.• Clean the vehicle.• Leave the vehicle in good operating condition,<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Add fuel / fluids if needed for next drive or driver.• Report and rectify any problems encountered with the vehicle during the trip• All accidents and citations involving vehicles used for company bussiness must be reported.

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Safe Work Procedure

Driving

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-A31

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ontario Highway Traffic Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8	

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Response to Regulatory Inspections & Orders

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A32

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form
<p>Regulatory inspectors, such as ministry of Labour officers, conduct random, unannounced inspections of workplaces, and construction projects, and are authorized to enter any workplace or project, at any time, without prior notice.</p> <p>Inspectors will also attend workplaces to conduct accident, and critical or fatal injury investigations, and to investigate work refusals or safety Disputes.</p> <p>Orders, stop work orders and even prosecutions can result from these inspections.</p>	<p>Please review the PPE requirements for the specific site and activity being visited.</p> <p>Personal Protective equipment requirements are the same for all personnel including all visitors and regulatory personnel.</p>

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">When an inspector announces their presence at a project, site supervision shall be notified immediately of the inspector's presence and they will notify and arrange for the Health and Safety Representative or selected Joint H&S Committee worker member to attend the inspection, wherever possible.All personnel will be polite and respectful.The company will make every effort to accommodate inspector requests, as may be required.Answer each question honestly and succinctly. Once you have answered a question, stop talking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not obstruct or hinder an officer in the performance of their duties.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Obstructing an inspector can carry penalties.✗ Do not wait to inform the site supervision of the presence of an inspector.✗ Do not respond to any orders without consulting with the corporate safety department.✗ Do not fail to respond to the order within the corresponding deadlines indicated in the inspector's report.

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Response to Regulatory Inspections & Orders

- The inspector will leave a report, indicating the reason for the visit along with recommendations, comments and possible orders.
- Where violations have occurred, the inspector may issue written orders to the employer to
 - Comply within a certain period of time or, if the hazard is imminent, to comply immediately or even to stop the work.
- Inspector's orders must be complied with.
 - Non-compliance may result in proportionately restrictive action in respect of the contravention, including the assessment of fines, stop-work orders or even prosecution.
- An inspector's order may require the employer to submit a plan to the Ministry, specifying when it will be complying with the order.
- Copies of all inspector reports must be posted in the site trailer "in a conspicuous place where likely to come to the attention of
 - The most workers", and the management member contacted will ensure that copies are
 - Issued to the:
 - Health and safety representative or joint H&S committee, as appropriate,
 - Project manager
 - Corporate H&S department

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Safe Work Practice

Response to Regulatory Inspections & Orders

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A32

- An inspector's order, or decision not to issue an order, can be appealed by a worker, union,
 - employer, constructor, licensee or owner aggrieved by the order.
- If you disagree with an order please contact the Corporate safety manager immediately for assistance with the next steps.
- In some circumstances, the MOL may also initiate a prosecution, charging the employer and/or supervisor and/or any other party with a violation of the legislation.
 - If a prosecution is initiated, the corporate legal and safety departments will be contacted and lead the response.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- [Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act](#)
- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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Interior Demolition with Mechanical Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A33

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * May be required based on risk – See CARS form	
Struck by Machine Falling material Fall from open edge Fall through holes in slab Diesel Exhaust (Carbon Monoxide) Noise Dust	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Reflective vest
	 Respiratory Protection	 Fall Arrest Harness*
	 Hearing Protection	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Complete a daily equipment inspection form ✓ Participate in the daily tool box meeting / review CARS form ✓ Review engineered plan(s) for floor loading and equipment spacing ✓ Ensure utilities to be removed have been disconnected and made safe. ✓ Ensure any utilities that are to remain are identified and protected as required. ✓ Isolate work area to exclude unauthorized persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not operate defective equipment ✗ Do not operate without an engineered evaluation of the floor (slab), if working on a suspended slab ✗ Do not operate equipment you unfamiliar with or not trained / competent to operate ✗ Do not reverse equipment if your visibility is restricted ✗ Do not disregard alarms from Gas Monitoring devices ✗ Do not remove walls if you are unsure of what is on the other side ✗ Do not overload floors with demolition waste

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Interior Demolition with Mechanical Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A33

- ✓ Maintain a restricted zone of 2 times the actual swing radius of the equipment (see pictures)
- ✓ Obtain permission prior to entering a restricted work zone.
- ✓ Ensure removals do not affect areas outside the work area (i.e. – backside of a wall)
- ✓ Post spotters as required
- ✓ Ensure gas monitors are used to evaluate Carbon Monoxide levels in the work place
- ✓ Use vent fans, if required, to dilute exhaust gases
- ✓ Use water to suppress dust
- ✓ Use respiratory protection in dusty environments
- ✓ Use hearing protection when around operating machinery
- ✓ Wear retroreflective vests
- ✓ Use fall arrest devices when working at leading edge or open hole hazards

- ✗ Do not work near unprotected open edges

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions are present and followed at all times
- Ontario Regulations for Construction Projects

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Original Signed	Chris Letkeman	July 2020	N/A	0



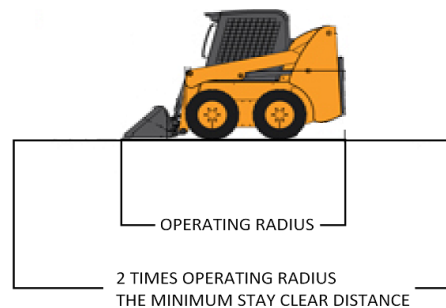
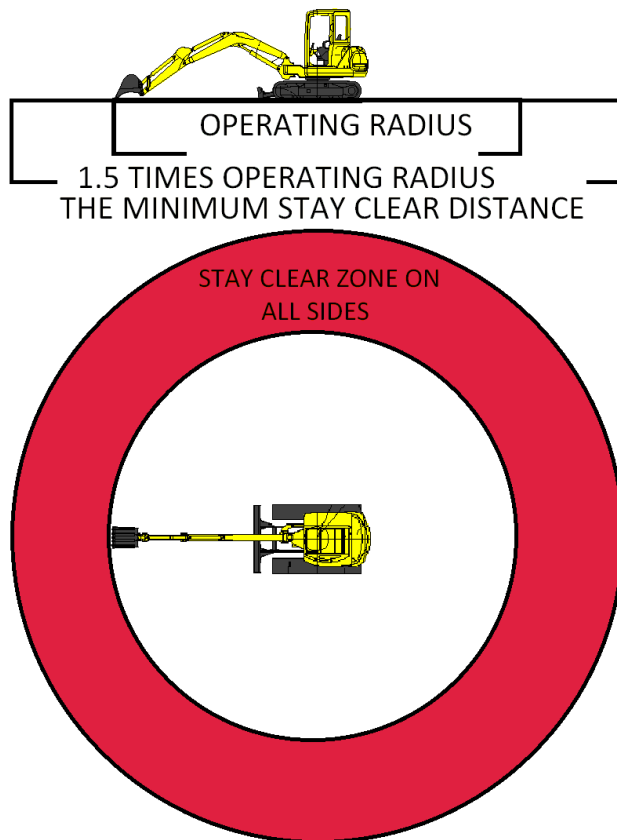
Interior Demolition with Mechanical Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-A33

- Utility disconnect Safe Work Practice





This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.



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Manual Hand Tools

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Repetitive strain Pinch points Dropped objects Flying debris Sharp edges Muscle strain	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hat
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Hand Protection

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear approved PPE as noted✓ Select and use the proper tool for the job✓ Hold tools as designed, to ensure ergonomics✓ Carry all sharp tools in sheaths or holsters and ensure blades are retracted✓ Inspect all parts of a tool before every use✓ Maintain a sufficient distance from other workers✓ Remove, retract or sheath blades after tool use✓ Ensure proper storage of tools after use✓ Ensure tools are cleaned/decontaminated prior to storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use damaged tools✗ Do not tamper with safety features✗ Do not modify or repair tools unless qualified to do so.✗ Do not subject a hand tool to conditions beyond its designed capacity or use✗ Do not carry tools by hand up a ladder✗ Do not use unsecured hand tools when working at heights.

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Safe Work Practice

Manual Hand Tools

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E01

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions are present and followed at all times
- O. Reg. 213-91, Section 93 & 195
- Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures.

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Powered Hand Tools

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E02


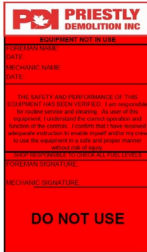
Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Repetitive strain Dropped objects Muscle strain Vibration Sharp edges Airborne contaminants Noise Vibration	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats*
	 Hand Protection	 Hearing Protection*
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Respiratory Protection*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear approved PPE as noted✓ Only use equipment you are trained for✓ Select the right tool for the job✓ Inspect all tools before use✓ Unplug tools when servicing✓ Hold tools as designed to ensure proper ergonomics✓ Use gloves and alternate activities to reduce exposure to repetitive strains✓ Maintain a safe distance from other workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use damaged tools✗ Do not tamper with safety features✗ Do not carry or disconnect tools by the cord✗ Do not leave tools plugged in when not in use✗ Do not modify or repair tool unless qualified to do so✗ Do not carry tools by hand up a ladder✗ Do not subject power tools to conditions beyond their designed capacity✗ Do not wear loose fitting clothing

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Powered Hand Tools

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the right length and gage of cord and avoid trip hazards ✓ Use GFI's in wet conditions or outdoors ✓ Always tag out damaged equipment <div>   </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not modify triggers in order to lock them in place.
--	--

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that manufacturer's instructions are present and followed at all times • O. Reg. 213-91, Section 93 & 195 • Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures • PDI Safe Work Practice: Vibration, Damaged equipment

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Defective Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E03

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form
Electrical shock Struck by / crush by objects Mechanical failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The use of Personal Protective Equipment does not permit the use of damaged or defective tools.

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ An equipment inventory has been established and shall be maintained✓ Preventive maintenance schedules must meet manufacturer and all legislated requirements for the tool or equipment being used.✓ Records of maintenance activities must be kept.✓ Watch for potential damage to your equipment such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">broken or inoperative guardsinsufficient or improper grounding due to damage on double insulated toolsno ground wire (on plug) or cords of standard toolsabnormal operation or noise during operationthe on/off switch not in good working orderCracked or damaged weldschisels and wedges with mushroomed heads;split or cracked handleschipped or broken drill bitswrenches with worn out jaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use equipment that is deemed unsafe until repaired or replaced by a qualified person.✗ Do not attempt field repairs unless you are specifically trained and authorised to do so.✗ Do not use tagged out or potentially defective items under any circumstances.

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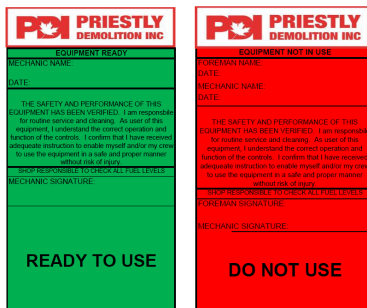
Defective Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E03

- tools which are not complete, such as files without handles
- Bent / cracked rungs or supports on ladders

- ✓ If a tool or piece of equipment is found to be defective or has sustained damage, immediately stop use and report to your supervisor.
- ✓ Worker and supervisory personnel shall inspect the broken tool/piece of equipment to decide what type of action is required. (e.g. Repair on site, remove from use, etc.)
- ✓ Attach a DANGER DO NOT USE tag to the equipment, to ensure it does not get used again.



- ✓ Indicate what is wrong with the equipment or tool
- ✓ Ensure the defective or damaged tool / equipment is placed in a safe, secure location and is unavailable to other workers / operators.
- ✓ Supervision will make arrangements to get the tool/equipment in good working order (i.e. repairs, arranging for replacement).

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Safe Work Practice

Defective Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E03

- ✓ Only authorized workers will be permitted to carry out repairs.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects

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Crushing and Screening

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E04

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Contact with energy sources Rotating equipment Dust Noise Vibration	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hat
	 Hearing Protection	 Respirator*
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Hi Visibility Vest

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wear approved PPE as noted ✓ Determine the type of operation to be conducted – i.e. industrial, mining or construction ✓ Ensure ground is level when setting up and blocking crushing and screening plants ✓ Ensure all guards are in place prior to starting equipment ✓ Ensure alarms and emergency stopping devices function correctly ✓ Ensure all persons are in a safe location prior to starting equipment ✓ Lock and tag all equipment prior to working on it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not use equipment that is unguarded ✗ Do not use hand tools around unguarded/rotating equipment ✗ Do not climb/walk on conveyors ✗ Do not stand or work under moving conveyors. ✗ Do not use pull cords to stop equipment under normal conditions. Use the start stop switches. ✗ Do not enter bins/Hoppers unless equipment is locked out and all production work is stopped in order to prevent material from being dumped onto the worker. Use a spotter if necessary. ✗ Do not use equipment that you are not authorized or trained to operate.

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Crushing and Screening

✓	Ensure equipment is blocked to prevent it from falling or moving when performing maintenance on it.	
✓	Limit the amount of time you are standing on a crusher in order to reduce vibration hazards	
✓	Shut down equipment to manually clear blockages of the crusher	
✓	Empty the crusher, screens and conveyors of material prior to shutting them down	
✓	Use water to control dust emissions	
✓	Keep walkways clear of material	
✓	Ensure lubrication lines are extended outside the guard	
✓	Be aware of the possibility of falling material from elevated equipment	

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation for Mines and Mining Plants
- Ontario Construction Safety Regulation
- Ontario Industrial Establishments
- IHSA - Safe Work Practices for the Aggregate Industry
- PDI Safe Work Practices: Noise, Dust, Vibration

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Forklift Operation

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E05

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Contact with electrical supply Struck by falling materials Contact with racking components Pedestrians / personnel Other vehicles / forklifts Failure / collapse Uneven surfaces Ventilation Tip over Temperature extreme	 Seatbelt	 High visibility vest*
	 Safety Footwear	 Hearing Protection*
	 Gloves*	 Safety glasses*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ A lifting device is only to be operated by a competent person. "Competent person" is defined by the OHSA as someone who:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is qualified because of his knowledge, training, and experience to organize the work and its performance• Is familiar with the provisions of this act and the regulations that apply to the work• Has knowledge of any potential or actual danger to health or safety in the workplace.✓ A competent person shall be designated as a supervisor. this means someone who, through training and experience knows:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not allow any part of a load to pass over any worker✗ Do not exceed the maximum rated load✗ Do not allow a lift truck to be used to support, raise or lower a worker on a construction site and must only be so used in an industrial establishment if the work is carried out in accordance with Regulation 851 (Section 52)✗ Do not operate at excessive speeds✗ Do not operating a fork truck that is need of repair or maintenance✗ Do not leave the truck unattended while its engine is still running

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Forklift Operation

<div>✓</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The hazards associated with: the type of lift truck being used• The loads being handled and the environment in which the truck will be operated• How identify unsafe acts and conditions and implement corrective measures. <div>✓ Floors, aisles and passageways are to be kept clear and free of hazards.</div> <div>✓ A lift truck left unattended must be immobilized and secured against accidental movement and the forks, buckets or other attachments must be in the lowered position or firmly supported</div> <div>✓ When a load is in the raised position, the controls must be attended by an operator</div> <div>✓ If an operator does not have a clear view, a signaller, who has been instructed in a code of signals for managing traffic in the workplace, must be used</div> <div>✓ Loads must be carried as close to the ground or floor as the situation permits</div> <div>✓ Loads that may tip or fall and endanger a worker must be secured</div> <div>✓ Loads must be handled in accordance with the height and weight restrictions on the vehicle's load chart</div>	
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Forklift Operation

- ✓ Where a lift truck is required to enter or exit a vehicle to load or unload, that vehicle must be immobilized and secured against accidental movement.
- ✓ Barriers, warning signs, designated walkways or other safeguards must be provided where pedestrians are exposed to the risk of collision.
- ✓ An inspection is to be carried out at the beginning of the truck operator's shift.
- ✓ Every lift truck should have clearly displayed information showing the maximum rated load and the variation of the rated safe load capacity with the reach of the equipment.
- ✓ Every truck should be equipped with the following:
 - A suitable screen, guard, grill or other structure to protect the operator from falling or intruding materials (which may be mandatory under clause 54(1)(b) of Regulation 851)
 - Warning devices and lights that are appropriate for the work environment
 - A seat belt or other restraining device that is likely to contribute to the safety of the operator, if it is feasible.

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Safe Work Practice

Forklift Operation

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E05

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation 1990, Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments
- Priestly Operator Daily Truck Inspection and log

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Forklift Operation

PRIESTLY

Operator's Daily Lift Truck Inspection and Log

Equipment # _____ Operator Name _____

Start Date & Hour Reading: _____ End Date & Hour Meter Reading: _____

General	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat.	Sun.
Cab/doors/windows							
Annual certification							
Daily Greasing Done							
In-Cab							
Gauges/Indicators							
Horn							
Extinguisher							
Load Chart/name plate							
Cab heater							
Operator's Manual							
Exterior							
Lights							
Exhaust system							
Windshield wipers							
Engine Compartment							
Battery							
Engine Oil							
Coolant Level							
Belts							
Transmission Fluid							
Radiator							
Hydraulic fluid							
Hoses							
Undercarriage							
Tires							
Wheels							
Mast/Boom Assembly							
Chains							
Forks							
Welds/Connections							
Hydraulics							
Cylinders							
Seals							
Attachment							
Job number							
Operator Initials							
Supervisor Initials							
Work Order Number							

Instructions for Checklist:

Operator must complete this inspection before each shift or prior to use when the machine arrives at a new job

✓ acceptable condition

X- condition not acceptable, give details below under comments

O- problem corrected, note the work order number on the checklist if applicable.

N/A- not applicable on this machine

Comments: _____



White copy- office Yellow copy-machine log
2018 edition checklist







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Warehouse Activities

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E06

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low back injury • Muscle strain • Crush injury • Potential eye injury from broken strapping • Partial or total failure/collapse of racking systems • Lift trucks colliding with racks, causing material to be displaced or causing potential damage to the racking itself • Material falling through the back of racks 	 Seatbelt	 High visibility vest
	 Safety Footwear	 Hearing Protection*
	 Gloves*	 Safety glasses*

DO	DO NOT
General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Keep aisles and passageways clear and in good condition, this prevents workers from slipping, tripping, or falling. ✓ Loads should be placed evenly and properly positioned, heavier loads must be stacked on lower or middle shelves ✓ Always remember to remove one load at a time ✓ Pay attention to pedestrian safety rules and safety boot policy ✓ Encourage truck drivers to stay in safe waiting areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not remove strapping by breaking it with a hammer, bar, chisel, or other tool ✗ Do not use more force to tighten straps than the machine is designed for ✗ Do not allow anyone in the truck when a forklift is working in it ✗ Do not allow anyone to drive over a collapsed dock leveler ✗ Do not use empty pallets as walkways. ✗ Do not block exits. They must be kept clear at all times.

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Warehouse Activities

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E06

- ✓ Talk to your clients and get as much information about delivery conditions as you can
- ✓ Wear non-slip footwear that has adequate tread

Shrink wrapping and assembly of loads

- ✓ Whenever possible, use automated wrapping equipment. If you must wrap by hand:
 - Use ergonomically correct tools
 - Rotate to other jobs so that you do not have to wrap too many loads on a shift
- ✓ Order shrink-wrap on spools that have a wide diameter and are light
- ✓ Wrap skids in one specific area and make sure that all equipment operators are aware of this area
- ✓ To reduce shoulder and upper back injury when you are wrapping make sure that skids are not built above shoulder height
- ✓ Alternate your wrapping direction and techniques
- ✓ Fill the hollow inside of loads with air pillows or used shrink-wrap
- ✓ If you are a driver, use ergonomic lifting, pulling and reaching devices such as "lamb's hooks"
- ✓ Make sure that you are trained in product integrity and how to build stable loads

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Warehouse Activities

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E06

- ✓ If possible, go out with the driver on a regular delivery, so that you will understand how the way you assemble orders can affect the drivers job

Lifting below the knees and above the shoulders

- ✓ Make sure that you are aware of lifting hazards and proper lifting techniques
- ✓ Pay attention to the postures you use when working
- ✓ Whenever possible, rotate duties so that you can vary your postures
- ✓ Adjust the height of the forks to get your load to an ideal height
- ✓ Use a stable step stool or platform to reach high items and place extra product on raised skids
- ✓ Allow time to warm up your back muscles after sitting on the forklift and before hand-bombing

Dock levelers and portable dock plates

- ✓ Make sure that the forks on your lift truck are always pointing up and that they are high enough to clear the dock plate or leveler
- ✓ Make sure that your lift truck is checked for hydraulic drift, which can cause forks to point down unexpectedly
- ✓ Make sure that air ride trailers are lowered to reduce the angle of the dock leveler

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Warehouse Activities

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E06

- ✓ Drive slowly over a dock plate or leveler
- ✓ Whenever possible, use a forklift to position portable dock plates
- ✓ Ensure that the dock plate is equipped with anchor stops and signs that indicate the size of load they can handle
- ✓ Make sure that dock levelers are fitted with skirt plates and toe guards so that your feet cannot be trapped
- ✓ Always look behind you that the path is clear
- ✓ Make sure that you report problems with levelers and ask for prompt servicing

Adding or removing strapping

- ✓ Use safety goggles and leather gloves
- ✓ With heavy strapping, use steel-reinforced glove
- ✓ Do not use more force to tighten straps than the machine is designed for
- ✓ To cut off excess strapping and sharp or pointed ends and remove any broken or damaged bands, use metal snips (cutters) when You Are Working with Strapped Items
- ✓ Face in the direction of the pull
- ✓ Stay out of the direct line when the strap is under tension

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Warehouse Activities

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E06

- ✓ Do not lift a package by the strapping
- ✓ Anchor the closest end with a holding device
- ✓ Warn other workers, pick up your snips, turn your back to the strapping and stand out of the line of recoil
- ✓ If the strapping is not made of metal, tie a knot in it
- ✓ If the strapping is metal, fold and flatten it
- ✓ Throw out waste strapping immediately so it does create a tripping hazard

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- Ontario Regulation 1990, Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments
- Workplace Safety & Prevention Services - Warehouse Safety
- PDI Safe work Practices: Forklifts, Manual lifting, Noise, WHMIS, Lock out/Tag out

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Safe Work Practice

Processing and Sorting Demolition Materials

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E07

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Contact with energy sources Designated substances Contact with unknown hazardous substances Contact with other equipment working along side Ground personnel Noise Dust Vibration Shrapnel or flying debris Stored energy in bent timber or steel	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hat
	 Hearing Protection	 Respirator*
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Hi Visibility Vest

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Conduct a formal daily pre-use inspection prior to starting the equipment ✓ Conduct informal monitoring of equipment condition throughout the day ✓ Wear appropriate PPE as noted ✓ Maintain clear transport corridors ✓ Sort and recycle according to type ✓ Reduce material size suitable for transporting ✓ Use water to control dust emissions when appropriate. ✓ Be cautious of possibility of falling material from material handling equipment attachments or from sorted pilings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not operate while other workers are in close proximity ✗ Do not enter processing/sorting areas without prior approval from operator ✗ Do not approach freshly demolished debris without first checking for spring loaded energy ✗ Do not mobilize equipment without first reviewing SWP's or Job Hazard Analyses documents

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Safe Work Practice

Processing and Sorting Demolition Materials

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E07

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Confirm that manufacturer's equipment instructions are present and followed at all times✓ Ensure all workers maintain a safe distance<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 1.5 times the operating radius for large equipment,○ 2 times the operating radius for small equipment | |
|--|--|

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

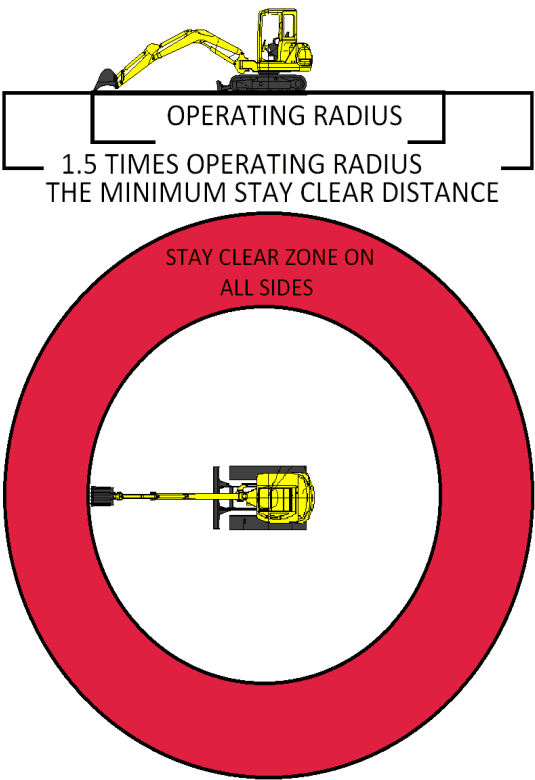
- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- IHSA Safe work Practices for Construction Projects
- PDI Safe Work Practice: Dust, Noise, Vibration

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Processing and Sorting Demolition Materials



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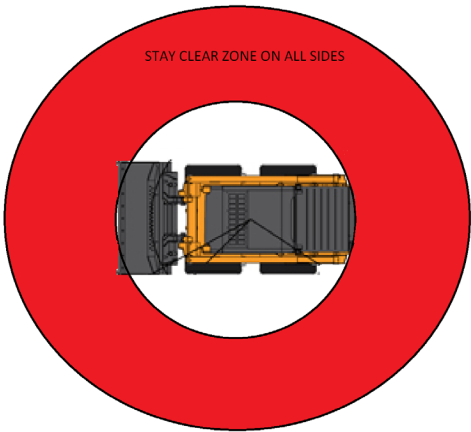
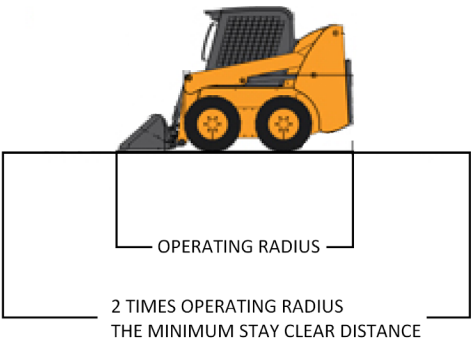


Safe Work Practice

Processing and Sorting Demolition Materials

Safe Work Practice Number




SWP-E07



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Vehicle Use

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Other drivers Pedestrians Weather Poor road conditions Poor visibility Animals / Wildlife Mechanical Fatigue	 Emergency kit	 Back up alarms*
		 Seatbelts

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Check your tires, brake pads, oil level and lights regularly.✓ Ensure that your spare tire is in good condition and that your jack is working.✓ If there are any strange noises when you drive, or if there are changes in the feel of your vehicle, don't ignore them. Investigate the causes and have them repaired if needed.✓ Pay close attention to the situation on the road; check your blind spots and mirrors – do these all the time.✓ Always wear your seatbelt✓ Stick to the allowed speed limit.✓ Be courteous to other drivers and avoid upsetting other road users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ No driver shall exceed 13 hours of driving time and/or 14 hours of on-duty time in a day.✗ Drivers may not operate commercial vehicles while their ability or alertness is impaired.✗ Do not hold-off on performing regular maintenance as this helps keep your vehicle safe. When making modifications, consult an expert first – avoid performing modifications on your own if you're not an expert on these things.✗ Do not use a vehicle that you find difficult to drive.✗ Do not drive when you know you can't focus 100% on the road.✗ When driving in poor conditions, don't drive normally. It's a must to be more cautious and drive slowly.

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Vehicle Use

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Make sure to use your indicators even if there's no one else around.✓ Make room for bicyclists and make sure to give pedestrians the right-of-way especially in crosswalks.✓ When driving under bad weather conditions, keep a winter survival kit in your car.✓ Plan your route out in advance for long car trips and keep a map or atlas in the car in case you get lost✓ Give pedestrians the right-of-way in crosswalks.✓ Keep your eyes constantly moving, scanning the road ahead and to the side and checking your mirrors every five seconds or so✓ All loads are to be adequately secured for transport✓ Commercial vehicles, when operated, must be inspected every 24 hours✓ Document any defects observed during daily inspections.✓ Defects that might affect the safe operation of a vehicle are to be repaired before the vehicle is operated on a public road. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not eat, mess with your stereo or otherwise be distracted when you're driving.✗ Don't make it a habit getting too close to other road users. Never assume that they are going to do what you expect them to do. There's nothing predictable when you're on the road.✗ Do not get upset with the behaviours of other road users – this might only make you distracted and lead to poor driving decisions.✗ Do not drink alcohol or use other drugs and drive.✗ Do not get in a car with a driver who has been drinking or using drugs.✗ Do not leave unsecured items or valuables in your vehicle especially in places where they can be seen, no matter where you are parked.✗ Do not smoke in company vehicles. |
|---|---|

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Safe Work Practice

Vehicle Use

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E08

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Where required, drivers must complete logbooks while operating commercial vehicles✓ Use hands free devices if you must make a call. | |
|--|--|

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:





- Road safety in Canada: Government of Canada publication
- The Official Ministry of Transportation (MTO) Driver's Handbook
- Ontario Highway Traffic Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8

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Elevating Work Platforms

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Fall from heights Electrical contact Tip over Contact with fixed objects	 Hard Hats	 Safety Footwear
	 Safety glasses with side shields	 Fall protection

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Workers must be trained to operate the class of EWP being used and be given oral and written instruction before using the platform for the first time. Instructions must include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The manufacturer's instruction,○ Load limitations, limitations on the type of surfaces,○ A hands-on demonstration of the proper use of all controls✓ Elevating work platforms must:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Be situated on a firm and level surface○ Be operated only in accordance with the written instructions of the manufacturer○ Be equipped with guardrails○ Have signs that are clearly visible to an operator at its controls indicating its rated working load, all the limiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not load in excess of its rated working load✗ Do not place hands on the top rail when elevating or moving the machine. This creates a possible pinch point against fixed objects.✗ Do not load or use in such a manner as to affect its stability or endanger a worker✗ Do not move the machine unless all workers on it are protected against falling by a safety belt attached to the platform✗ Do not use an elevating work platform for pulling, pushing or dragging materials.✗ Do not use an elevating work platform in high wind conditions✗ Do not extend the platform on an elevating work platform by any means other than an extension device from the manufacturer.✗ Do not place makeshift platforms, such as boxes, or access equipment, such as ladders

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Elevating Work Platforms

<p>working conditions and warnings by the manufacturer (and direction of machine movement for non boom-type elevating work platforms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Have (clearly visible to the operator) the name and number of the national standards of Canada standard to which it was designed and the name and address of its owner○ Have a maintenance and inspection record tag must be attached to the elevating work platform near the operator's station. Such tag must include the date of the last maintenance and inspection, the signature and name of the person who performed the maintenance and inspection, and an indication that the maintenance has been carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The area around the elevating work platform must be secured (access restricted by fencing or barriers) so as not to endanger any nearby worker✓ Workers on the platform must be protected from a fall by a safety harness attached to the platform when it is being moved✓ The operating manual must be kept with the elevating work platform✓ The elevating work platform must be used in accordance with the operating manual	<p>and scaffolds, on an elevating work platform to gain access to areas above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not permit an overhanging load to be lifted on an elevating work platform.✗ Do not use an elevating work platform which is not working properly or which has sustained damage to critical components until repaired by a qualified mechanic.
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Elevating Work Platforms

- ✓ The elevating work platform must be inspected daily by a trained worker
- ✓ Keep a permanent record of all inspections, tests, repairs, modifications and maintenance performed on the elevating work platform. This record must include the name and signature of the persons who carried out the maintenance, tests or repairs.
- ✓ Safe distance must be maintained from overhead energized power lines as dictated by the voltage of the power lines and relevant legislation
- ✓ Workers need to be aware of the written emergency procedures in place (required to be established by the constructor) at the project in the event of an accident

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:









- O. Reg. 213/91, sections 21, 26 and 93
- PDI Safe Limits of approach

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Chainsaw Use

Potential Hazards Present (From Risk Assessment)	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form			
Cuts and amputations Contusions Noise Flying objects/particles Chain kickback Fire Repetitive strain		Safety Glasses with Side Shields		Hard Hats
		Gloves		Face Shield
		Chainsaw Pants*		Hearing Protection
		High Visibility		Protective Footwear

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be trained by a qualified trainer in the care, use and maintenance of the piece of equipment being operated. ✓ Use two hands to operate the saw. ✓ Carry chain saw with bar to rear. ✓ Operate and maintain in accordance with the manufacturers specifications ✓ Ensure a mechanism that minimizes the risk of injury from kickback. ✓ Use only chain saws that have been manufactured and maintained according to the CSA Standard Z62.1 "Chain Saws" ✓ Use chainsaws that they are equipped with an anti-kick chain and chain brake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do not stand directly behind a saw while cutting. ✓ Do not refuel a chain saw with the engine running or the engine and muffler still hot. ✓ Do not carry a saw for more than a short distance with the engine running. ✓ Do not leave a running chain saw unattended. ✓ Do not start a chain saw when it is resting against any part of your body.

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Chainsaw Use

- ✓ Inspect the saw chain to ensure it is properly lubricated and is sharp. Sharpen and lubricate, as needed.
- ✓ Wear all appropriate PPE for the task, such as gloves, safety headwear, eyewear and face shield, footwear, hearing protection, safety pants/chaps, etc.
- ✓ Ensure no one in the surrounding area will be put at risk when you are using the saw.
- ✓ Ensure that chain is clear of obstructions before starting.
- ✓ Start the saw when secured on the ground.
- ✓ Engage the chain brake before starting the chain saw.
- ✓ Hold the saw firmly on the ground. Point the chain away from your body and nearby obstructions.
- ✓ Use a quick, sharp motion on the starter cord.
- ✓ Ensure that you have secure footing and that your stance is well balanced.
- ✓ When carrying/transporting a chain saw, the bar guard must be in place, the chain bar must be toward the back and the motor must be shut off.
- ✓ The chain saw must not be used for cutting above shoulder height

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Safe Work Practice

Chainsaw Use

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E10

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:






- Ontario Regulation for Construction Projects
- CSA Standard Z62.1-03 "Chain Saws"
- PDI PPE Standard
- PDI Safe Work Practice: Noise, Vibration

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Compressed Gas Cylinders

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Explosive Flammability High pressure Oxidizing Corrosive Toxic Cold temperature	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Hand protection	 Steel Toed Boots
		 Respiratory Protection*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Gas cylinders, when not in use, must be stored outdoors and in locked designated area(s). ✓ Wear safety equipment appropriate for the hazard potential of the gas before beginning work ✓ Different gases should be stored separately and isolated from other flammables, such as gasoline, solvents, oil and lumber. ✓ Keep full cylinders separate from empty cylinders. ✓ Gas cylinders are to be stored in an upright position, valve capped and secured in position. ✓ A gas cylinder must be adequately secured when taken to a work area. ✓ Use the smallest practical cylinder size for a particular job. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not use a crane or hoist to transport gas cylinders – unless it is in an approved lifting cage or similar. ✗ Do not use compressed air or gas to blow dust from their clothes and no one shall blow compressed air or gas at any other worker ✗ Do not use vise grips or pipe wrenches on valves or connection. ✗ Never open a damaged valve. Contact your gas supplier for advice. ✗ Never use homemade adaptors or force connections between the cylinder valve outlet and gas handling equipment ✗ Do not use excessive force when opening or closing a cylinder valve. When closing, turn it just enough to stop the gas flow completely. Never force the valve shut.

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Compressed Gas Cylinders

<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Always use proper fitting wrenches when making connections.✓ Check valves for leaks using a soapy liquid around the valve connection.✓ When moving cylinders, securely fasten them to a suitable cylinder transporting device.✓ At the site, chain or otherwise secure the cylinder in place.✓ Remove the valve cap only after the cylinder has been safely installed, then check the cylinder valve and fixture.✓ Remove any dirt or rust from the valve. Grit, dirt, oil or dirty water can cause gas leaks if they get into the cylinder valve or gas connection.✓ Use only the proper equipment for discharging a particular gas from its cylinder.✓ Cylinders stored in cold areas may have frozen valves. Use only warm water to thaw the valve or bring the cylinder into a warm area and allow it to thaw at room temperature✓ Always open valves on all gas discharge equipment slowly.✓ Close cylinder valves when the cylinder is not actually in use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not rapidly open valves.✗ Do not keep cylinders longer than the supplier recommends.✗ Do not drop cylinders or otherwise allow them to strike each other. Rough handling, including using cylinders as hammers or as rollers to move equipment, can seriously damage them✗ Do not strike an electric arc on a cylinder. Arc burns can make the metal brittle and weaken the cylinder.✗ Never tamper with cylinders in any way.✗ Do not repaint, change markings or identification, or interfere with valve threads or safety devices
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Safe Work Practice

Compressed Gas Cylinders

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E11

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 214/01: COMPRESSED GAS
- Ontario Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- PDI WHMIS Standard

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Safe Work Practice

Ladders

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E12

Potential Hazards Present (From Risk Assessment)	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Fall Electrical contact	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields*	 Hard Hats*
	 Fall Protection*	 Steel Toed Boots*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Fiberglass ladders are required for any electrical work✓ Safe distance must be maintained from energized electrical equipment and overhead power lines. (see limits of approach SWP)✓ Inspect ladder for damage before each use (rungs, rails and feet)✓ Ensure minimum of a CSA- approved Grade 1 ladder✓ Fall protection and training may be required when working when feet are more than three metres from the walking surface✓ Plan to ensure that:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pedestrian traffic is rerouted• Nearby doors are blocked open or locked (not emergency exits)✓ Use stepladders only in the fully opened position with the spreader bars locked✓ Ensure level ground support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Do not perform work from the top three rungs of a ladder or higher than the step indicated on the label marking✓ Do not use a damaged or defective ladder✓ Do not place ladder upon unstable bases (boxes, tables, scaffolds)✓ Do not use ladders near power lines.✓ Do not use ladders unless they have been inspected by a trained or competent person.✓ Do not set up or take a ladder down when it is extended.✓ Do not overextend. Maintain minimum overlap of sections.✓ Do not use ladders on ice, snow or other slippery surfaces without securing ladders' feet.✓ Do not extend top section of a ladder from above or by "bouncing" on a ladder.

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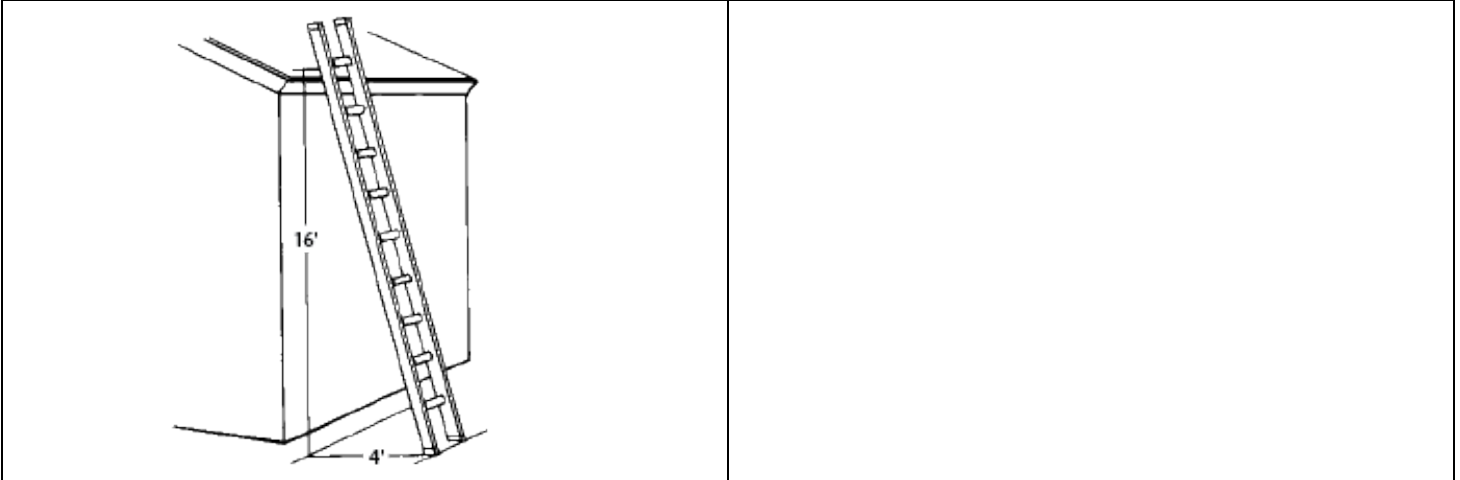


Ladders

<div><div><div>✓ Portable ladders in use must be secured against movement.</div><div>✓ Hoist materials or attach tools to a belt.</div><div>✓ Always face the ladder when ascending and descending</div><div>✓ Maintain three points of contact</div><div>✓ Keep belt buckle between the rails while maintaining a firm grip</div><div>✓ Take your time when descending</div><div>✓ Clean the climbing and gripping surfaces if they are soiled</div><div>✓ Tag and remove from service all defective ladders and report to supervisor</div><div>✓ Store protected from the weather, out of the sun and at temperatures below those recommended by the manufacturer</div><div>✓ Secure ladder for safe storage</div><div>✓ Choose a step ladder about one meter less than the height you wish to reach</div><div>✓ For extension ladders:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• access to an elevated work surface with an extension ladder, erect ladders so that a minimum of 1 m (3 ft) extends above a landing platform.• Tie the top at support points• Use a 1:4 base to height ratio</div></div><div><div><div>✓ Do not leave ladders unattended.</div><div>✓ Do not use a ladder in a horizontal position as a scaffold plank or runway.</div><div>✓ Do not carry objects in your hands while on a ladder.</div><div>✓ Do not use items such as a chair, barrel or box as a makeshift ladder.</div><div>✓ Do not use a portable ladder when other equipment and safe means of access is available. Replace a ladder with a fixed stairway or scaffold.</div><div>✓ Do not join two short ladders to make a longer ladder. Side rails are not strong enough to support the extra load.</div><div>✗ Do not paint wooden ladders. Defects may be hidden by the paint. Wood preservatives or clear coatings may be used.</div></div></div></div>				
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Ladders



Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation for Construction Projects
- PDI Limits of approach Safe Work Practice

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Ladders

Ladder Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Question	Answer (Yes/No)	Hazard Control
Condition of ladder		
Does the ladder have visible damage (bent side rails, missing non-slip feet, missing components)		If Yes, remove from service.
Size/capacity/grade of ladder chosen		
For an extension ladder is the top of the ladder extending less than three feet above the supporting surface?		If yes, ladder is not long enough for the task
For an extension ladder is the set up less than the safe 1:4 ratio?		If yes, ladder is not long enough or space constraints make it unsuitable for ladder use.
For a step ladder, platform step ladder or trestle ladder will the user when standing on a step deemed suitable as per manufacturer's instructions be reaching overhead with the arms outstretched to perform work?		If yes, the ladder is likely too small for the vertical location of the task. Worker should be able to reach the task comfortably (i.e. working only slightly above head level, able to keep arms bent, not in full reach)
The ladder being used is not a Grade 1, 1A, 1AA?		If not; alternate ladder required to meet O. Regulation 213/91
Surface ladder is on and proximity to OH power lines		If yes, list measures taken (de-energize, other...)
Is the surface the ladder is on soft, uneven, sloping?		If yes; list measures taken to create a base of stability.
Is the area untidy with materials, supplies, cords etc. that may impact ladder stability and positioning for the work?		If yes; list measures taken to mitigate risk.
Ascending / Descending		
Is the worker's ability to maintain 3-limb contact and use both hands when going up or coming down the ladder affected by materials or tools they have in their hands?		If yes; list measures planned to mitigate risk.
Does the worker need to turn outward when ascending or descending?		If yes; this method is not appropriate and is a fall hazard. Alternate method must be chosen.
Receiving or Passing Items When on the Ladder/Proximity to overhead power lines		If yes, outline procedure/measures taken to avoid contact with live power lines
The worker must remove both hands from the ladder to receive or pass an item?		If yes; list control measures to mitigate risk.
When receiving or passing an item (tool/material) the worker's mid chest/belt buckle go outside the side rail of the ladder?		If yes; due to the worker position on the ladder even a small light load can impact balance. Alternate means of getting the load to the worker's position should be examined.
When receiving or passing an item (tool/material) the worker's hands are reaching below knee level when on the		

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Ladders

ladder?		
The worker needs to turn around or twist backward to receive or pass the item (tool/material)?		
The item (material/tool) being received or passed down is very heavy or awkward?		If yes; the load will impact the person's center of balance on the ladder and can lead to a fall. Alternate methods should be determined.
Working From the Ladder		
The worker's location on the step ladder (i.e. step they are working from) requires them to bend downward to grasp the top cap?		If yes: Consider a larger ladder. When working above the top cap of the ladder a worker who needs to regain stability should be able to grasp and attain 3-point contact with the ladder without bending and reaching downward.
Push, pull forces are required when on the ladder?		If Yes; examine orientation of the ladder and consider that a platform may be more suitable given the task demands.
The task requires the worker's mid chest/belt buckle to extend outside the side rails of the ladder.		If yes; platform may be more suitable for tasks that have longitudinal demands.
The location of the elevated work may require the worker to take one foot off the ladder?		If yes; a ladder is not suitable for the work being performed. Alternate access is needed.

Decision:







Did you answer "Yes" to any of the risk assessment questions?

Are there suitable controls that will protect the health and safety of the worker from the identified hazards?

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Scaffolding

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Electrical contact Fall from height Struck by falling material Scaffold collapse	 Hard Hat	 Fall Protection *
	 Safety Footwear	 Hearing Protection*
	 Gloves*	 Safety glasses

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Choose the right scaffolding system for the job. Considerations include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weight of workers, tools, materials, and equipment to be carried by the scaffold• Site conditions (e.g., interior, exterior, backfill, concrete floors, type and condition of walls, access for the equipment, variations in elevation, anchorage points)• Height or heights to which the scaffold may be erected• Type of work that will be done from the scaffold (e.g., masonry work, sandblasting, painting, metal siding, mechanical installation, suspended ceiling installation)• Duration of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not overload. Overloading causes excessive deflection in planks and can lead to deterioration and breaking.✗ Do not have insufficient or excessive overhang of planks. Excessive overhang can cause a plank to tip up when a worker stands on the overhanging portion.✗ Do not move a rolling scaffold with personnel on board✗ Do not use blocking or packing such as bricks, short pieces of lumber, or other scrap materials either under scaffold feet or under mudsills✗ Do not exceed a ratio of height to least lateral dimension of 3 to 1 unless the scaffold is<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Tied to a structure,

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Scaffolding

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Experience of the supervisor and crew with the types of scaffolds available• Requirements for pedestrian traffic through and under the scaffold• Anticipated weather conditions• Ladders or other access to the platform• Obstructions• Configuration of the building or structure being worked on• Special erection or dismantling problems including providing practical fall protection for the erector• The use of mechanical equipment to aid in erecting the scaffold. <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Scaffolds should always be erected under the supervision of a competent worker.✓ In Ontario, Section 26 of the Construction Regulation requires that workers erecting, using, or dismantling scaffolds must be protected from falling by using guardrails, travel restraint, fall-restricting systems, or fall arrest systems✓ Frame scaffolds over 15 metres (50 feet) in height, and tube-and-clamp and systems scaffolds over 10 metres (33 feet), must be designed by a professional engineer.✓ Supervisors must ensure that the scaffolds are constructed in accordance with design requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Equipped with outrigger stabilizers to maintain the ratio of 3 to 1c. Equipped with suitable guy wires. <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use braces with kinks, bends, or deformations✗ Do not allow debris and waste materials to collect on the platform✗ Do not work while standing on a barrel, box, stepladder, guardrail, or other object to gain extra height is extremely dangerous and is illegal in most jurisdictions, including Ontario.✗ Do not carry tools or materials by hand when climbing ladders. Wear a tool belt and pouch and move material up or down by rope✗ Do not use the scaffold if it appears that it is damaged in any way, has been tampered with or if there are components missing such as secured planking, guardrails, toe boards, debris nets or protective canopies✗ Do not walk on scaffold planking covered in ice, snow or mud.
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Scaffolding

- ✓ Scaffolds must be erected on surfaces that can adequately support all loads applied by the scaffold.
- ✓ Scaffolds erected on any type of soil should have a mudsill.
- ✓ To support scaffolds, backfilled soils must be well compacted and levelled.
- ✓ The Construction Regulation (Ontario Regulation 213/91) requires that all scaffold platforms must be at least 450 mm (18 inches) wide.
- ✓ Use proper grades of lumber and inspect planks before erection to ensure that there are no weak areas, deterioration, or cracks
- ✓ All platforms above 2.4 meters (8 feet) must be fully decked
- ✓ Guardrails are recommended during normal use for all scaffold platforms over 1.5 meters (5 feet) high.
- ✓ A guardrail should consist of:
 - A top rail about 1 meter (40 inches) above the platform
 - A mid-rail about halfway between the platform and the top rail
 - A toe board at least 89 mm (3 1/2") high at the platform level if made from wood, and

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Scaffolding

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Posts no more than 2.4 meters (8 feet) apart if made from wood. Guardrail posts can be farther apart if the materials used are adequate to support the loads specified. <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Guardrails should be designed to resist the forces specified in the Construction Regulation✓ There may be situations where scaffolds must be used without guardrails. If there are no guardrails, personnel on the platform must tie off with a full body harness.✓ Before attempting to move rolling scaffolds in outdoor open areas, check the route carefully to ensure that no overhead wires are in the immediate vicinity✓ All wheels on rolling scaffolds shall have working brakes.✓ Provide adequate ladders. In addition, workers must use proper climbing techniques (three-point contact)✓ Whether built into frames, attached as a separate component, or portable, ladders are an important means of access to scaffold platforms.✓ Clear debris, extension cords, and tools away from areas around the top and bottom of ladders✓ Wind can lift light platform materials from the scaffold if they are not secured. When you	
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Scaffolding

anticipate severe wind conditions or when you are using high scaffolds, you should secure platform material

- ✓ Scaffold materials should be inspected before use for
 - Damage to structural components
 - Damage to hooks on manufactured platforms
 - Splits, knots, and dry rot in planks
 - Delamination in laminated veneer lumber planks
 - All necessary components for the job
 - Compatibility of components

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- PDI SWP : Limits of approach, Working at heights, Guardrails
- [IHSA Safety Manual - Scaffolds](#)

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Electrical Safety (General)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E14

Potential Hazards Present (From Risk Assessment)	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Electrical shock Fire /explosion (hazardous atmospheres) Arc flash	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hardhats (type E)
	 Safety Footwear (omega symbol)	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ All employees are to provide awareness training on the contents of the electrical SWP (this document).✓ Live parts to which an employee may be exposed must be de-energized (lock out / tag out) before the employee works on or near them, unless de-energizing the parts introduces additional or increased hazards or is unfeasible due to equipment design or operational limitations.✓ Electrical work may only be performed by competent/qualified workers (electricians)✓ An electrical work permit is required prior to any electrical work begins.✓ A risk assessment must be completed for shock and arc flash prior to beginning work on any energized work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Do not work on potentially energized equipment without proper lockout procedures in place.✓ Do not use equipment, outlets or cords that are damaged or have exposed wiring.✓ Do not bypass the switch and operate equipment by connecting and disconnecting the power cord.✓ Do not block access to circuit breakers or fuse boxes.✓ Do not use electrical equipment in wet conditions or damp locations, unless the tool is connected to a GFCI.✓ Do not use a metal ladder or scaffold near any exposed energized electrical circuits or equipment.

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Electrical Safety (General)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E14

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Personal protective equipment must be worn for protection from electrical shock and/or arc flash.✓ Always refer to the manufacturer's recommended operating practices prior to using new electrical appliances, tools and equipment.✓ All electrical tools and appliances will be double insulated or have a three prong plug-in.✓ Portable electrical equipment used outdoors or in damp locations is to be equipped with ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCI)✓ Only qualified and authorized electricians are allowed to service and repair electrical appliances, tools and equipment.✓ Tools or equipment capable of conducting electricity shall not be used in close proximity to any live electrical installation or equipment✓ Electrical equipment must be approved for its intended use.✓ Prior to operating electrical powered tools and equipment, ensure that you are working on a dry surface.✓ Keep power cords away from heat, water, oil, | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Do not expose conductive objects to energized electrical conductors or circuit parts operating at voltages greater than 30 V unless proper insulation is in place✓ Do not store flammable materials must not be stored near electrical equipment |
|--|---|

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Electrical Safety (General)

sharp edges and moving part

- ✓ Use only approved extension cords that have the proper wire size (gauge) for the length of cord and power requirements of the equipment that you are using.
- ✓ Extension and power supply cords are to be maintained in a safe condition
- ✓ Always stand to the side of a service box when resetting a breaker.
- ✓ All electrical tools must be CSA approved.
- ✓ Disconnect power tools from power source before making adjustments.
- ✓ Establish an electrical work zone for energized work with arc flash and shock boundaries
- ✓ Inspect all equipment prior to use.
- ✓ Any defective equipment needs to be immediately tagged "Out of Service" and removed.
- ✓ All electrical equipment is to be maintained in a safe condition.
 - Maintenance history is to be considered for energized work.

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Electrical Safety (General)

- ✓ Lock out / Tag out procedures are to be followed prior to working on or near live equipment.
- ✓ Appropriate signage will be used to alert other workers in the area of electrical hazards.
- ✓ If an arc flash occurs:
 - And the victim is still in contact with the source of electricity, do not touch the person. Shut off the power and contact emergency personnel immediately.
 - In the event the electricity cannot be turned off, use nonconductive materials and attempt to remove the victim from the electrical source. However, rescue and response should only be conducted if individuals have been properly trained to do so.
 - If victim is on fire, the flames can be smothered or doused.
 - Do not attempt to remove clothing that is melted to the skin.
 - Never tell a conscious victim to move, as neck or spine injuries may have occurred as well. Attempting to move them could make injuries more

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Electrical Safety (General)

severe.

- Check to see if they are breathing and if they have a pulse. If the victim is not breathing or does not have a pulse, you may need to begin CPR. Never perform artificial respiration on a victim that is breathing.
- Run cool, not cold, water over the burn. Never apply creams, ointments or ice. Once a burn has been cooled, it can be covered with a clean dry cloth.
- Avoid giving a victim food or water. Even if the victim feels fine, they should still seek medical attention. Certain effects of arc flash and electricity are not always immediately apparent.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

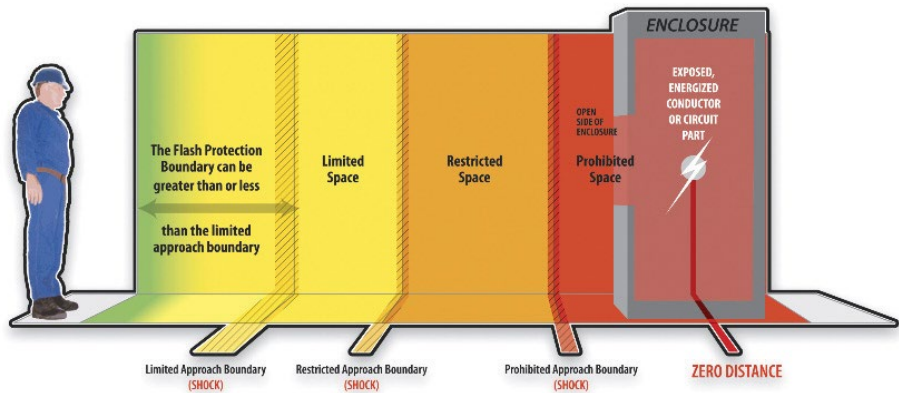
- Ontario Regulation for Construction Projects
- PDI Limits of approach Safe Work Practice
- PDI Air Gap Safe Work Practice
- PDI Powered Hand Tools Safe Work Practice
- PDI Lock out Tag Out Safe Work Practice

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Electrical Safety (General)



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Hoisting & Rigging

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Suspended loads Pinch points Electrical	 Safety Glasses with Side Shields	 Hard Hats
	 Hand protection	 Hearing Protection *
	 Steel Toed Boots	 Hi Visibility Clothing

DO	DO NOT
Hoisting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Only a certified operator, (for the operation of the specific type and capacity of crane) may operate. ✓ Ensure your lift will occur away from any electrical lines, utilities or other hazards. ✓ Determine the weight of the object or load prior to a lift. ✓ Ensure that the maximum load rating of rigging components as recommended by the manufacturer are not exceeded. ✓ Inspect each chain or sling before each use for cuts, nicks, bent links, bent hooks etc. If in doubt, don't use it. ✓ Ensure that the safety latch on hooks is in good working condition. ✓ Ensure that all lifting chains and slings have a tag listing the safe working load limits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not exceed the working load limits of alloy chains or nylon lifting slings. ✗ Do not permit anyone to ride the lifting hook or the load. ✗ Do not leave a load suspended when the hoist or crane is unattended. ✗ Do not work under a suspended load, unless the load is properly supported. ✗ Do not shorten a sling by twisting or knotting. ✗ Do not use bolts or nuts with chain slings. ✗ Do not place yourself between material, equipment or any stationary object and the load swing. ✗ Do not position yourself near stacked material that may be knocked over by a swinging load.

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Hoisting & Rigging

- ✓ Damaged rigging must be clearly tagged "Out of Service", removed from the work area and either repaired or replaced.
- ✓ Use slings of proper reach.
- ✓ Make sure all personnel stand clear from the load being lifted.
- ✓ One member of the crew will act as the designated signal person and will wear the appropriate distinctive vest, armlets, etc.
- ✓ The signal person will review the signals to be used with the crane operator.
- ✓ Estimate the center of gravity or point of balance.
- ✓ The lifting device should be positioned immediately above the estimated center of gravity.
- ✓ Prepare a place to land the load, lower the load gently and make sure it is stable before slackening the sling or chain.

Rigging

- ✓ Only personnel who are trained and qualified may determine rigging configurations – with consultation of the crane operator.
- ✓ Rigging inspections to be conducted weekly

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Hoisting & Rigging

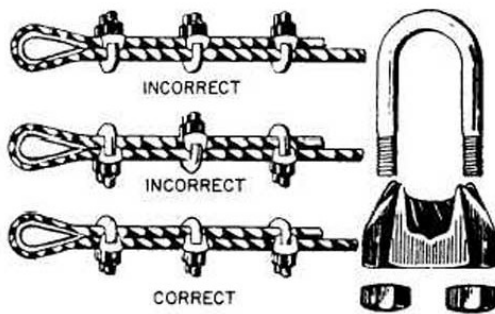
- ✓ The signalman must be careful not to order a move until he has received the "all ready" signal from each member of the crew.
- ✓ Each rigger must be sure he's in the clear before he gives an "all ready" to the signalman.
- ✓ When you have positioned the sling or choker you're using, release it, if possible, before you give the "all ready" signal.
- ✓ If you must hold it in position, be sure your hand is clear of pinch points. In fact, your hand should be far enough away so there's no possibility of a frayed wire catching your glove and jerking your hand into a pinch point.
- ✓ Watch out for the roll or swing of the load. Anticipate the direction of the swing or roll and work away from it.
- ✓ To control the loads, tag lines are to be used. (when necessary)
- ✓ Look over the place where the load is to be set. Remove unnecessary blocks or other objects that might fly up if struck by the load.
- ✓ When lowering or setting the load, be sure your feet and all other parts of your body are out from under the load.
- ✓ Set the load down easily and slowly so that if it rolls on the blocking, it will be a slow shift that you can get away from.

Attaching Cable Clips and Clamping Wire Rope

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Hoisting & Rigging

- ✓ Wire the thimble to the rope at the desired point, then bend the rope around the thimble and secure temporarily by wiring the rope members together.
- ✓ First attach the clip farthest from the thimble and tighten (be sure the base of the saddle rests upon the live end of the rope and the "U" bolts on the short end).



- ✓ The clip nearest the thimble goes on next. Do not tighten yet. If one or more additional clips are to be attached, place them at an equal distance apart between the clips already attached.
- ✓ Before tightening, it is advisable to place some stress on the rope to take up the slack and equalize the tension on both sides of the clip. (Do not apply too much stress or the clip attached in Step 1 will not hold).

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Safe Work Practice

Hoisting & Rigging

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E15

- ✓ Tighten all clips.
- ✓ All clips must be attached in this manner.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- PDI Electrical Limits of Approach Safe Work Practice
- Hand signals for hoisting operations
- Effect of angles on working load limits

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Hoisting & Rigging

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SWP-E15

HAND SIGNALS FOR HOISTING OPERATIONS

Load Up 1	Load Down 2	Load Up Slowly 3	Load Down Slowly 4	Boom Up 5	Boom Down 6
Boom Up Slowly 7	Boom Down Slowly 8	Boom Up Load Down 9	Boom Down Load Up 10	Everything Slowly 11	Use Whip Line 12
Use Main Line 13	Travel Forward 14	Turn Right 15	Turn Left 16	Shorten Hydraulic Boom 17	Extend Hydraulic Boom 18
Swing Load 19	Stop 20	Close Clam 21	Open Clam 22	Dog Everything 23	No response should be made to unclear signals.

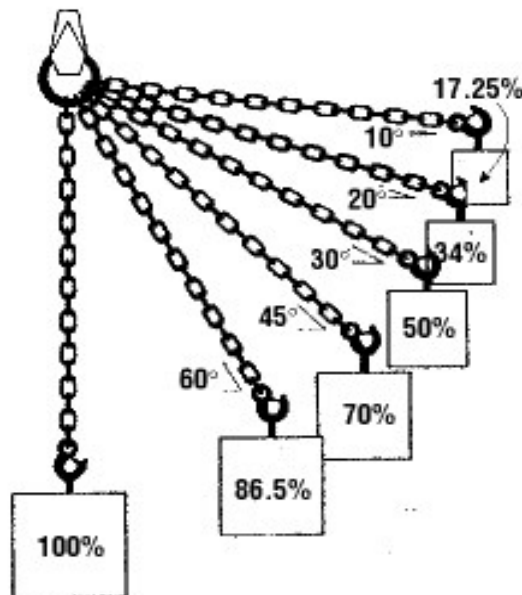
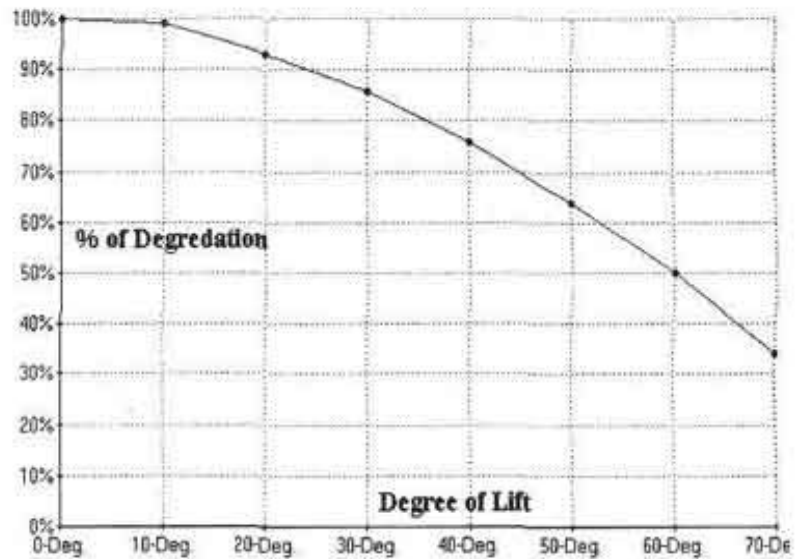
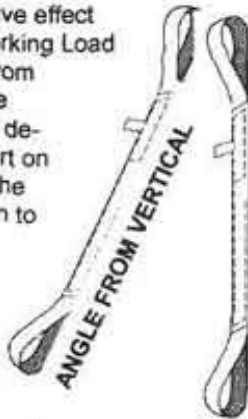
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Hoisting & Rigging

Effect of angles on "Working Load Limit"

Angles have a negative effect on a web slings "Working Load Limit". As the angle from vertical increases, the "Working Load Limit" decreases. Use the chart on the right to estimate the degree of degradation to the sling.

First determine the degree of angle from vertical. Then find the percent of degradation on the chart. Multiply it by the slings "Working Load Limit". If the net amount is less than the weight being lifted, a stronger sling must be used.








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Safe Use of Table Saws

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E16

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Amputation of fingers Lacerations Noise Dust / Debris	Hard Hat * 	High Vis Vest* 
	Safety Glasses 	Hearing Protection 
	Steel Toe Boots* 	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Only trained and experienced workers are to operate a saw.✓ Pre-inspect saw (while unplugged) for possible defects before using.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check electrical cords, switches, blade guards, guides, push stick, fence, dust collection system.✓ After turning on the saw make sure the emergency stop button works, if equipped.✓ Wear proper eye and hearing protection, and when required, respiratory protection or disposable respirator (N95).✓ Refer to and follow the table saw manufacturer's instructions for reducing the risk of kickback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not perform free-hand sawing. The stock must be held firmly against the miter gauge or rip fence to position and guide the cut.✗ Do not feed the work piece faster than the saw can accept.✗ Do not reach around or over a moving saw blade.✗ Do not leave the table saw unattended while the saw blade is in motion. Turn off the power and make sure the machine has stopped running before leaving the area.

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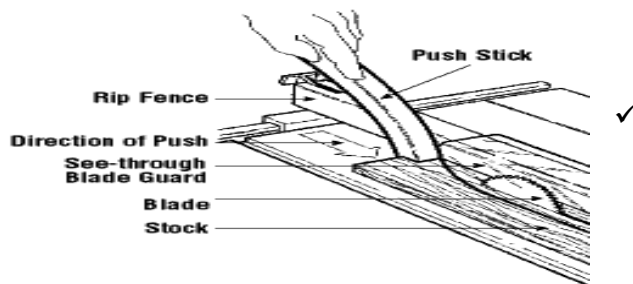


Safe Use of Table Saws

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E16

- ✓ Make sure the guard is in place and working correctly.
- ✓ Choose the proper saw blade for the type of work being done.
- ✓ Keep saw blades clean, sharp and properly set so they will cut freely without being forced.
- ✓ Keep the work area clean. Operate the table saw in a non-congested, well-lighted area.
- ✓ Feed material into the saw blade counter to the direction of rotation.
- ✓ During cutting, keep hands out of the line of the saw cut.
- ✓ Use the saw blade guard with a spreader and anti-kickback fingers for ripping or cross cutting operations.
- ✓ Keep your body to the side of the saw blade out of the line of a possible kickback.
- ✓ Use a push stick when ripping narrow stock.



- ✓ When changing the saw blade:
 1. Stop the machine (table saw)
 2. Disconnect the power supply.

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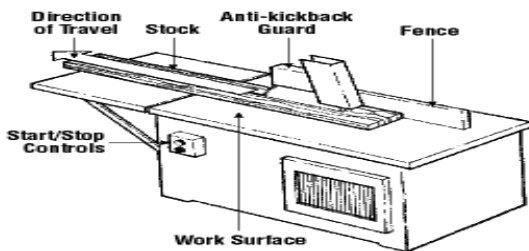


Safe Use of Table Saws

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E16

3. Disconnect the table saw from power source. Place the plug end of the cord on top of the saw table and follow lock out/tag out procedures or manufacturer's instructions for making repairs or servicing.
4. Replace the blade.



Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions are present and followed at all times
- O. Reg 213/91 Equipment General

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Heavy Equipment Operation

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E17

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Crushed - if your equipment overturns	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
Struck by or crushed by material being moved by heavy equipment		
Crushed - if caught between the equipment and a wall or other object	 Hard Hat*	 Safety *Glasses
Run over by a heavy vehicle.		
Electrocuted - if the equipment contacts an overhead power line	 Hearing Protection*	 High Visibility Clothing

DO	DO NOT
<p>The following requirements are considered minimum expectations for the use of heavy equipment. To confirm specific legislated requirements, vehicle operators should refer to the applicable safety and transportation regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All workers operating, maintaining and refuelling heavy equipment or working near operational heavy equipment must complete and document a job-specific hazard or risk assessment. ✓ Employees and contractors operating any heavy equipment must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a current and valid driver's license issued by the applicable provincial vehicle Licensing authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not operate heavy equipment when your judgement may be affected by prescription or over-the-counter medicines ✗ Do not allow employee or contractor personnel under the age of 16 is permitted to operate heavy equipment ✗ Do not allow persons to be transported on fenders, mounting steps, hooks, forks, pallets or in buckets, or by any other manner on the equipment other than as designed by the manufacturer for personnel transport ✗ Do not operate heavy equipment that you are not certified to operate and/or that you have not been properly trained or authorized to operate

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Heavy Equipment Operation

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E17

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have completed a vehicle operator safety course and hold a current and valid License or certificate, if applicable, to the equipment being operated• Be authorized by the operator's employer to operate that specific type of equipment• Verify that the number of persons being transported does not exceed the manufacturer's design specifications or the number of designated seats fitted with seat belts• Confirm that all personnel riding heavy equipment while it is in operation use seatbelts in a properly adjusted and securely fastened manner• Where seatbelts have been installed by the manufacturer – where installed by the manufacturer, seatbelts are not to be removed from heavy equipment• Verify that all personnel riding heavy equipment wear the safety protective equipment and clothing as required by the manufacturer, or as designated by the client.• Evaluate the assigned job, select the appropriate attachment(s) to complete the work, and use the attachment(s) solely for their designed task and for no other alternative purpose• Maintain or complete any operating logs or records for the equipment. <p>✓ Each time an employee or contractor is assigned a task that involves operating heavy equipment, the vehicle operator shall conduct</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not permit a worker to remain within range of the moving load/part if a movement of the load/part creates a danger to workers✗ Do not move a load or equipment if a worker is exposed to danger✗ Do not use heavy equipment in severe weather or lightning conditions. |
|--|---|

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Heavy Equipment Operation

a pre-use inspection in accordance with manufacturer requirements.

- ✓ Operate the heavy equipment at speeds, and in a manner, appropriate to the potential hazards of the workplace (e.g. personnel, obstructions)
- ✓ Use a guide or spotter where equipment design or operating restrictions present blind spots
- ✓ Use a guide or spotter whenever heavy equipment is moving through a congested work area
- ✓ Be aware of the position of any person near the heavy equipment
- ✓ Alert personnel to the presence and movement of the heavy equipment, including the operators of other heavy equipment or vehicles in the immediate vicinity
- ✓ When mobilizing equipment to a worksite the equipment shall be clean and verified in working order
- ✓ Heavy equipment operators must conduct a pre-shift walk-around of the equipment, including inspecting the condition of the roll-over protective structure (ROPS)
- ✓ Maintain three-point contact when entering/mounting and exiting/dismounting the equipment and do not jump down

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Heavy Equipment Operation

- ✓ Use hearing, head and eye protection when exposed to hazards, especially when any windows or hatches are open on the cab
- ✓ Whenever heavy equipment is moving or operating in the immediate vicinity of overhead or underground utilities or transmission systems, the hazards must be pre-identified, marked where not readily visible to the heavy equipment operator, and a guide or spotter assigned to alert the equipment operator should the equipment get too close to those hazards
- ✓ Know the working range of the equipment and lift loads only within the safe lifting/working limit of the equipment
- ✓ Properly secure all loads as per regulations
- ✓ If equipment must be left unattended, the operator must ensure the equipment is secured against unintended movement, and elevated parts of the equipment, and the load are landed and/or secured in a safe position
- ✓ Ensure safety/first aid kits and fire extinguishers are available, secured and up-to-date for inspection and/or certification
- ✓ Audible warning devices (e.g. back-up alarm or beeper) must be installed and operable when reversing
- ✓ Be familiar with, and understand, the operating limitations of the equipment, particularly involving crossing uneven ground

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Heavy Equipment Operation

or traversing hills of excessive angles (longitudinal or transversal slopes).

- ✓ Keep in mind the hazards of loose or unconsolidated soils and ground and the potential for erosion or undercutting when working near watercourses, trenches or excavations.
- ✓ Select stopping and parking areas with care. Always try to park the equipment on gravel, pavement or hard-packed ground to reduce the risk of soil subsidence that could result in vehicle entrapment or potential toppling of the equipment.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:







- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 856: ROLL-OVER PROTECTIVE STRUCTURES
- PDI SWP A22 Lightning
- PDI SWP A17 Limits of approach

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Equipment Assembly & Disassembly

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Pinch points Noise Slips / trips Collapse Moving machinery	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
	 Hard Hat*	 Safety *Glasses
	 Hearing Protection*	 High Visibility Clothing

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Before commencing assembly or disassembly operations, ensure that the crew members understand all of the following, by reviewing the JHA and completing a CARS form:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their tasks.• The hazards associated with their tasks.• The hazardous positions/locations that they need to avoid.✓ Follow manufacturer's instructions✓ Select a work area with firm level ground under and surround the equipment to be worked on✓ Use scaffolds or elevating platforms to access elevated work areas when possible.✓ Ensure that <u>equipment is prevented from being operated or moved</u>, using proper lock out / tag out procedures as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not enter areas under equipment being assembled or disassembled unless moving parts are blocked or secured✗ Do not modify components of equipment that affect load capacity or safety✗ Do not disable or remove any safety device✗ Do not place hands in pinch points

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Equipment Assembly & Disassembly

- ✓ Use only OEM or equivalent bolts/pins
- ✓ Block or otherwise immobilize parts that could shift position and injure a worker (such as rigid arms on grapples, hydraulic hoses, or folding conveyors)
- ✓ When used to support components, blocking must be appropriately placed to:
 - Protect the structural integrity of the equipment, and
 - Prevent dangerous movement and collapse
- ✓ When pins (or similar devices) are being removed, employees must not be under the boom, jib, or other components
- ✓ Clean up any oil/fuel spills to avoid slip hazards
- ✓ Cut off seized bolts, when possible, to avoid strain injuries from trying to break them loose
- ✓ Use approved rigging with adequate capacity for the load being lifted and install rigging in a configuration that does not overload any part of the rigging
- ✓ Ensure lifting devices are only operated by competent workers
- ✓ Allow hot surfaces such as engines/pumps/hydraulic cylinders to cool down prior to working on them

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Equipment Assembly & Disassembly

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E18

- ✓ Tag-out any equipment that is not complete or is unsafe to use, if assembly or disassembly is discontinued for any reason
- ✓ If using a pry bar to move parts into alignment, keep hands/fingers out of pinch points
- ✓ Use proper handles/handholds for opening/closing hoods

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:







- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
- PDI Safe Work Practice SWP E15 Rigging and Hoisting
- PDI Safe Work Practice SWP A09 Lock-out / Tag Out

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Powered Mobile Equipment

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Contact with Machinery Noise Exhaust emissions Falls Contact with utilities Chemicals (oils, fuels)	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
	 Hard Hat*	 Safety *Glasses
	 Hearing Protection*	 High Visibility Clothing

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Powered mobile equipment is to be only operated by competent workers ✓ When equipped from the manufacturer, seatbelts must be worn ✓ Ensure unattended vehicles are immobilized and secured against accidental movement. ✓ Ensure that workers who operate mobile equipment are aware of the potential hazards of their specific site /workplace. i.e. power lines, terrain, load capacities ✓ Establish reasonable safety zones between mobile equipment and workers/members of the public. ✓ Ensure that no one approaches the mobile equipment until it has been stopped and the operator has indicated to the person it is safe to approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not endanger personnel through careless handling of the machine. ✗ Do not alter any safety device in any way that makes it ineffective. ✗ Do not store flammable substances in the cab or carry loose articles ✗ Do not operate any equipment that has had the Roll Over Protective Structure (ROPS) removed.

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Powered Mobile Equipment

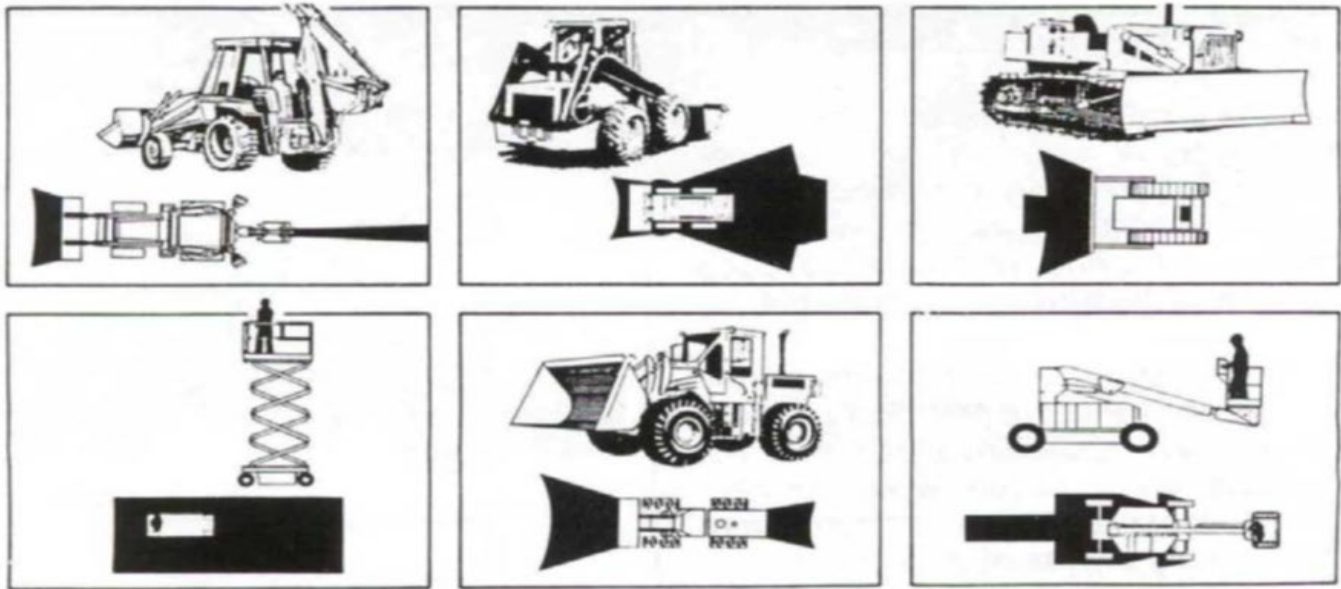
- ✓ Inspect equipment on a daily basis for safety defects by using and completing the equipment checklist.
- ✓ Ensure maintenance is completed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations
- ✓ Remove from service any equipment with a defect that could affect safety in any manner. Tag the defective equipment in accordance with company policy, and report the defect to the supervisor for repair or removal.
- ✓ Always operate equipment at a speed suitable to the conditions.
- ✓ Use competent signallers when required and ensure they are stationed in the correct position.
- ✓ Ensure artificial lighting is provided if there is inadequate natural lighting, and that shadows and glare are reduced to a minimum.
- ✓ Be aware of blind spots – see diagram below

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Powered Mobile Equipment

Driver Blind Spots on Commonly Used Construction Vehicles (Dark Areas)



Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS Sections 24, 25, 75, 76
- PDI SWP E-03 Tag Out of Defective Equipment
- Roll-Over Protective Structures R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 856

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Safe Work Procedure

Shredder Operation

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E20

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heavy Machinery• Pinch points• Slips and trips• Environmental conditions• Excavator coming in to contact with shredder while loading• Untrained and competent operator• Defective wireless remote control• Crushed or amputation• Magnets• Noise• Electrical		Safety Glasses		Hi Visibility Vest
		Hearing Protection		Fire Extinguisher
		Steel Toed Boots		Lock Out Tag Out
		Hard Hat		Radio
		Gloves		Barricades & Signage

Required Materials & Equipment

- PPE
- Machine Operations Manual
- Inspection Log Book
- Wireless Remote Control
- Dozer
- Excavator
- Haul/Dump Trucks

Procedure

Before You Start

OFFLOADING

- Build a ramp if required
- Slowly drive the machine down the loading platform via the ramp by means of the wireless control unit.
- The machine tilts at the break-point between the loading platform and the ramp. Do not navigate while the machine tilts!

LAYOUT/OPERATING POSTION

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Shredder Operation

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- Moving the Shredder into position with the wireless remote control.
 - ✓ Stand to the side when traveling machine
 - ✓ Always keep a safe distance of 3 meters (10 feet)
 - ✓ Look where you are walking
 - ✓ All operating machinery in the area should stop operating.
- Position and set up shredder in the best possible level position and on stable ground. If the ground is slightly sloped, take appropriate measures to ensure that the machine is stable.
- Take appropriate measures to prevent the machine from sinking into soft ground. In order to ensure safe and efficient equipment operation.
- During the opening process of the discharge belt. Make sure that there is enough space for the discharge belt to open freely.
- Seasonal conditions create additional hazards (icy or muddy condition pose a hazard of sliding or getting stuck)
- Position for easy access for loading of the shredder and trucks off-loading material to the shredding area.
- Make sure that all control panels are and remain easily accessible. Remember not to block emergency escape routes!
- Only authorized persons are permitted access to the danger areas.
- Observe all safety distances to other equipment and make sure that no other objects such as high-voltage power lines, other machines, etc. are within the machine's danger zone.

PRE-OPERATIONAL SAFETY CHECKS

- Check the stability of the machine.
- Perform visual and operational checks of conveyor belts/rollers and moving components, according to manufacturer's specifications, in order to ensure safe and efficient operation.
- Ensure all conveyor belts are shut down prior to initiating circle check procedure. All substandard conditions and problems must be reported to immediate supervisor. The circle check must be conducted at the beginning of each shift.
- 2-4 Pumps of grease daily are required for the shafts.
- Ensure the general readiness for operation of the engine and the machine. (Refill the fuel, check the coolant level and engine oil level, check the indication instruments.)

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Shredder Operation

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check all operating materials (hydraulic oil level, lubricant level of the central lubrication system, lubricating points, oil level in planetary gear sets and transfer boxes)• Inspect the machine for damage and carry out required repairs immediately.• Shredder Shafts need inspection. May have to weld more material to shafts due to wear• Check cooling fins of the water cooling systems and the hydraulic oil cooling system for staining and clean these elements if required.• Clean the engine compartment or keep it dust-free.• Ensure you are familiar with all machine operations and controls (HMI control panel, wireless remote control and functionality of controls, etc.). Inspection of the safety and environmental equipment (Fire extinguisher, spill kit).• Ensure wireless remote control is full charged• Check for loose/missing nuts, bolts, belts and rollers. Tighten and/or replace as needed.• Ensure all guards are fitted, secure and functional. Do not operate if guards are missing or faulty.• Ensure the hopper feed intake, and shredder chamber are empty and free of all debris.• Perform emergency shut down, according to manufacturer's specifications.• Know the location of each EMERGENCY-STOP BUTTON on the shredder, operating panel, the MACHINE STOP BUTTON on the wireless remote control, as well as further EMERGENCY-STOP BUTTONS behind the machine on the left-hand or right-hand side next to the discharge belt.
During Your Work	<p>ACCESS</p> <p>During mobile shredding operation, no person shall be allowed to access the shredding operations area, only authorized personnel. Equipment that is required for the shredding operation shall be allowed access to the shredding area during operation. Radio communication will be needed when accessing the shredder area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accessing the shredder during operation presents the following risks:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Struck by objects ejected from the shredder, such as bits of stone, wood or metal.

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Shredder Operation

- ✓ Struck by the excavator bucket or counter weight when within the working radius of the excavator.
- ✓ Noise. Process noise at this level can cause deafness and adequate hearing protection is required.
- It may be necessary for maintenance personnel or the shredder operator with the appropriate PPE (e.g. gloves, hearing protection, eye protection, hard hat, protective footwear, Hi-Vis vest) to spend a time adjusting the feed speed initially if the remote is not responding or any belt adjustments needed.

OPERATION

- All operators working with the shredder are to be competent and trained.
- Start-up and Warm-up phase. (See manufactures guidelines).
- Let the hydraulic oil warm up before running the shafts.
- Set drum speed, shredding program, engine speed, etc., a change of the material or the occurrence of extraneous materials may require a setting adjustment.

FEEDING

- The mobile shredder is to be fed directly by a excavator bucket/clam, then:
 - ✓ Excavator loading pad should be suitable (stable) and should be high enough for the operator to be able to monitor the feed hopper from the cab and the shredding area.
- The shredder will be fed with the demolition material (wood/metal) and the shredded material is to be discharged into waste/recycling piles. An electric magnet will be positioned over the discharge conveyor to separate metal and wood.
- The shredder will be radio remote controlled from the cab of the excavator. This is to control the feed speed and control safe operation (e.g., emergency shut down)
- Do not overload hopper feed intake. This could lead to a blockage at the top of the feed intake.
- Keep the feeder full to maximize the shredders full potential.
- All operators to be aware of the blind spots and excavator swing radius when operating around the shredding operation. Complete a swing radius check before starting feeding the shredder.

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- Be aware that the shredder discharges debris at very high speeds. This area remains out of bounds for any workers on foot or equipment. Never walk or drive under a moving conveyor belt.
- Control traffic (e.g., light duty trucks) on an ongoing basis through radio communications and by barricades and signage.
- Any unauthorized person on foot or equipment (e.g., light duty vehicle) observed within danger zone of shredding operation, the shredder will be shut down immediately.

BLOCKED SHREDDER

Causes of shredder blockages can be grouped under two main headings:

- Stalling due to:
 - ✓ Electrical or mechanical failure
 - ✓ Entry of oversize metal (ex: oversize metal, hardened metal)
- Bridging due to:
 - ✓ Oversize feed material

PREVENTION BLOCKAGE

Every effort should be made to prevent oversize material or oversize metal entering into the shredder feed hopper by:

- Reducing oversize material by crushing material with excavator or other means
- Instructing the excavator operator not to load oversize material but sort the material.
- Following the manufacturer's recommendations on the rate, presentation of feed and shredding settings
- Practicing good waste management and segregation of scrap steel entering into the wood shredding process.
- Regular inspection of metal parts (e.g. bucket teeth, bucket wear plates and other hardened steel etc.) to ensure they are unlikely to break off and enter the shredder feed
- The strategic placing of electrical magnets to prevent oversize metal from entering the wood pile.
- Maintenance of drive systems
- Removal and adequate cleaning of the discharge pile from conveyor

ACTION WHEN A SHREDDER BECOMES BLOCKED

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- Have a spotter on a ladder inspecting the jammed material until it becomes free. Have someone on the panel manually reversing the shafts.
- Stop feeding material into the hopper and the shredder operator will reverse the shredder drive shaft to unblock the shredder.
- If it appears that the shredder is still blocked. Shutdown the shredder as per manufacture operating manual and call for assistance.
- If any repairs are to be done the shredder must be fully stopped and isolated (LOTO)
- Hazards encountered may be:
 - ✓ Poor or difficult access
 - ✓ Lock Out/Tag Out (LOTO) not implemented.
 - ✓ Being struck by material from the feeder, chute or projected material
 - ✓ Slipping and falling
 - ✓ Manual handling of material and equipment
 - ✓ Unexpected movement of shredder components
 - ✓ Stored energy from electrical, hydraulic, compressed air, mechanical sources and gravity
 - ✓ Unsafe placement of material removed from the shredder.

STALLED SHREDDER

A stalled shredder should be treated as possibly being jammed with oversize metal or mechanical problems.

- Notify supervision of the stalled shredder
- If, after careful examination, there appears to be no electrical or mechanical reason why the crusher has stalled, it may indicate that the shredder is jammed by oversize metal.

Remember:

- Accidents have occurred to people who have not locked-out equipment when examined stalled equipment. Always lock-out and tag-out equipment (LOTO)

GUARDING

Inadequate guarding is a major cause of injury. Guarding integrity should be checked at regular intervals, particularly after cleaning or maintenance work.

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Shredder Operation

Never remove guards to clean up while the machine is in operation. If guards need to be removed, shut down the shredder and LOCKOUT

DISCHARGE BELT ADJUSTMENT

- When performing the check, maintain a safe distance from the conveyor belts.
 - ✓ Run the machine until it is completely empty. Move the discharge belt to its lowest position.
 - ✓ Switch on the conveyor belts at the main control panel or remote control.
 - ✓ Check whether the discharge belt is running in the center.
 - ✓ If the discharge belt is not running in the center or is too loose or too tight, switch the conveyor belts back off.
 - ✓ Stop the engine by turning the start key to "0" position.
 - ✓ Remove the start key and keep it in a safe place.
 - ✓ Turn off and lock out-tag out the main switch.
 - ✓ Secure the machine against unauthorized switch-on.
 - ✓ Adjust the discharge belt tension and once the desired tension has been set switch on the machine and conveyor belts.
 - ✓ Check whether the discharge belt is running in the center.

DISCHARGE BELT CLEANOUT

- Shredder has to be ran until the shredder/belt is completely empty.
- Shut down drum and belt
- Travel the shredder back a safe distance from the discharge pile
- Use dozer to remove waste wood.

REPOSITION SHREDDER

- It is essential where possible to segregate such as dozer, excavators, dump/haul trucks and pedestrians from moving plant by the use of physical barriers or signage.
- Operating the machine from the main control panel in driving mode is not allowed.

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Shredder Operation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always use the wireless remote control and keep a safe distance of 3m (10 feet) away from the machine when traveling with the remote. NOTE Operating from the cable control panel in driving mode is allowed only in exceptional cases (e.g., defective wireless remote control).• In order for the machine to be moved, the following conditions must be met:<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Engine ON✓ Drums OFF✓ Key switch not on Service✓ Select the drive function.
After You Finish	<p>SHUT DOWN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily shredding operation is complete, the machine must continue to run until it is completely empty.• Reset the drum speed and engine speed to the lowest value before shutting down the machine.• Wait for the red light to turn off on the main battery lockout before shutting the power off.• Only use the start key for shutting down the machine.• Do not use the main switch or the emergency stop button for shutting• Cleanup waste material around the shredder• Store wireless remote in charger
Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manufactures Operating Manual (MOM)• Occupational Health and Safety Act.• <i>ONTARIO REGULATION 213/91. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.</i>• PDI SWP A16 Safe Limits of approach• PDI SWP 004 Noise• PDI SWP A09 Lock out / Tag Out• PDI SWP A21 Slip, Trip and fall Protection	
This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.	






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Machine Guarding – Rotating and Moving Equipment

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E21

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
<p>A wide variety of mechanical motions and actions may present hazards to workers. These can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ movement of rotating members ○ reciprocating arms ○ moving belts ○ meshing gears ○ cutting teeth ○ and any parts that impact or shear 	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
	 Hard Hat*	 Safety Glasses
	 Hearing Protection*	

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensure that exposed moving parts are guarded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This could include hoods on running vehicles, belt /chain driven equipment or drill presses. ✓ Safeguards must meet these minimum general requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prevent contact: The safeguard must prevent hands, arms, and any other part of a worker's body from making contact with dangerous moving parts. A good safeguarding system eliminates the possibility of the operator or another worker placing parts of their bodies near hazardous moving parts. ○ Secure: Workers should not be able to easily remove or tamper with the safeguard, because a safeguard that can easily be made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not wear loose fitting clothing and/or jewelry if they could come into contact with moving parts ✗ Do not remove or modify a guard ✗ Do not rely on machine guards as a substitute for locking out when clearing obstructions or performing maintenance.

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Machine Guarding – Rotating and Moving Equipment

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ineffective is no safeguard at all. They must be firmly secured to the machine.

- **Protect from falling objects:** The safeguard should ensure that no objects can fall into moving parts. A small tool which is dropped into a cycling machine could easily become a projectile that could strike and injure someone.
- **Create no new hazards:** A safeguard defeats its own purpose if it creates a hazard of its own such as a shear point, a jagged edge, or an unfinished surface which can cause a laceration. The edges of guards, for instance, should be rolled or bolted in such a way that they eliminate sharp edges.
- **Create no interference:** Any safeguard which impedes a worker from performing the job quickly and comfortably might soon be overridden or disregarded. Proper safeguarding can actually enhance efficiency since it can relieve the worker's apprehensions about injury.
- **Allow safe lubrication:** If possible, one should be able to lubricate the machine without removing the safeguards. Locating oil reservoirs outside the guard, with a line leading to the lubrication point, will reduce the need for the operator or maintenance worker to enter the hazardous area.

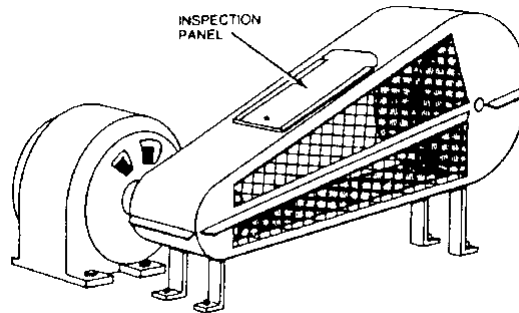
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Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS Sections 24, 25, 75, 76
- PDI SWP: Lock out / Tag out
- CSA Standard Z432-16 Safeguarding of machinery

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.







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Cranes, Hoists and Lift Trucks

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-E22

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
Overhead power lines Weight of Load Pinch points Other workers Noise Slips / trips	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
	 Hard Hat*	 Safety *Glasses
	 Hearing Protection*	 High Visibility Clothing

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Only a competent worker can be charge of assembly / disassembly. ✓ Lifting devices are to be only operated by competent workers ✓ Every crane or similar hoisting device shall have affixed to it a load rating plate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The operator can read while at the controls; and ○ Contains enough information for the operator to determine the load that can be lifted for each configuration of the crane. ✓ The owner of a crane or similar hoisting device shall keep a permanent record of all inspections of, tests of, repairs to, modifications to, and maintenance of the crane or similar hoisting device. ✓ The owner of a crane or similar hoisting device shall prepare a log book for it for use at a project covering the immediately preceding twelve months and the period the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not ever lift a load that is larger than the load limit with any crane. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Even loads that are slightly over the limit can be dangerous. If there is any doubt about a crane's ability to lift a load, don't lift that load. ✗ Do not let non-designated people communicate with the crane operator while in use. This can lead to mixed signals which will cause accidents. ✗ Do not let workers "ride" on hoisting equipment, crane or lifting equipment, unless it has attachments or devices designed specifically to lift or transport people. Workers hanging from the crane can easily fall and get injured. ✗ Do not operate a crane and hoist that is damaged or has any actual or suspected mechanical or electrical malfunction.

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Cranes, Hoists and Lift Trucks

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crane or similar hoisting device is on the project.

- ✓ The log book shall be kept with the crane or similar hoisting device.
- ✓ The owner of a crane or similar hoisting device shall retain and make available to the constructor on request copies of all log books and records for the crane or similar hoisting device.
- ✓ A competent worker shall visually inspect the crane's structural elements and the rigging equipment for defects before each use of the crane.
- ✓ Report any defects of equipment, other hazards, and any contraventions immediately.
- ✓ All cranes including overhead hoists must have the manufactures user manual with the equipment at all times.
- ✓ Where the operator of a crane or similar material handling equipment does not have a full view of the intended path of travel of the crane or similar material handling equipment or its load, the crane or similar material handling equipment shall only be operated as directed by a signaller who is a competent person and who is stationed,
 - In full view of the operator
 - With a full view of the intended path of travel of the vehicle, mobile equipment, crane or similar material handling equipment and its load
 - Clear of the intended path of travel of the crane or similar material handling equipment and its load.
- ✓ Follow all local regulations and requirements including permits for "critical lifts".
 - The Construction Safety Association of Ontario defines critical lifts as those

- ✗ Do not perform or allow any personnel to perform ANY work on a suspended load that requires that worker to be positioned under the suspended load.
- ✗ Do not adjust or repair a crane or hoist unless qualified and authorized to perform such maintenance.
- ✗ Do not use a hoist lead limiting device as a means to measure the load.

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Cranes, Hoists and Lift Trucks

lifts where the load weight is heavier than 75% of the rated capacity.

- Other examples of critical lifts include the following:
 - Lifts in congested areas where structures, pipelines, power lines, or other obstacles are located.
 - Lifts that involving turning or flipping the load over where shock loading and/or side loading is likely to occur.
 - Lifts that involve machinery or assemblies furnished by others or lifts where the load weight is not known.
 - Lifts in areas of poor soil or unknown ground conditions.
 - Lifts involving potentially unstable pieces.
 - Lifts involving multiple cranes.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS Sections 24, 25, 75, 76
- PDI Safe Work Practice SWP- A16 Safe Limits of Approach
- PDI Safe Work Practice SWP-16 Rigging and Hoisting

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Cranes, Hoists and Lift Trucks

Basic Types and Configurations

The evolution of the mobile crane has led to many types and designs to satisfy both the general as well as the specific needs of construction and industrial operations. This manual is concerned with mobile cranes used for construction purposes as well as industrial applications.

The basic operational characteristics of all mobile cranes are essentially the same. They include:

- Adjustable boom lengths
- Adjustable boom angles
- Ability to lift and lower loads
- Ability to swing loads
- Ability to travel about the job site under their own power.

Within the broad category of mobile cranes there have evolved the following basic types and configurations:

- Boom Trucks
- Industrial Cranes
- Carrier-Mounted Lattice Boom Cranes
- Crawler-Mounted Lattice Boom Cranes
- Carrier-Mounted Telescopic Boom Cranes
- Crawler-Mounted Telescopic Boom Cranes
- Rough Terrain Cranes
- Mobile Tower Cranes
- Heavy Lift Mobile Cranes.



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Safe Work Procedure

MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E23

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment: *may be required based on risk – see Cars form	
This multi-gas detector tests for Lower explosive limit of hydrocarbons (LEL), oxygen, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen sulfide levels	 Fire Extinguisher*	 Gloves*
This instrument monitors gas concentrations in ambient air.	 Safety Boots*	 Hard Hat*
Multi-gas detectors require a “BUMP TEST” daily & “RE-CALIBRATION” monthly.		 Respiratory Protection*

Required Materials & Equipment

Bump test gas cylinder (Mixed gas)
0.25 liters/min flow regulator
1/8” ID Super thane ester tubing (tube which connects to bottle & clamp)
Altair 4 calibration cap

Procedure

Before You Start	<u>BUMP TEST – Daily</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Inspect MSA ALTAIR 4X monitor prior to use, looking for any visible damage to the unit.Ensure battery is fully charged prior to use.Ensure to check expiration date of gas. Return expired/empty gas cylinders to your supervisor or safety team.
Bump Test Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Start with the monitor in normal mode

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MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration



Normal operating mode— shows all 4 gases

- Press the down arrow button & hold (button on left when looking directly at the gas monitor)
- The screen will have the words BUMP TEST? displayed



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MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration

- Connect the Altair 4x Calibration cap to front of monitor, Insert tabs on calibration cap into slots on monitor



Arrows indicate locations of clip fit position

- Press down on calibration cap until all three tabs snap into place.

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MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration

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MSA monitor with Calibration cap attached

- Connect one end of tubing to the calibration cap
- Connect the other end of the tubing to the cylinder regulator, which should be connected to the bump test gas cylinder
- Open valve on bump test calibration gas cylinder (rotate the regulator knob to the left to open)



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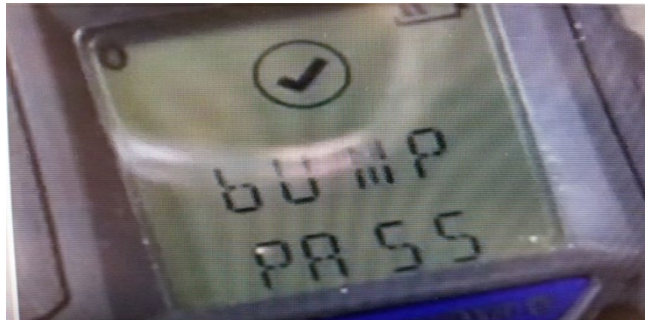
MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration

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Test gas bottle with regulator & tubing connected to calibration cap

- Press the power button to start the bump test, the hourglass will flash & the sensors will respond to the gas.



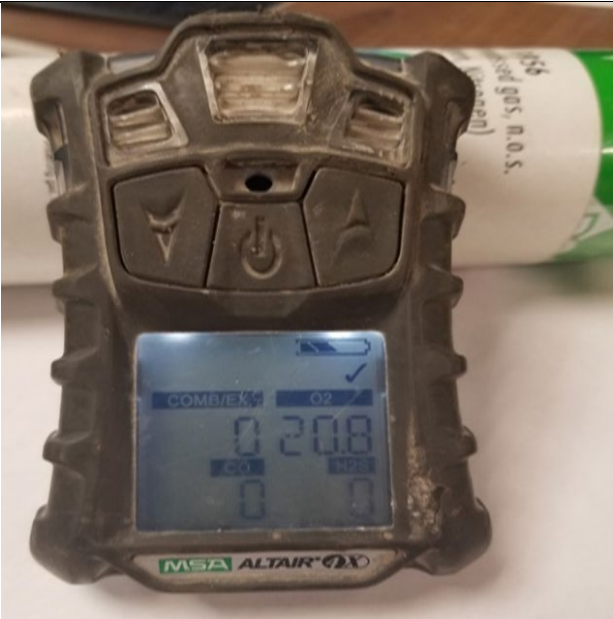
- Following the completion of the bump test, the instrument display will read BUMP PASS if passed OR BUMP ERROR if there is an issue with the monitor, along with the label of any sensor that failed before returning to measure mode
- Do not use the monitor if the bump test fails, and report to your supervisor / HSE department.
- Once bump test is successfully completed, a CHECK MARK symbol will appear on the upper right hand side of the display screen

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MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration

**Calibration
Procedure**



Check mark symbol displayed

- The checkmark will remain for 24hrs.

ZERO CALIBRATION - Monthly

Power up unit and start from normal operating mode

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MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration



Normal mode (Screen shows reading of all four gases)

- Press & hold down the ARROW UP ▲ BUTTON (right button) for three seconds



- The unit screen will then display ZERO CAL?

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MS Altair 4x Bump Test Calibration

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- With the instrument exposed to fresh air, press the POWER BUTTON to confirm the ZERO CAL screen & begin the sensor calibration
- If the unit fails the calibration test the display will show “ZERO ERR” along with the flag (Identification) of any sensor(s) that failed. If this happens, DO NOT USE and report unit to supervision/Safety Dept. immediately.
- Upon successful completion of calibration, the units screen will momentarily display “ZERO PASS”



After you finish

- Press the power button to turn off.
- If test gas bottle is empty, do not dispose. Notify Supervision/H&S Dept.
- Properly store all materials involved in process properly (Test gas, Power cords, etc.)

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Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), R.S.O. 1990
- CSA standards
- MSA ALTAIR 4x OPERATING MANNUAL

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any me the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Safe Work Procedure

MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E24

Potential Hazards Present		Required Personal Protective Equipment: *may be required based on risk – see Cars form	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This instrument monitors gas concentration in ambient air• This multi-gas detector tests for carbon monoxide only.• Gas detectors require a “BUMP TEST” daily & “RE-CALIBRATION” monthly.			
	Fire Extinguisher*	Gloves*	
			
	Safety Boots*	Hard Hat*	
			
		Respiratory Protection*	
Required Materials & Equipment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bump test gas cylinder<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Check expiration date of Gas• 0.25 liters/min Flow Regulator• 1/8” ID Super thane ester tubing (Tube which connects to bottle & clamp)			
Procedure			
Before You Start	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Altair 2X monitor has only one button - on the right below the sensor.• Holding the button down will turn on the monitor.• It will cycle for about a minute.• You will see FAS on the screen (Fresh Air Set Up) – Hitting the button on the right again will allow the set up to continue		

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MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration



- When complete, it will show PASS and you will see a check mark.

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MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration



- The monitor is now in operating mode



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MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E24

Bump Test Procedure Daily

- Once ready for operation the unit will need to be bump tested.
- Bump testing should be done prior to every use.
- From normal operating mode, press the button on the right and wait until you see BUMP on the screen, then press the button again.



- Connect the tubing to the cylinder regulator, which should be connected to the bump test calibrating gas.
- There is not a cap cover for the Altair 2X, so simply place the open end of the tubing to the sensor

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MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E24



- Open valve on bump test gas cylinder (rotate left)
- The monitor will perform a bump test.



- Once it passes it will flash GREEN and then you will see PASS

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MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E24



- The unit can now be used

Calibration
Monthly

- Calibration of the monitor must be completed on a monthly basis, as a minimum.
- If the bump testing failed, you will also need to **calibrate the monitor**.
- To calibrate, from normal operating mode, press the button on the right and wait until you see BUMP on the screen, then press the button again.



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MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration

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SWP-E24

- When you see the word ZERO, hit the button, which will zero the unit out.
- You will then see the word SPAN, press the button again which will allow you to commence the calibration.
- Put one of the hose ends to the sensor, turn the gas on just like you would to bump test the monitor and hold it to the meter.



- Once it passes it will flash GREEN and then you will see a check mark once it is at zero.



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Safe Work Procedure

MSA Altair 2x Bump Test Calibration

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-E24

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The unit is now calibrated
After You Finish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To turn off the device, hold the button down until the monitor beeps and completely turns off.If calibration fails notify safety department ASAPIf test gas bottle is empty, Do not dispose of, Notify Supervision/H&S Dept.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA), R.S.O. 1990
- CSA standards
- MSA ALTAIR 2x OPERATING MANNUAL

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Safe Work Practice

WHMIS

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-001

Potential Hazards Present		Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
 Compressed Gas	 Acute Toxicity	 Safety Glasses	 Steel Toed Boots*
 Corrosive	 Health Hazard	 Face Shield*	 Hard Hat*
 Environmental Hazard	 Acute Health	 Hand Protection*	 Protective Clothing*
 Explosive	 Oxidizing		
 Flammable	 Biohazard	 Respiratory Protection*	 Fire Extinguisher*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wear approved PPE as noted ✓ Ensure that you have received adequate WHMIS instruction ✓ Be aware of company Emergency Procedures ✓ Know the location of the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the products you are working with. ✓ Read and review the SDS to determine all relevant chemical properties and all required precautions of the substance(s) you will be working with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not use hazardous products without reading the SDS for Safety Precautions ✗ Do not use a product with a missing or damaged label ✗ Do not accept delivery of hazardous products without their SDS's and Supplier Label

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Safe Work Practice

WHMIS

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-001

- ✓ Know the location of First Aid Kits and Eye Wash Stations
- ✓ Ensure all hazardous products have a Supplier Label affixed
- ✓ If product is put into another container it must be affixed with a Workplace Label
- ✓ Always replace missing or illegible labels

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:


- Ensure that SDS's are present and followed at all times
- [WHMIS Regulation - Ontario](#)
- https://www.ihsa.ca/rtf/health_safety_manual/pdfs/health/WHMIS.pdf
- PDI Standard 11: WHMIS


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Cold Stress

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form
Low temperature exposure	 Warm Clothing

DO	DO NOT																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear PPE as noted✓ Wear several layers of clothing rather than one thick layer✓ Wear synthetic fabrics next to the skin to “wick” away sweat✓ Wear a waterproof or wind resistant outer layer✓ Wear warm gloves and a hat, as appropriate✓ Change into dry clothes if you become wet in the cold✓ Consume warm high calorie drinks and food✓ Report all Cold Stress related symptoms✓ Follow recommended schedule of breaks as directed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not restrict blood flow with tight fitting footwear✗ Do not rub skin✗ Do not ignore symptom of cold exposure: see below <p>Signs and Symptoms <i>Hypothermia and Frostbite</i></p> <div><p>Hypothermia</p><table><tr><th>Sign</th><th>Symptom</th></tr><tr><td>Pale</td><td>Confusion</td></tr><tr><td>Shivering (may stop as condition worsens)</td><td>Drowsiness</td></tr><tr><td>Lack of coordination</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Eventual unconsciousness</td><td></td></tr></table></div> <div><p>Frostbite</p><table><tr><th>Sign</th><th>Symptom</th></tr><tr><td>Hard, stiff skin</td><td>Prickling pain in affected area/s</td></tr><tr><td>White, waxy skin</td><td>Numbness</td></tr><tr><td>Impaired movement</td><td></td></tr></table><p>Frostbite on the fingers</p></div>	Sign	Symptom	Pale	Confusion	Shivering (may stop as condition worsens)	Drowsiness	Lack of coordination		Eventual unconsciousness		Sign	Symptom	Hard, stiff skin	Prickling pain in affected area/s	White, waxy skin	Numbness	Impaired movement	
Sign	Symptom																		
Pale	Confusion																		
Shivering (may stop as condition worsens)	Drowsiness																		
Lack of coordination																			
Eventual unconsciousness																			
Sign	Symptom																		
Hard, stiff skin	Prickling pain in affected area/s																		
White, waxy skin	Numbness																		
Impaired movement																			

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Safe Work Practice

Cold Stress

Safe Work Practice Number SWP-002

Air temperature (sunny sky)		No noticeable wind		8 km/h wind (5 mph)		16km/h wind (10 mph)		24 km/h wind (15 mph)		32 km/h wind (20 mph)	
°C (approx.)	°F (approx.)	Max work period	No. of breaks	Max work period	No. of breaks	Max work period	No. of breaks	Max work period	No. of breaks	Max work period	No. of breaks
-26° to -28°	-15° to -19°	Normal breaks	1	Normal breaks	1	75 minutes	2	55 minutes	3	40 minutes	4
-29° to -31°	-20° to -24°	Normal breaks	1	75 minutes	2	55 minutes	3	40 minutes	4	30 minutes	5
-32° to -34°	-25° to -29°	75 minutes	2	55 minutes	3	40 minutes	4	30 minutes	5	Non- emergency work should stop	
-35° to -37°	-30° to -34°	55 minutes	3	40 minutes	4	30 minutes	5	Non- emergency work should stop			
-38° to -39°	-35° to -39°	40 minutes	4	30 minutes	5	Non- emergency work should stop					
-40° to -42°	-40° to -44°	30 minutes	5	Non-emergency work should stop							
-43° and below	-45° and below	Non-emergency work should stop									

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- https://www.ihsa.ca/rtf/health_safety_manual/pdfs/health/Cold_Stress.pdf

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Heat Stress

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-003

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form
High temperature	 Drinking Water

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Avoid extended work in hot environments, when possible✓ Stay hydrated✓ Wear loose, breathable clothing when possible✓ Know the symptoms of heat stress and heat stroke and treat appropriately – see guidance documents✓ Plan work schedules to coordinate strenuous activities with cooler periods✓ Turn off external heat sources, when possible i.e. equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use salt tablets unless directed by a doctor✗ Do not expose yourself to direct sunlight for extended periods, if possible✗ Do not wear dark colored clothing, when possible✗ Do not continue to work if you experience symptoms associated with sunstroke or heat exhaustion

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Heat Stress

- ✓ Take appropriate rest periods based on the environmental factors i.e. temperature and humidex

Humidex 1 General Controls	Response	Humidex 2 Job-Specific Controls
25 - 29	Supply water to workers on an "as needed" basis.	32 - 35
30 - 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Post Heat Stress Alert notice.• Encourage workers to drink extra water.• Start recording hourly temperature and relative humidity.	36 - 39
34 - 37	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Post Heat Stress Warning notice• Notify workers that they need to drink extra water.• Ensure workers are trained to recognize symptoms.	40 - 42
38 - 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give workers a 15-minute break every hour.• Provide adequate cool (10-15°C) water.• Provide at least 1 cup (240 ml) of water every 20 minutes.• Send workers with symptoms to get medical attention.	43 - 44
40 - 41	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give workers a 30-minute break every hour.• Provide adequate cool (10-15°C) water.• Provide at least 1 cup (240 ml) of water every 20 minutes.• Send workers with symptoms to get medical attention.	45 - 46*
42 - 44	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give workers a 45-minute break every hour (unless this is not practicable).• Provide adequate cool (10-15°C) water.• Provide at least 1 cup (240 ml) of water every 20 minutes.• Send workers with symptoms to get medical attention.	47 - 49*
45 or over	Only medically supervised work can be done.	50* or over

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

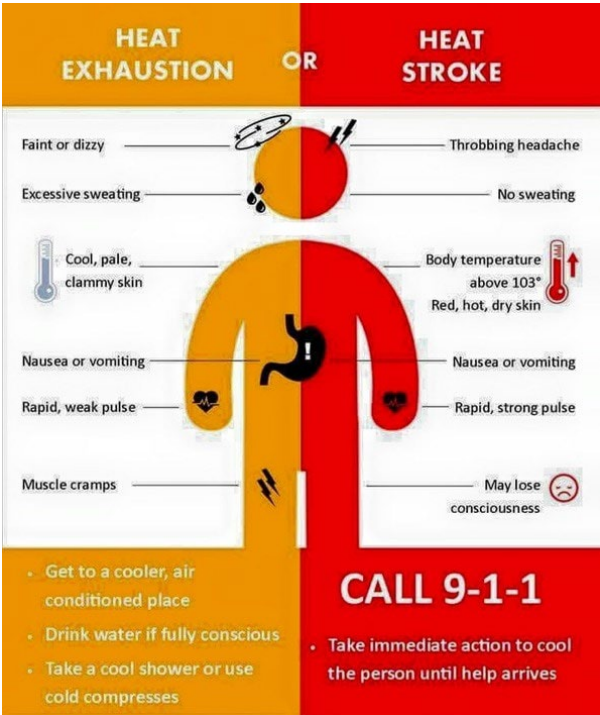
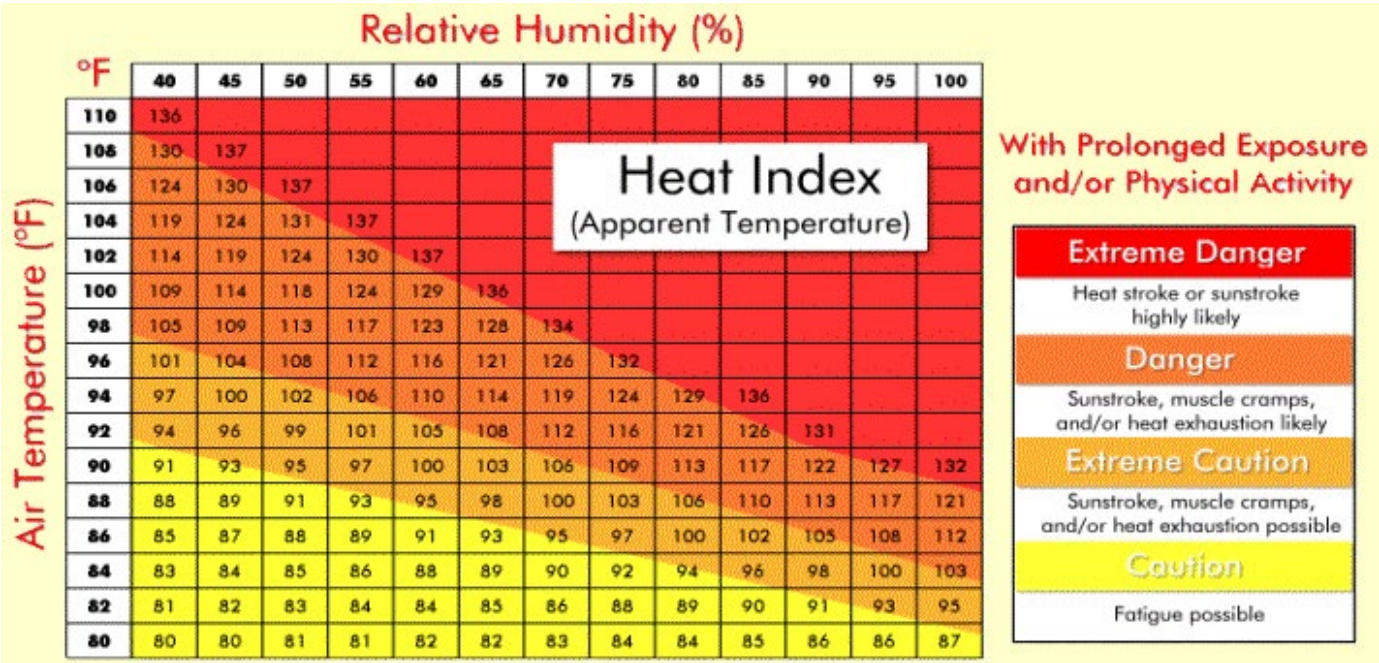
- https://www.ihsa.ca/rtf/health_safety_manual/pdfs/health/Heat_Stress.pdf
- https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/gl_heat.php

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Heat Stress




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Noise Exposure

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-004

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form
Excessive sound levels	 Hearing Protection

DO	DO NOT																
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Wear approved PPE as noted✓ A noise survey is to be conducted to identify high noise areas✓ For work performed at a client's location, observe posted noise signage and implement controls as needed.✓ Try and reduce or eliminated sound levels if possible<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ engineering controls are to be used to reduce noise whenever practicable○ Perform work in a less noisy area if possible○ Limit exposure time in high decibel areas✓ Hearing protectors are to be used where engineering controls are not practicable to ensure workers are not exposed to noise that exceeds 85 dBA over an 8 hour time period✓ Wear the appropriate type of hearing protection for the task you are performing (see chart below)✓ Clean your hands before inserting ear plugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not use headphones as hearing protection✗ Do not exceed the exposure limits listed below <table><tr><th>3 dB(A) Exchange Rate</th><th>Maximum Permitted</th></tr><tr><th>Allowable Level dB(A)</th><th>Daily Duration (hours)</th></tr><tr><td>85</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>88</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>91</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>94</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>97</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>0.25</td></tr></table>	3 dB(A) Exchange Rate	Maximum Permitted	Allowable Level dB(A)	Daily Duration (hours)	85	8	88	4	91	2	94	1	97	0.5	100	0.25
3 dB(A) Exchange Rate	Maximum Permitted																
Allowable Level dB(A)	Daily Duration (hours)																
85	8																
88	4																
91	2																
94	1																
97	0.5																
100	0.25																

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Noise Exposure

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-004

- ✓ Double hearing protection may be required when the Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) of the hearing protection does not reduce the level of exposure below acceptable limits







Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ensure that manufacturer's instructions are present and followed at all times
- <https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/hs/pubs/noise/>
- <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/150381>
- https://www.ihsa.ca/rtf/health_safety_manual/pdfs/equipment/Hearing_Protection.pdf
- PDI PPE Standard
- Customer Site Specific Rules and Procedures

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Noise Exposure

	FOAM EARPLUGS	PREMOULDED EARPLUGS	EARMUFFS	FORMABLE EARPLUGS	CUSTOM- MOULDED EARPLUGS	SEMI-INSERT EARPLUGS
						
STYLE and COMFORT	Made of compressible plastic foam. Comes in many shapes. Often described as "disposable plugs." Elasticity lets them adapt easily to changes in ear canal.	Usually made of plastic or silicone rubber attached to a flexible stem for handling and insertion. Comes in many shapes and sizes to suit different ear canals.	Consists of two insulated plastic cups attached to metal or plastic band. Cups are equipped with soft cushions for seal and comfort. Headband tension ensures good seal.	Made from pliable material such as cotton/wax mixture, silicone putty, and mineral wool.	Custom made to fit a particular ear by taking an impression of the ear, making a mould, and casting a plug.	Commonly known as banded earplugs or canal caps. They consist of small caps or pods that are held in place over the ear canal by spring-loaded bands.
INTENDED USE	Most brands can be reused a few times before being discarded.	To be used more than once.	To be used regularly. Can be worn with or without plugs. Easily attached to hard hats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-use for mineral wool products. • Multi-use for cotton/wax products. • Semi-permanent for silicone putty products. 	Permanent use	To be used more than once.
HYGIENE PRACTICES	Clean hands required each time fresh plugs are inserted.	Plugs should be cleaned regularly with warm soapy water, preferably after each removal from ear.	General maintenance required. Headband must be maintained. Cushions must be replaced when soiled or brittle.	Clean hands required for shaping and insertion.	Wash with hot water and soap, preferably after removal.	Wash with hot water and soap, preferably after removal.

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Bugs and Insects

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Itchiness Irritation Allergic reactions Diseases, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malaria ○ Lyme disease ○ West Nile virus ○ Zika virus Note: In Canada, West Nile virus and Lyme disease are health concerns. However, for most Canadians, the risk of getting these illnesses and serious health effects is very low.*	 Gloves*	 Safety Glasses*
	 Long Sleeves*	 Long Pants
	 Safety Footwear	 Hard Hat*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Wear pants, socks, shoes and long sleeves, especially when venturing into heavy brush with likely bug infestations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taping the cuffs of your pants or tucking them inside your socks or boots will provide extra protection against crawling insects like ticks. ✓ Wear light-coloured, loose clothes made of tightly woven materials such as nylon or polyester. ✓ Be aware that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ blackflies are active in daylight hours during springtime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not use more than 30 percent of DEET on anyone. ✗ Do not use repellent mixed with sunscreen. When you reapply sunscreen every two hours as advised, you may overexpose yourself to repellent. ✗ Do not keep food and drink exposed outside for extended periods, as this may attract bugs and insects. ✗ Do not attempt to remove nests or colonies on your own.

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Bugs and Insects

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ ticks are often found along trail edges, mostly in wooded areas or tall grass○ mosquitoes can bite at any time of the day, and are more active at dawn and dusk <p>✓ Use the correct repellent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Insect repellents containing DEET can be used safely when applied as directed and in the right concentration, depending on age. For adults and children older than 12 years old the safe concentration limit is up to 30%○ Adults can wear permethrin-treated clothing, which works by repelling mosquitoes. <p>✓ Try repellents on a small patch of exposed skin before slathering all over.</p> <p>✓ Wash your hands after applying repellants.</p> <p>✓ Consult a physician if you are traveling out of the country or need to use bug repellent daily for prolonged periods.</p> <p>✓ Seek medical attention if you have a reaction to a bite or sting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Don't use fragranced products such as scented laundry detergent or lotions as that can attract biting insects.✗ Don't apply insect repellent near the eyes or mouth✗ Do not use repellents on open wounds or skin that's irritated or sunburned.✗ Don't use products that don't protect well against biting insects. Certain products aren't recommended for protection against insect bites because they may not be very effective or long-lasting. These products include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Citrosa houseplants○ Odour-baited mosquito traps○ Electronic or ultrasonic devices○ Electrocuting devices, like bug zappers○ Skin moisturizer or sunscreen combined with insect repellent○ Products that combine skin moisturizer and insect repellent are not approved in Canada○ Wristbands, neckbands and ankle bands that contain repellents
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Safe Work Practice

Bugs and Insects

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-005

- ✓ Check for ticks thoroughly after returning indoors and remove ticks properly.
- ✓ Wash clothing and repellent-coated skin when you come indoors.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- Ontario Regulation 1990, Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments
- * Insect Repellants - [Health Canada](#)






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Vibration

Potential Hazards Present		Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Hand-arm vibration	Vibrating objects such as power tools send vibration through the hands and arms	 Gloves*	 Safety Glasses*
		 Safety* Footwear	 Hearing Protection*
Whole-body vibration	Vibrating surfaces where a worker stands or sits send vibration throughout the body		 Hard Hat*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When the vibration hazard cannot be removed or controlled adequately, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as anti-vibration gloves may be used ✓ Use the appropriate gloves. Conventional protective gloves (e.g., cotton, leather), commonly used by workers, do not reduce the vibration that is transferred to workers' hands when they are using vibrating tools or equipment. ✓ Use gloves and clothing to help maintain blood circulation during work in cold environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not use faulty tools ✗ Do not work for extended continuous periods with vibrating tools. ✗ Do not use excessive handgrip. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of grip and tightness used to hold a vibrating tool can affect user posture, and the forces applied against the hand, wrist and forearm. Excessive hand grip force increases ligament and tendon tension and reduces local blood circulation worsening the effects of vibration exposure

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Vibration

- ✓ Use a minimum strength hand grip that still allows the safe operation of the tool or process.
- ✓ Rest the tool on the work piece whenever practical.
- ✓ Limit the time spent by workers on a vibrating surface.
- ✓ Mechanically isolate the vibrating source or surface to reduce exposure.
- ✓ Ensure that equipment is well maintained to avoid excessive vibration.
- ✓ Install vibration damping seats, if applicable
- ✓ Maintain tools properly. Tools that are worn, blunt or out of alignment will vibrate more.
- ✓ Buy or use low vibration tools and equipment
- ✓ Select the lowest vibration tool for the job use tools in ways that minimize vibration exposure
- ✓ Consult a doctor at the first sign of vibration disease and ask about the possibility of changing to a job with less exposure.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has developed Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for hand-arm vibration exposure.

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Safe Work Practice

Vibration

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-006

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has developed Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for whole-body vibration exposure.
- Canadian Center for Occupational Health & Safety





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Propane

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-007

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Flammable / explosive. Displacement of Breathable Air. Frostbite. Carbon Monoxide (from incomplete combustion).	 Gloves*	 Safety Glasses*
	 Safety* Footwear	 Hard Hat*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use the information on safety data sheets, supplier specifications. ✓ Ensure WHMIS and TDG labels are appropriately attached and visible. ✓ Store compressed gas cylinders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a well-ventilated storage area where temperatures are below 52°C. • Upright and secured with a rope, wire or chain to prevent falling during transportation, usage or storage. • Separately, away from processing and handling areas, and from incompatible materials (do not store with oxidizing agents, oxygen or chlorine. Review the SDS); separate storage can minimize personal injury and damage in case of fires, spills or leaks. • In a storage area that is well labelled with the names of the gases stored, and signs indicating no smoking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not throw propane cylinders in the garbage. To dispose of your old cylinder, drop it off at a municipal transfer station or depot that accepts propane cylinders. Your propane supplier may also accept cylinders for disposal ✗ Do not store cylinders inside buildings, or carried in closed canopies, vehicles or tool vans, following applicable legislation. ✗ Do not use cylinders if shoulder label/stamp is not legible. ✗ Do not store propane cylinders indoors, in a heated, enclosed or inhabited space. ✗ Do not hoist propane cylinders by their cylinder valves or protective collars. ✗ Do not attempt to deliver propane cylinders by carrying them up extension ladders.

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Propane

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-007

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• So that full containers and empty containers are stored separately.✓ Inspect propane cylinders for damage prior to use or filling. Cylinders containing dents or gouges to their walls shall not be filled or used.✓ Inspect cylinder's protective collar and foot ring for broken welds or corrosion.✓ Ensure that the cylinder valve outlet has a safety plug installed when not in use and that the cylinder safety relief valve is unobstructed.✓ Handle propane cylinders in an upright position secured to wheeled carts/dollies.✓ Avoid dropping, bumping or rolling cylinders on their sides.✓ A regulator must be installed on cylinder prior to use✓ Keep the area around propane cylinders clear and avoid placing materials or clothing on top of cylinders.✓ When not in use, a plug or cap must be used to seal the valve opening.✓ Place a charged ABC type fire extinguisher in the work area.✓ Suppliers delivering the product or setting up the equipment must be trained in the safe handling of the material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not smoke or have open flame around or near stored propane cylinders.✗ Do not paint over a cylinder in any fashion.✗ Do not allow skin contact with liquid propane as it is extremely cold and can cause frostbite.✗ Do not heat tanks to increase flow – use a manifolded system instead.
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Propane

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-007

- ✓ Nylon slings must be used in a “choker” fashion when loading, off-loading or lifting propane tanks.
- ✓ “Lifting lugs” provided on tanks are not to be used. Slings are to be wrapped around the shell of the tank.
- ✓ Tank valves and regulators are to be removed from the tank prior to moving.
- ✓ All trucks, cranes or equipment used to handle propane tanks must be equipped with a fire extinguisher appropriate for the size and type of tank.
- ✓ Except in an emergency, any movement or repositioning of tanks shall be performed by a competent worker.
- ✓ Portable cylinders must be inspected and requalified every 10 years – it is against the law to fill an outdated cylinder.





Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (Reg. 860)
- SDS Propane
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act
- PDI CarboN Monoxide SWP

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Dust (General)

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust may contain microscopic solids or liquid droplets that are small enough to get deep into the lungs and cause serious health problems Large particles may irritate the nose, throat and eyes. 	 Gloves*	 Respiratory Protection
	 Safety Footwear*	 Eye Protection

DO	DO NOT
<p>✓ Be aware of the health risks associated with exposure to specific high hazard materials / chemicals. Consult the Designated Substance Survey (DSS) available for most demolition projects and the corresponding Safety Data Sheet (SDS).</p> <p>Control the risk You may need to use a range of controls to manage dust. They can include:</p> <p>Eliminate or reduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Look at ways to stop or reduce the amount of dust you make before work starts. ✓ Design changes, using different materials, or using different tools or work methods can sometimes achieve the same result and create less dust. <p>Control at source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When elimination or reduction can't be done, it is important to stop the dust from getting into the air. Options include: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not dry sweep, when possible. ✗ Do not create unnecessary sources of ignition, including heat sources, friction, sparks and open flames. ✗ Do not use a respirator, including disposable respirators, without being trained on the proper fit and use. ✗ Do not use compressed air for cleaning dust off yourself or others

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Dust (General)

- Water suppression and on-tool extraction. Water can be used to damp down dust, and on-tool extraction removes the dust as you create it.

Respiratory protection:

- ✓ Some tasks produce so much dust that water suppression or on-tool extraction is not enough. In these cases, face masks or other respiratory protective equipment should be used.
- ✓ Like all personal protective equipment, respiratory protective equipment is the last line of protection and should always be used in combination with other controls.

Other Controls:

- ✓ In some situations, you may need to combine these controls with other measures like:
 - Keeping other people away from the work,
 - Stopping any dust from spreading with sheeting
 - Rotating workers and/or ventilating the work area.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- R.R.O. 1990, Regulation 833 (Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents) a
- Ontario Regulation 490/09 (Designated Substances)
- Ontario's Occupational Health and Safety Act.
- SDS for materials you are working with.
- Project Specific Designated Substance survey (where available)

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Safe Work Practice

Dust (General)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-008

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Safe Work Procedure

Chemical Spill

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-009

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form			
Exposure to chemicals Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for specific hazards associated with the chemicals you work with or may be exposed to		Safety Footwear*		Respiratory Protection*
		Disposable coveralls*		Hard Hats*
		Safety glasses*		Gloves*

Required Materials & Equipment

- Spill kits
- In the case of large spills, spill kit inventory and off-site materials can be called upon. Other materials available for spill response from outside and on-site sub-contractors include:
 - Shovels
 - Vacuum trucks
 - Booms
 - Excavators
 - Bags of absorbent
 - Loaders
- In the event of large spills will call on the resources of commercial spill clean-up companies, and local fire response teams.

Procedure

Before You Start

- EVALUATE ways to minimize potential spills in the storage area, when transported in the workplace, during transfers to other containers, and during use.
- PROTECT containers and pipes from damage.
- INSPECT containers and pipes regularly for leaks, corrosion or signs of degradation.

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Chemical Spill

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• USE spill trays and secondary containment where leaks may occur.• BE AWARE of any instability or incompatibility, which may lead a container to break or overflow.• USE only as much of the material as you need at a time.• USE pumps or other mechanical devices instead of pouring directly into a container.• BOND and GROUND containers of flammable liquids.• CLOSE containers after using them.• DISPOSE of chemicals if no longer needed.• MAINTAIN good housekeeping and minimize clutter.• There is always a chance that a spill or leak can happen when chemicals are used in the workplace. The Accidental Release Measures section of the Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides general guidance on the actions to take in case of a spill or leak.
During Your Work	<p><u>STANDARD PROCEDURE FOR ANY SPILL</u></p> <p>Safety of Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider the safety of all persons first.• If any personnel have been affected or injured by a spill, medical attention should be rendered as soon as possible. <p>Identification of Spill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All employees must inform the Supervisor at once, of a spill.• If the employee can safely stop the spill at the source, this should be done.

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Chemical Spill

- The Supervisor will investigate and confirm the spill. The supervisor will:
 - Determine the source, if possible;
 - Assess the size and nature of the spilled material (oil, chemicals);
 - Mobilize a response team to take immediate action to stop or reduce the spill and contain it, without endangering the health and safety of the workers or local population;
 - Take action to reduce hazards to persons working near the spill;
 - Contact the appropriate regulatory agencies where necessary.
- The Supervisor will assume the role of Response Coordinator for most minor spill incidents unless relieved as below.
- The Project Manager or designate should be called to assume the role of Response Coordinator if the spill is considered major, such as:
 - A bulk oil tank rupture;
 - A fuel pipeline rupture;
 - A release of oil or chemical outside of the property;
 - A spill to the storm water drainage system
- It requires additional resources such as mobilizing equipment contractors for response.

Response

- Take any actions necessary to prevent the spill from contaminating groundwater or offsite surface water (e.g. clean-up using an absorbent material mixed with sand).
- If the spill has the potential to leave the site then the Project Manager or designate must contact the Ministry of the Environment Spills Action

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Chemical Spill

Centre immediately and keep close contact with the Ministry of the Environment while the response is underway.

- Actions for the different spill types are documented as follows

Documentation

- The Supervisor involved in the spill discovery will complete an Incident and Accident report as soon as possible and submit electronically.
- A daily log will be maintained of the spill cleanup activities.
- A full report of the incident shall be completed by the Project Manager or designate, using the online reporting system. The report should include the following information:
 - The date and time of spill;
 - The name of the personnel involved in initial response;
 - Location of incident;
 - The substances involved (estimated quantity);
 - Actions taken to respond (containment, cleanup);
 - Government and agency personnel contacted;
 - Media involvement (if any);
 - Evaluation of response effectiveness;
 - Description of ongoing requirements (remediation of soils, monitoring. etc);
 - Identification of cause;
 - Recommendations for prevention of future incidents; and
 - Other relevant information.

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Chemical Spill

RESPONSE TO OIL SPILLS ON LAND

- Consider the safety of all persons first.
- The oil should be prevented from escaping to storm water drains;
- Collect the oil or soak up material using absorbent material.
- Once the spill cleanup is completed, place the used absorbent pads or contaminated materials into drums for appropriate disposal.
- Oil soaked sand or soil will be removed where necessary.

Larger Quantity spills:

- Obtain plastic tarp(s), absorbent sheeting, or other ultra-dry absorbent and any other necessary spill containment equipment, hoses, etc.
- A berm of soil should be constructed down-slope from the seepage or spill.
- Provide containment of spill at outfall locations and storm drain outlets.
- A tarp can be placed in such a way that the fuel can pool for collection and removal (such as at the foot of a berm).
- If there is a large volume of spilled product, pump the oil into spare empty drums and store in a secure area for appropriate disposal.
- Absorbent sheeting or sand can also be used to soak up spilled oil.
- Contaminated soils should be excavated and replaced with clean fill where required
- Once the spill cleanup is completed, place the used absorbent pads or contaminated materials into the drums for disposal. Disposal will be in accordance with regulatory requirements.

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Chemical Spill

RESPONSE TO CHEMICAL SPILLS

- Consider the safety of all persons first.
- If any personnel becomes affected or injured by the spill during response, medical attention should be rendered as soon as possible.
- Notify the supervisor immediately.
- Determine chemical released.
- Refer to the Accidental Release Measures section of the Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for general guidance on the actions to take in case of a spill or leak for the specific product.
- Assemble the necessary safety equipment before attempting to contain the spill, (such as latex or other protective gloves, goggles or safety glasses, masks or breathers, etc.).
- Apply absorbents to soak up liquids (refer to SDS for appropriate type).
- Place plastic sheeting over solid chemicals, such as dusts and powders, to prevent them from spreading by wind and to prevent attraction by birds or other mammals.
- Neutralize acids or caustics (refer to SDS sheet). Place spilled material and contaminated cleanup supplies in an empty refuse drum and label and seal drums for appropriate disposal.
- The disposal containers must be transferred to a secure storage area for future disposal. Disposal will be completed in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

RESPONSE TO GASEOUS RELEASES

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Chemical Spill

	<p>For most gaseous releases there is no ability to capture the release and hence the response is to shut off the source and rely on dispersion. As these releases can affect persons on neighboring properties, it is important to observe wind direction and conditions to assess areas of potential impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider the safety of all persons first.• The supervisor should be notified immediately.• Assess the hazard of the released material by referring to the Manufacturers Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) where possible.• Attempt to shut off the source if it is safe to do so.• Determine if there are safety issues affecting on site and off-site and take action.• If it is a natural gas leak contact the Ministry of the Environment Spills Action Centre, the appropriate utility and the municipality.
After You Finish	<p>NOTIFICATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All external communications to government agencies or the media shall go through the VP of Operations or designate.• Employees must refrain from making statements about the incident to the media (such as newspaper, radio, television) and refer these enquiries to the VP of operations or designate.• Employees must refer any enquiries from regulatory personnel to the VP of operations or designate.• All reporting shall be in accordance with the job specific environmental plan.

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Safe Work Procedure

Chemical Spill

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-009

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:







- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Ontario Reg. 213/91 Construction Projects
- Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Associated Regulation
- Ontario Environmental Protection Act
- ONTARIO REGULATION 224/07
- PDI: Standard #1 Incident and Accident Reporting, #12 WHMIS

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Asbestos - General

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices Required: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form			
Mesothelioma Lung cancer Asbestosis		Protective Clothing*		Hard Hat
		Hand Protection*		Respirator*
		Safety Eyewear		Safety Boots

DO	DO NOT																																																												
<p>Asbestos can be found in any industrial or residential building built or refurbished before the year 2000. It is in many of the common materials that you may come across during your work including:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">TABLE 1 — ASBESTOS PRODUCTS IN CONSTRUCTION</th></tr><tr><th>Product</th><th>Residential</th><th>Commercial/ Institutional</th><th>Industrial</th></tr><tr><td>Sprayed-On Fireproofing</td><td></td><td>XX*</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Pipe and Boiler Insulation</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>XX</td></tr><tr><td>Loose Fill Insulation</td><td>X**</td><td></td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>Vermiculite Insulation</td><td>X**</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Asbestos Cement Products</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>Acoustical Plaster</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Acoustical Tiles</td><td>X</td><td>XX</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Vinyl Asbestos Tiles</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Gaskets</td><td></td><td>X</td><td>XX</td></tr><tr><td>Roofing Felts</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>Asphalt/Asbestos Limpet Spray</td><td></td><td></td><td>X</td></tr><tr><td>Drywall Joint-Filling Compound</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Coatings and Mastics</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>X</td></tr></table> <p>*Denotes extensive use. **Vermiculite insulation. XX – May contain vermiculite.</p>	TABLE 1 — ASBESTOS PRODUCTS IN CONSTRUCTION				Product	Residential	Commercial/ Institutional	Industrial	Sprayed-On Fireproofing		XX*		Pipe and Boiler Insulation	X	X	XX	Loose Fill Insulation	X**		X	Vermiculite Insulation	X**			Asbestos Cement Products	X	X	X	Acoustical Plaster	X	X		Acoustical Tiles	X	XX		Vinyl Asbestos Tiles	X	X		Gaskets		X	XX	Roofing Felts	X	X	X	Asphalt/Asbestos Limpet Spray			X	Drywall Joint-Filling Compound	X	X		Coatings and Mastics	X	X	X	<p>✘ Do not disturb ACM (Asbestos containing Materials) or PACM (presumed asbestos containing materials), unless you are trained, and all applicable safe work procedures have been followed.</p>
TABLE 1 — ASBESTOS PRODUCTS IN CONSTRUCTION																																																													
Product	Residential	Commercial/ Institutional	Industrial																																																										
Sprayed-On Fireproofing		XX*																																																											
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Roofing Felts	X	X	X																																																										
Asphalt/Asbestos Limpet Spray			X																																																										
Drywall Joint-Filling Compound	X	X																																																											
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Asbestos - General

- ✓ For any demolition, alteration, or repair projects the owner must complete a report indicating whether any material that is likely to be handled, dealt with, disturbed, or removed is:
 - friable or non-friable asbestos-containing material (ACM) OR
 - to be treated as ACM, and, in the case of sprayed-on friable material, treated as though it contained a type of asbestos other than chrysotile.
 - The report (including drawings, plans, and specifications as appropriate) must show the location of the ACM and must be provided to all contractors bidding on the job and must be reviewed before contract arrangements are finalized.

- ✓ Workers who may do work that involves ACM or carry out work in close proximity to ACM must be informed of the hazard, and take the company asbestos awareness training. Which addresses:
 - The hazards of asbestos exposure
 - The purpose, inspection, maintenance, use, fitting, cleaning, disinfecting, and limitations of respirators
 - Personal hygiene and correct procedures for work with asbestos
 - How to use, clean, and dispose of protective clothing.

- ✓ The Ministry of Labour uses the following to categorize asbestos-related activity into one of three types:
 - Type 1,
 - Type 2,
 - or Type 3.

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Asbestos - General

Think of Types 1, 2, and 3 as describing low, medium, and high-risk work.

- ✓ Anybody who works in a Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 asbestos operation must be trained on the following:
- ✓ As of November 1, 2007, workers and supervisors must be certified before they can do Type-3 asbestos work or supervise Type-3 work. There are two asbestos abatement certification programs:
 - one for workers (Asbestos Abatement Worker)
 - one for supervisors (Asbestos Abatement Supervisor).
- ✓ Respiratory protective equipment must be worn when the airborne concentration of asbestos cannot be reduced below its occupational exposure limit
- ✓ Workers who may be exposed to asbestos dust during abatement activities must wear protective clothing
- ✓ Asbestos waste and dust resulting from abatement activities are cleaned away promptly

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation 278/05 (*Designated Substance—Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations*)
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA)
- Construction Regulation (Ontario Regulation 213/91)
- WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System)
- PDI Standard 03 - Personal Protective Equipment

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Safe Work Practice

Asbestos - General

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10

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Type 1 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.1

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices Required: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Exposure to asbestos fibers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesothelioma • Asbestosis 	 Protective Clothing*	 Hard Hat
	 Hand Protection*	 Respirator*
	 Safety Eyewear	 Safety Boots

DO	DO NOT
Type 1 operations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing or removing less than 7.5 square meters of ceiling tile containing asbestos , without it being broken, cut, drilled, abraded, ground, sanded or vibrated • Installing or removing non-friable asbestos containing material, other than ceiling tiles without it being broken, cut, drilled, abraded, ground, sand or vibrated\ • Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading or vibrating non-friable asbestos material containing material if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) you wet the material AND b) you use only non-powered hand held tools • Removing less than one square meter of drywall where asbestos joint filling compound was used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ Do not disturb ACM or PACM (presumed asbestos containing materials), unless you are trained, and all applicable safe work procedures have been followed. ✘ Do not eat, drink, smoke or chew gum ✘ Do not use compressed air to clean asbestos dust off surfaces. This just blows the fibres into the air. ✘ Do not reuse drop sheets.

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Type 1 Asbestos Operations

- ✓ Anybody who works in a Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 asbestos operation must be trained by a competent person on the following:
 - the hazards of asbestos exposure
 - the purpose, inspection, maintenance, use, fitting, cleaning, disinfecting, and limitations of respirators
 - personal hygiene and correct procedures for work with asbestos
 - how to use, clean, and dispose of protective clothing.
- ✓ If a worker requests a respirator and protective clothing, they must be provided.
 - The respirators must be the Air-purifying half mask respirator with N-100, R-100, or P-100 particulate filter.
 - Protective clothing must be impervious to asbestos fibers.
- ✓ The worker must wear the respirator / protective clothing if he or she requests it from the employer.
- ✓ Before beginning work, visible dust must be removed by wiping with a damp cloth or by vacuuming with a special HEPA*-filtered vacuum.
- ✓ All asbestos dust and waste must be cleaned up regularly and frequently (before it dries out) using a HEPA vacuum or by damp mopping or wet-sweeping.
- ✓ When you wish to cut, shape, or drill the non-friable materials you must wet the work

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Type 1 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.1

(water plus wetting agent) and use only hand tools such as nibblers, rasps, files, shears, knives, hand drills, or handsaws. Using hand tools may create some dust, but wetting the material will prevent the dust particles from becoming airborne.

- ✓ You must use a drop sheet (typically 6-mil polyethylene) below the work area to help control dust.
- ✓ Before leaving the work area, workers must damp-wipe or HEPA-vacuum their protective clothing to remove any surface contamination. Workers must damp-wipe their respirators before taking them off.
- ✓ Asbestos waste and disposable coveralls must be placed in dust-tight containers and labeled with warning signs
- ✓ After the work is done, drop sheets must be wetted or *Vacuum with HEPA filter* damp-wiped and then folded so that any residual dust or scrap is contained inside the folds.
- ✓ Dispose of drops sheets as Asbestos waste.
- ✓ Barriers and portable enclosures that are rigid and will be reused must be cleaned by damp-wiping or HEPA-vacuuming.
- ✓ Containers must be cleaned by damp wiping or HEPA-vacuuming before being removed from the work area.
- ✓ You must dispose of waste at a landfill site that will accept asbestos

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Type 1 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.1

- ✓ A washbasin, soap, water, and towels—or a similarly equipped clean-up facility—must be provided for workers so that they can wash their hands and faces upon leaving the work area.
- ✓ Workers must wash before eating, drinking, smoking, or any such activities.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation 278/05 (*Designated Substance—Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations*)
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (OHSA)
- Construction Regulation (Ontario Regulation 213/91)
- WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System)
- PDI Standard 03 - Personal Protective Equipment

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.







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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.2

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices Required: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Mesothelioma Lung cancer Asbestosis Heat stress Slips trips and falls	 Protective Clothing	 Hard Hat
	 Hand Protection*	 Respirator
	 Safety Eyewear	 Safety Boots

DO	DO NOT
Type 2 operations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removing all or part of a false ceiling in buildings containing sprayed asbestos fireproofing if it is likely that asbestos fibers are resting on top of the ceiling. This is likely when fireproofing is deteriorating or damaged.• Removing or disturbing less than 1 square meter of friable asbestos materials—for example, repairing an insulated pipe joint or removing some fireproofing to fasten a new pipe hanger.• Enclosing friable asbestos insulation to prevent further damage or deterioration.• Applying tape, sealant, or other covering (by means other than spraying) to pipe or boiler insulation.• Installing or removing more than 7.5 square metres of ceiling tile containing asbestos,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not disturb ACM or PACM (presumed asbestos containing materials), unless you are trained, and all applicable safe work procedures have been followed.✗ Do not eat, drink, smoke, or chew gum in the work area.✗ Do not use compressed air to remove asbestos dust from a surface.✗ Do not reuse dropsheets.✗ Barriers and portable enclosures must not be reused unless they are rigid and can be cleaned.

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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.2

without it being broken, cut, drilled, abraded, ground, sanded, or vibrated.

- Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding, or vibrating non-friable asbestos-containing material if the material is not wetted and the work is done only with non-powered hand-held tools.
 - Removing one square metre or more of drywall where the joint-filling compound contains asbestos.
 - Working on non-friable asbestos with power tools that are attached to dust collecting devices equipped with HEPA filters. If you need to power-grind or machine the asbestos product and your tools are not equipped with HEPA-filtered dust collectors
 - Using a glove bag to remove asbestos containing insulation.
 - Cleaning or removing filters used in air handling equipment in a building with sprayed asbestos fireproofing.
 - Any other operation that is not Type 1 or Type 3, but one that may cause exposure to asbestos.
- ✓ You must notify the Ministry of Labour (MOL), orally and in writing, before beginning a Type 2 operation in which one square metre or more of insulation is to be removed using a glove bag.
- ✓ The written notice must include
- the name and address of the person giving the notice the name and address of the owner of the place where the work will be done
 - the exact address and location where the work will be done

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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a description of the work that will be done• the starting date and expected duration of the work the name and address of the supervisor in charge of the work <p>✓ Anybody who works in a Type 2 asbestos operation must be trained by a competent person on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the hazards of asbestos exposure• the purpose, inspection, maintenance, use, fitting, cleaning, disinfecting, and limitations of respirators• personal hygiene and correct procedures for work with asbestos• how to use, clean, and dispose of protective clothing. <p>✓ Workers involved in Type 2 operations must wear a NIOSH-approved respirator as identified in the respirator chart at the end of this document</p> <p>✓ Workers must wear protective clothing impervious to asbestos with tight-fitting cuffs at the wrists, ankles, and neck, as well as a hood or head cover.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Torn or damaged clothing must be repaired or replaced.• Use laceless, pull-on rubber boots. They can be washed off later or disposed of as contaminated waste. <p>✓ Only those workers wearing the required respirators and protective clothing are permitted in the work area.</p>				
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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

- ✓ You must wet asbestos-containing material before you remove it to lessen the chance of creating dust—unless wetting would cause a hazard or damage.
 - You must add a wetting agent to the water.
- ✓ Any dust on exposed surfaces must be cleaned by damp-wiping or HEPA vacuuming before starting work which may disturb the dust.
- ✓ Warning signs are required for all Type 2 activities.
- ✓ For ceiling removal (to gain access to a work area) and for removal of less than 1 square metre of friable asbestos-containing material indoors, an enclosure must be erected around the area to prevent the spread of asbestos dust.
 - If your enclosure is opaque it must have a transparent window to allow observation of the work.
 - The ventilation system must be disabled and sealed off if the inlets or exhausts are within the enclosed area.
- ✓ For other Type 2 operations, 6-mil polyethylene dropsheets should be adequate.
- ✓ You must put waste asbestos, disposable clothing, the enclosure and barrier materials (such as polyethylene sheeting), and any other contaminated items into dust-tight containers labeled with warning signs.

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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

- ✓ The containers must be damp-wiped or HEPA-vacuumed to remove any surface contamination before you take the containers out of the work area.
- ✓ Any dust or waste must be cleaned up by damp-wiping or HEPA-vacuuming before it can dry out and pose a hazard.
- ✓ Dropsheets and enclosures must be decontaminated and wetted before disposal.
- ✓ After the work is completed, barriers and portable enclosures that are rigid and that will be reused must be cleaned by damp wiping or HEPA-vacuuming.
- ✓ Before leaving the work area, workers must damp-wipe or HEPA-vacuum their protective clothing to remove any surface contamination.
- ✓ Workers must damp-wipe their respirators before taking them off.
- ✓ A washbasin, water, soap, and towels must be provided for workers to wash their hands and faces before leaving the work area.
- ✓ Workers must also wash before eating, drinking, smoking, or any such activities.

Glove-Bag Operations

All the procedures that apply to Type 2 operations also apply to glove bag operations. In addition, you must do the following.

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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.2

- ✓ Separate the work area from the rest of the workplace by walls, barricades, fencing, or other suitable means.
- ✓ Disable the mechanical ventilation system serving the work area and seal all openings or voids, including ventilation ducts and windows to and from the work area.
- ✓ Place polyethylene dropsheets below the work area.
- ✓ The glove bag must be strong and large enough to hold the material you're removing.
- ✓ You must not use a glove bag if you can't make a proper seal because of the condition of the insulation, the temperature of the surface, or the type of jacketing.
- ✓ Check the glove bag for damage or defects.
- ✓ Be careful not to puncture the glove bag.
- ✓ When you've finished removing the asbestos:
 - damp-wipe and HEPA-vacuum the tools
 - wet down the inside walls of the glove bag
 - thoroughly wet the material inside the glove bag
 - wipe down the pipe (or whatever the asbestos was removed from) and seal it with a suitable encapsulate
 - evacuate air from the bag using a HEPA-vacuum and place the glove bag, with the waste inside, in a suitable dust-tight container
 - clean up the work area by damp-wiping or HEPA-vacuuming.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Regulation 278/05 (*Designated Substance—Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations*)
- *Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)*

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Type 2 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.2

- Construction Regulation (Ontario Regulation 213/91)
- WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System)
- PDI Standard 03 - Personal Protective Equipment

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

RESPIRATOR CHART FOR ASBESTOS WORK

"ACM" means asbestos-containing material.

Description of work	Required respirator
Type 2 operations	
Removing all or part of a false ceiling to obtain access to a work area, if ACM is likely to be lying on the surface of the false ceiling.	B
Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding, or vibrating non-friable ACM if the work is done by means of power tools that are attached to dust-collecting devices equipped with HEPA filters.	B
Material is not wetted	B
Material is wetted to control fibres	A
All other Type 2 operations*	A

KEY TO RESPIRATOR CHART

A	B	C	D
Air-purifying half-mask respirator with N-100, R-100, or P-100 particulate filter. If the worker requests the respirator from the employer, then the worker must wear it.	Choose any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Air-purifying full-facepiece respirator with N-100, R-100, or P-100 particulate filter.➤ Powered air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece (either full or half facepiece) and a high-efficiency filter.➤ Negative-pressure (demand) supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece.➤ Continuous-flow supplied-air respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece (full or half facepiece).	Pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with a half facepiece.	Pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece.

Disposable respirators or dust masks are not recommended for avoiding exposure to asbestos fibres because it's difficult to perform negative-pressure and positive-pressure seal checks.

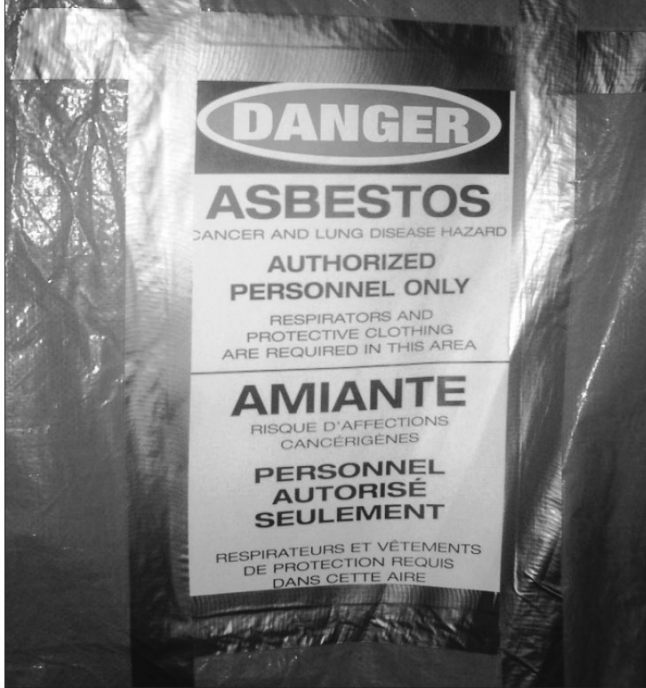
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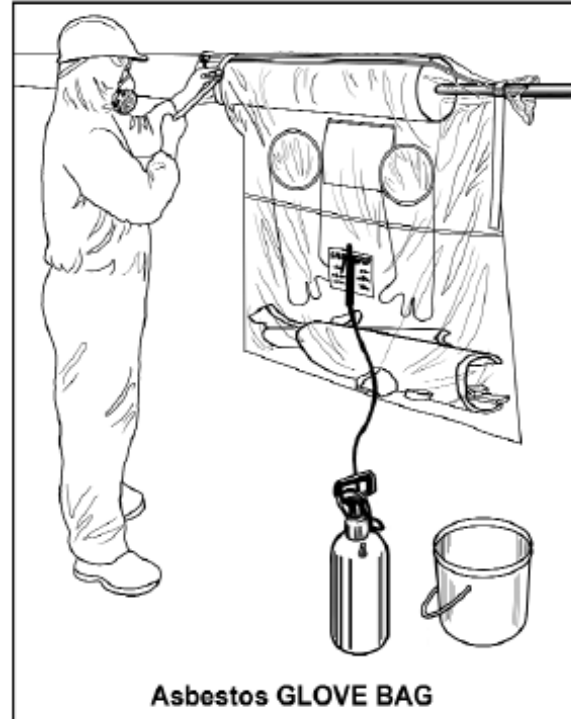
Type 2 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O10.2



Warning sign

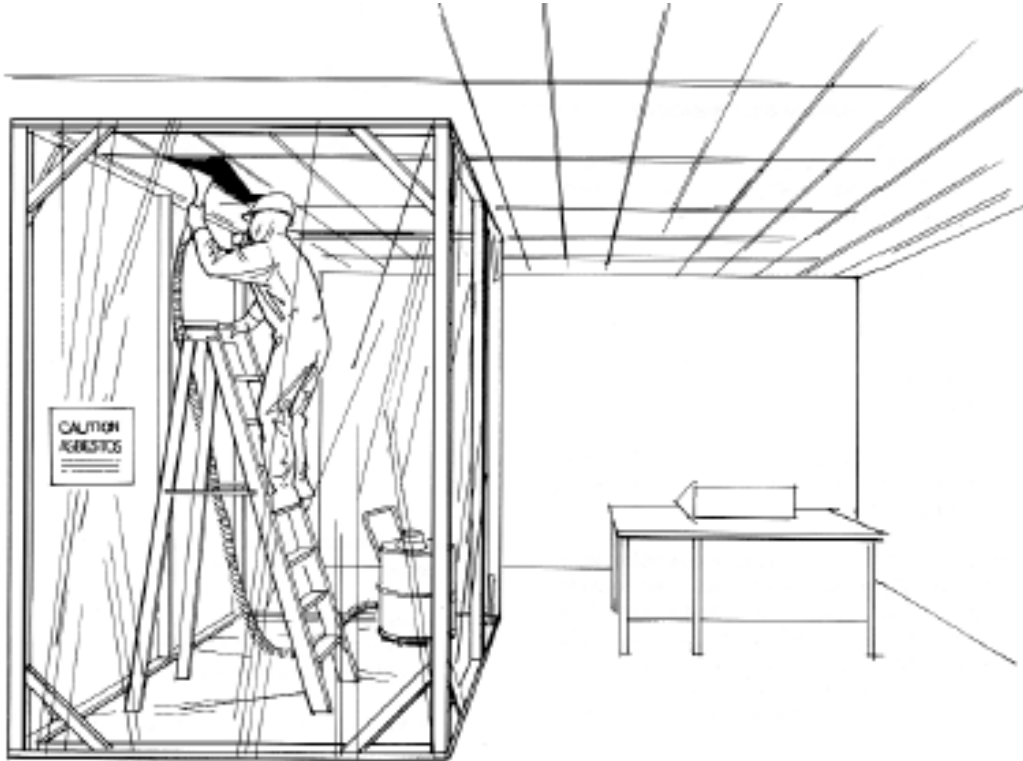


Asbestos GLOVE BAG

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Type 2 Asbestos Operations



TYPE 2 ENCLOSURE FOR CEILING WORK







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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

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Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Inhalation of asbestos fibers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cancer asbestosis Heat Stress Cold Stress Falls from Ladders / scaffold Slips / trips Electrical hazards from cords / panels	 Safety Boots	 Respiratory Protection
	 Disposable coveralls	 Hard Hats
	 Safety glasses	 Gloves

Required Materials & Equipment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rip proof poly sheeting 2" or 3" tape Spray glue Lumber for construction of temporary walls and decontamination units Temporary lights Heavy duty clear bags Labelled heavy duty disposal bags Portable shower with water heater High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) negative air unit HEPA vacuum Water amending agent GFCI for electrical circuits Emergency response plan

Procedure	
Before You Start	<div>1. Review the owner’s designated substance survey (DSS) to determine what Asbestos containing materials (ACM) are present and identify the location(s).</div> <div>3. Evaluate what activities are required and what work methods will be employed in order to determine what precautions are required for the operation being conducted (type III criteria and the criteria for Outdoor operations in Ontario is located in the appendices of this procedure_</div>

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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

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	<p>4. Type 3 operations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removing or disturbing more than 1 square meter of friable asbestos-containing material• Spraying a sealant onto friable asbestos material• Cleaning or removing air handling equipment in buildings with sprayed asbestosis fire proofing• Repair alteration, or demolition of Kilns, metallurgical furnaces and other installations with asbestos refractory materials <p>5. In Ontario, you must notify the Ministry of Labour of all type 3 operations using the Notice of Asbestos removal work form</p> <p>6.. Ensure that personnel have the appropriate training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MTCU Asbestos Type 3 worker training / Type 3 supervisor training
During Your Work	<p><u>Pre-Abatement Work</u></p> <p>1. Isolate the work area with poly sheeting by constructing an enclosure suitable for the operation being conducted and post Asbestos hazard warning signs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use polyethylene or other suitable material that is impervious to asbestos, held in place with appropriate tape and adhesive.• Typically, 6-mil polyethylene is used on the walls and heavier polyethylene is used on the floor (it must withstand foot traffic).• When existing walls aren't appropriate for the enclosure, it may be necessary to erect temporary walls to which the plastic barrier can be attached.• All joints must overlap and be taped to ensure the area is completely sealed off.• Regulation 278/05 requires you to have one or more transparent observational windows when you're using opaque, Type-3 enclosures for operations where non-friable asbestos is disturbed in any way with power tools not attached to dust collectors equipped with HEPA vacuums.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Keep the windows clean and unobstructed• Asbestos materials should not be disturbed until the enclosure is complete and negative air is in place.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In situations where asbestos debris or dust is lying on any surface of the work area and will be disturbed during the construction of the enclosure then the area must be precleaned using a damp cloth, or by using a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter, before the enclosure is built.○ Suitable personal protective equipment, including respirators, should be worn during precleaning and during all work which disturbs or could disturb asbestos during the building of enclosures. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If asbestos is being removed from an entire floor, the elevators must be prevented from stopping at that floor.• If scaffolding is used during the asbestos removal operation the open ends of the scaffold tubing must be sealed.• Any openings such as stairways, doors (including elevator doors), windows, and pipe/conduit penetrations must also be sealed off. <p>2. Make safe any electrical services in the work area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any temporary power supply for tools or equipment should have a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI).• if you plan to use wet removal methods, the electrical power supply in the area should be shut down, isolated, locked, and tagged to prevent electric shock. <p>3. Block and disable HVAC systems that feed or pass through the work area</p> <p>4. Conduct efficiency testing on all HEPA equipment (vacuum, negative air unit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A competent worker must inspect and maintain the negative air units before each use to make sure that air isn't leaking and that the HEPA filter isn't damaged or defective (<p>5. Install HEPA negative air units for type III operations, unless the building will be demolished post abatement or the asbestos removal is done outdoors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrange the units with air discharged to the outdoors whenever possible.• A competent person must use a manometer to measure air pressure within the enclosure relative to outside the enclosure
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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

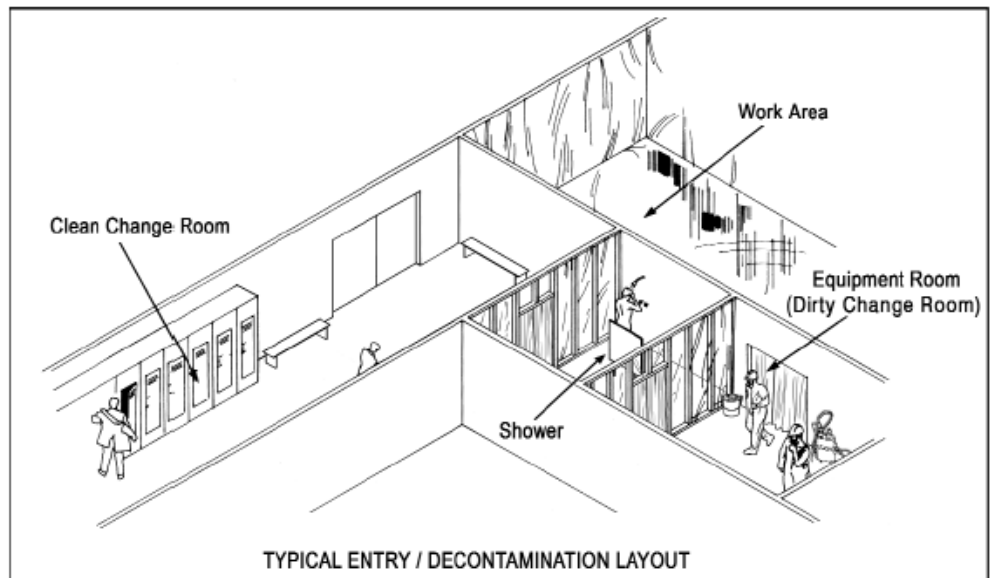
Safe Work Procedure Number

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- Add neg.-air units until a negative pressure differential within the enclosure is achieved of 0.02 inches of water.

6. Install worker decontamination facilities suitable for the operation being conducted

- For Type III - 3 chambers consisting dirty room, shower (hot/cold running water) and change room



7. Protective clothing must be worn by every worker who enters the work area,

- Protective clothing must be made of a material that does not readily retain or permit penetration of asbestos fibres
- Must consist of head covering and full body covering that fits snugly at the ankles, wrists and neck, in order to prevent asbestos fibres from reaching under garments and skin under the protective clothing
- must be repaired or replaced if torn.

8. Respirators must be selected that are suitable for the operation being conducted. See Appendix.

Abatement Work

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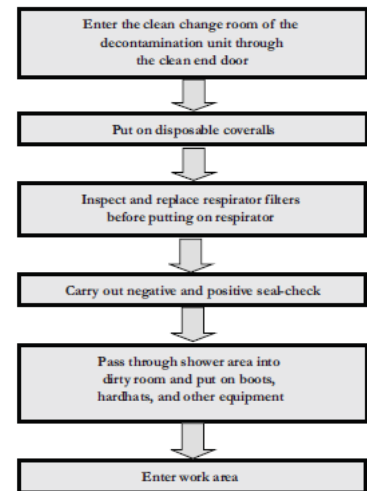
Type 3 Asbestos Operations

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1. Any person entering the enclosure must wear the appropriate PPE suitable for the operation being performed
2. For entry workers enter the clean change room and:
 - Remove street clothes
 - Put on disposable coveralls
 - Inspect their respirators
 - Replace filters and perform other maintenance (e.g., change power packs on powered air-purifying respirators)
 - Enter the shower room and go (without showering) into the equipment room.
 - Put on their boots, hardhats, and other equipment from the previous shift.
 - Enter the dirty work area through the last curtained doorway
 - Put on and seal-check respirators
 - Go to the curtained doorway.
3. A competent worker must inspect the work area for defects in the enclosure at the beginning and end of each shift.
 - Any defect must be repaired immediately – No work is allowed until the defect is repaired.
4. Prior to disturbing any ACM, apply water to ACM and wait for water to penetrate
 - To improve penetration of the water and reduce runoff and dry patches, a “wetting agent” must be added to the water
 - You may need to spray this “amended water” repeatedly to penetrate the ACM and to keep it wet
5. Remove ACM and immediately place in disposal bag or other suitable container.

Entering Enclosure



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6. Clean up resulting debris and dust promptly as work progresses leaving the work area clear of debris each shift. Use wet sweeping or HEPA equipped vacuum for clean-up.
7. Package waste in double containment with proper Asbestos warning labels.
8. Once all the asbestos has been removed, tools and equipment—including scaffolding, ladders, etc.—must be thoroughly cleaned by damp-wiping or HEPA-vacuuming to remove any settled asbestos dust. The negative air units must keep operating during this time.
9. Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that all materials identified in the owner's designated substance survey that are part of the scope of work have been removed.
10. Apply a fibre/dust lockdown agent to capture any airborne dust that might settle after cleaning and allow 24hrs for lockdown to dry.
11. Perform a final visual clearance inspection.
 - Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that cleaning and lockdown has achieved a dust free condition on all surfaces within the enclosure.
12. An air clearance test must be performed if the building will be reoccupied.
 - Test results must indicated that airborne fibres are <0.01f/cc of air.
 - This is not required in buildings that will be demolished post abatement.
13. All enclosure sheets, drop sheets, cloths/mops, used PPE and vacuum bags/filters must be disposed of as Asbestos waste.
14. Each worker that leaves the enclosure FOR ANY REASON, must go through a personal decontamination process as follows:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk decontamination of their PPE by wiping or HEPA vacuuming off dust • Enter dirty room and remove footwear and clothing • Dispose of clothing as Asbestos waste in supplied disposal bag in the dirty room • Enter the wash facility/shower while still wearing respirator. • Place filter cap or tape over the respirator filter and then remove respirator and wash respirator. • Complete personal wash of hands face or full shower • Proceed to clean room and change into street clothes <div data-bbox="941 388 1469 1270"> <h3>Leaving Enclosure</h3> <pre> graph TD A[Leave work area and enter dirty change room] --> B[HEPA vacuum or damp wipe all visible dust and fibres from PPE.] B --> C[Remove and place contaminated clothing in asbestos disposal bags. Store equipment, footwear, and underwear. Keep respirator on.] C --> D[Protect filter port from water. Enter shower with respirator on, rinsing respirator.] D --> E[Remove respirator.] E --> F[Shower thoroughly with soap. Exit shower and move to clean room. Dry with towel.] F --> G[Dry and store respirator. Dress and drink water to hydrate.] </pre> </div>
<p>After You Finish</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All polyethylene used for lining and in enclosures must be wetted, disposed of as asbestos waste, and not be reused. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop sheets must be wetted and then folded so that any residual dust or scrap is contained inside the folds. • Dispose of drop sheets as asbestos waste. 2. After the work is completed, barriers and portable enclosures that are rigid and that will be reused must be cleaned by damp-wiping or HEPA-vacuuming. Barriers and

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portable enclosures must not be reused unless they are rigid and can be cleaned.

3. After the work area has passed both the visual inspection and air-clearance test, you can shut down the negative air filtration units.
 - The negative-air system must be completely decontaminated. All pre-filters must be removed and disposed of as asbestos waste.
 - Seal the inlet and outlet with 2 layers of 6-mil polyethylene.
4. Teardown should be done as a Type 2 operation and workers must be adequately protected.
5. Place waste in a disposal bin that has appropriate labelling as per O.Reg.347 General – Waste Management.
6. Ensure the selected waste hauler has appropriate Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval/ Environmental Compliance Approval to haul Asbestos.
7. Ensure landfill that the Asbestos is being hauled to has appropriate Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval/ Environmental Compliance Approval to receive Asbestos waste.
8. Supervisor must complete a declaration letter after all removals and disposal complete.
9. The supervisor is to report all asbestos exposure to head office, who in turn informs the ministry of Labor as appropriate.

Notes:

- Only pure Asbestos or Asbestos that is not mixed with a binder (such as fire proof spray) requires Transportation of Dangerous Goods placarding.
- ALL Asbestos containing building materials contain only a percentage of Asbestos, as the Asbestos is mixed with other materials as a binder.
- Never apply false or incorrect placarding to load(s), as that is a violation of TDG legislation.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Ontario Reg. 278/05 Designated Substance – Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations
- Ontario Reg. 213/91 Construction Projects
- Ontario Reg. 347 General Waste Management
- Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Associated Regulation
- IHSA: Asbestos Controls for Construction, Renovation and Demolition
- MOL: A Guide to the Regulation Respecting Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

Appendices

Outdoor Type 3 Operations

All requirements are the same as indoor type 3 operations except:

- No final visual inspection or clearance air test is required after removal
- An enclosure is required only when removing non-friable asbestos-containing material using power tower tools without HEPA filtered vacuums.
- Full decontamination facilities are required for outdoor type 3 operations
 - except for outdoor operations on non-friable asbestos containing materials involving power tools without dust collecting devices equipped with HEPA Filters (only wash-up facilities are required)
- Dust and waste must not be allowed to fall freely from one work level to another

For outdoor operations, it will generally not be possible to connect a decontamination facility directly to the work area.

- In such situations portable decontamination units will have to be provided
- When leaving the work area, workers should thoroughly vacuum their personal protective equipment and respirators and wash their footwear, but DO NOT REMOVE RESPIRATORS.

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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

- Workers should immediately put on another set of disposable coveralls having a different color from those worn inside the work area, before making their way to the decontamination unit.
- All transit routes should be clearly marked to keep out other workers and the public.

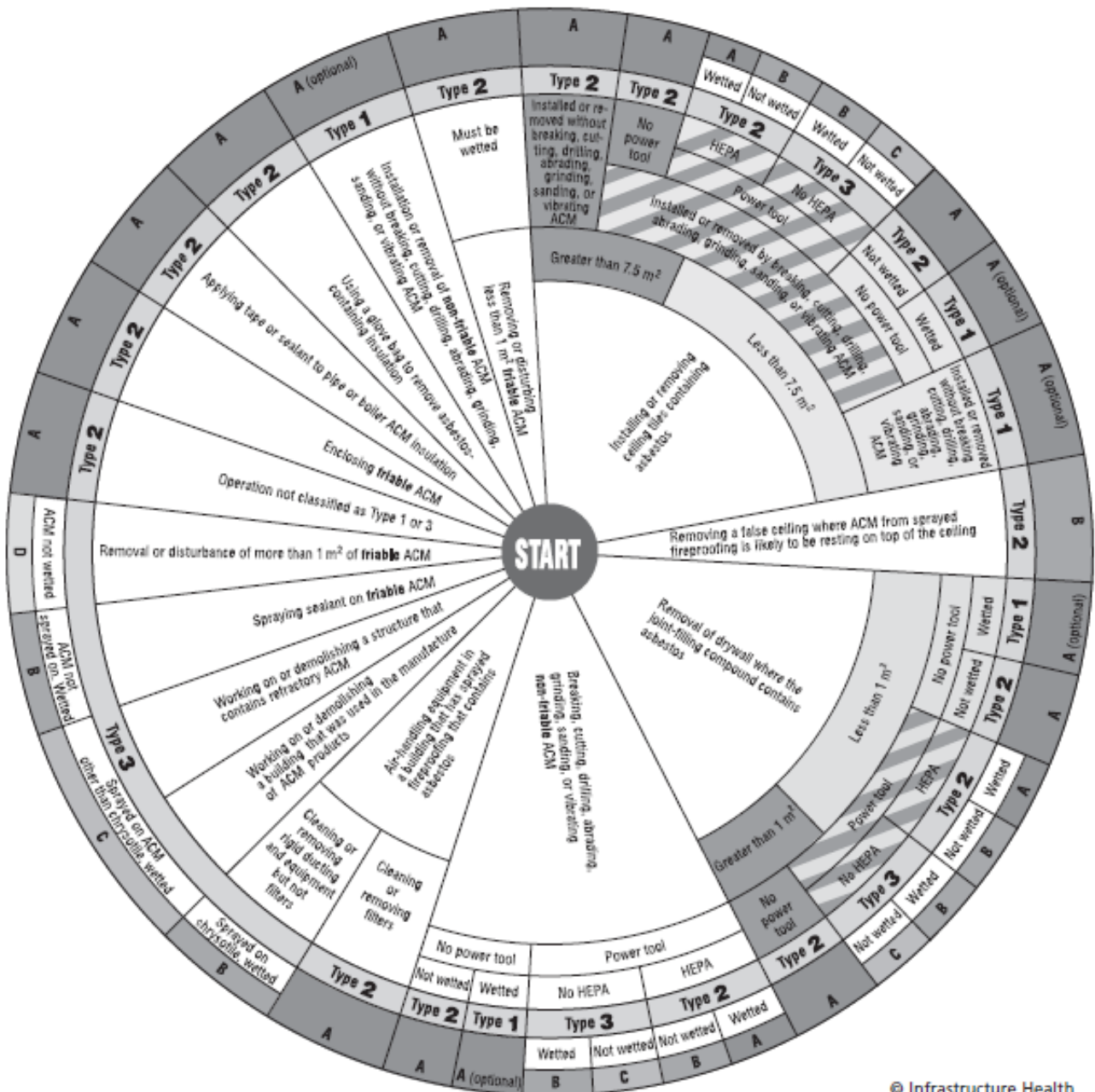
Work Categorization

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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

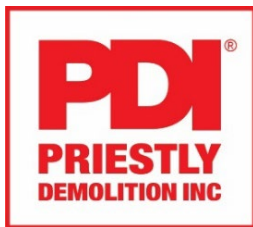
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Type 3 Asbestos Operations

RESPIRATOR CHART FOR ASBESTOS WORK

"ACM" means asbestos-containing material.

Description of work	Required respirator	
Type 3 operations		
Breaking, cutting, drilling, abrading, grinding, sanding, or vibrating non-friable ACM using power tools, if the tool is not attached to a dust-collecting device equipped with a HEPA filter. ➤ Removing or disturbing more than one square metre of friable ACM during the repair, alteration, maintenance, or demolition of all or part of a building, aircraft, ship, locomotive, railway car or vehicle, or any machinery or equipment. ➤ Spraying sealant on friable ACM. ➤ Cleaning or removing air-handling equipment, including rigid ducting but not including filters, in a building where sprayed fireproofing is ACM. ➤ Repairing, altering, or demolishing all or part of a kiln, metallurgical furnace, or similar structure that is made in part of refractory ACM. ➤ Repairing, altering, or demolishing all or part of any building in which asbestos is or was used in the manufacture of products, unless the asbestos was cleaned up and removed before 16 March 1986.	Material is not wetted	C
	Material is wetted to control fibres	B
	Material is not wetted	D
	Friable ACM other than chrysotile was applied or installed by spraying, and is wetted to control fibres	C
	Friable chrysotile ACM was applied or installed by spraying, and is wetted to control fibres	B
	Friable ACM was not applied or installed by spraying, and is wetted to control fibres	B

* **Warning:** For any **Type 2** operation in which wetting is required but would cause a greater hazard or damage, then dry work is permitted. Dry work, however, usually results in more airborne fibres. IHSA recommends that you select a category B respirator (see below).

KEY TO RESPIRATOR CHART

A	B	C	D
Air-purifying half-mask respirator with N-100, R-100, or P-100 particulate filter. If the worker requests the respirator from the employer, then the worker must wear it.	Choose any of the following: ➤ Air-purifying full-facepiece respirator with N-100, R-100, or P-100 particulate filter. ➤ Powered air-purifying respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece (either full or half facepiece) and a high-efficiency filter. ➤ Negative-pressure (demand) supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece. ➤ Continuous-flow supplied-air respirator with a tight-fitting facepiece (full or half facepiece).	Pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with a half facepiece.	Pressure-demand supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece.

Disposable respirators or dust masks are not recommended for avoiding exposure to asbestos fibres because it's difficult to perform negative-pressure and positive-pressure seal checks.

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Safe Work Procedure

Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-O11

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chemical flammability/reactivity,Corrosive chemicals,Asphyxiation hazardsDamage to body organs or systemsOccupational diseases such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contact dermatitis,occupational asthmaoccupational cancers. <p>Refer to Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for specific hazards associated with the chemicals you work with or may be exposed to</p>	 Safety Footwear*	 Respiratory Protection
	 Disposable coveralls*	 Hard Hats*
	 Safety glasses*	 Gloves*

Required Materials & Equipment

- Spill Kits
- Shelving

Procedure

Before You Start

Receiving materials

- All hazardous substances / chemical are to be received through the warehouse manager or onsite by designated person.
 - SDS sheets will be obtained at the time of receipt

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Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage

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- All hazardous materials are added to the chemical inventory upon receipt.
- As required, an inventory of substances will be conducted to verify that that the receipt process is being completed

Storage of materials

- Non-hazardous chemicals should be stored in cabinets or on shelves in such a manner as to limit contact with incompatible materials, and to prevent their entry into floor or sink drains in the event of a leak from a container.
- It is not necessary to provide spill containment for non-hazardous solids
- Non-compatible chemicals shall be separated by a noncombustible solid partition or stored in approved hazardous material storage cabinets
- Expired material if determined to be unusable should be sent for disposal as a waste chemical through the gas and chemical handlers.
- Storage areas:
 - Must be secure when not in use and are available to authorized personnel only.
 - Are to be well illuminated.
 - Open flames, smoking and localized heating units are not permitted in or near storage areas.
 - Mixing of chemicals on surfaces used for storage is not allowed.
 - Aisles surrounding storage areas are to be free from obstruction and other tripping hazards.

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Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-O11

- **Storage Shelves**
 - Large or heavy bottles and containers are to be stored on shelves no higher than waist level.
 - Containers of chemicals are to be stored at or below eye level, where possible.
 - Bottles or containers shall not protrude over the shelf edges.
 - Enough storage space is allotted, ensuring that shelves are not crowded.
 - Empty bottles are to be removed from the shelves and disposed of in accordance with procedure.
 - Shelves and benches are to be level and stable.
 - Shelving units are to be securely fastened to the wall.
 - The weight limit of the shelves shall not exceeded.
 - Shelves are to be clean, free from chemical contamination, or any other obstruction or waste (e.g. papers).
- **Storage Containers**
 - Storage containers are to be inspected periodically for rust, corrosion and leakage.
 - Damaged containers are to be replaced or repaired immediately.
 - Chemicals are to be stored in sealed containers

Transporting materials

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Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage

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- Anyone who handles (ships, transports, and receives) dangerous goods by road, rail, air, or water (marine) must comply with the TDG Regulations. Handling is defined in the TDG Act as:
 - “handling means loading, unloading, packing or unpacking dangerous goods in a means of containment for the purposes of, in the course of or following transportation and includes storing them in the course of transportation”
- When the following three conditions are met, the TDG Regulations will apply:
 - the product meets the definition for a dangerous good, and
 - if the product does not meet any of the exemptions (see below) in the TDG Regulations, and
 - if the product is being transported outside the boundaries of a facility.

Use of materials

- Read the label for hazard and safe handling information
- Review the safety data sheet for additional precautions and first aid details
- Confirm product use:
 - Concentration/dilution
 - Mixing with other products
- Select and inspect appropriate personal protective equipment:
 - Eye/face protection
 - Gloves

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Safe Work Procedure

Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-O11

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Apron○ Footwear○ Respirator (must be fit tested)● Locate nearest:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Eye wash station○ Spill kit
During Your Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Be aware of other personnel and processes in your work area● Try to work in well-ventilated areas● Use the appropriate personal protective equipment● Dispense slowly to avoid splashes● Dispense only the amount you need for the immediate work● Keep containers sealed that are not for immediate use● Maintain a tidy work area● Do not eat or drink in work area
After You Finish	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Clean your work area● Ensure all containers are sealed and labels can be read● Store safely and separate from any incompatible materials● Store flammables in designated area● Clean and put away the personal protective equipment● Wash hands and any exposed areas after use● Follow procedure for cleaning any contaminated clothing● Let a supervisor know about any personal protective equipment that needs replacement or maintenance

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Safe Work Procedure

Chemical & Hazardous Materials – Handling and Storage

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SWP-O11

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- PDI: Standard #12 WHMIS
- PDI: Chemical Spills Procedure
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, Sections 37(1)
- Regulation 851, R.R.O. 1990, Industrial Establishment
- Regulation 860, R.R.O. 1990, WHMIS
- Ontario Reg. 833 R.R. O. 1990, Control of Exposure to Biological and Chemical Agents
- Ontario Reg. 835-846, R.R.O. 1990, for Designated Substances
- Ontario Fire Code (O. Reg. 388/97)
- National Fire Code of Canada Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, 1996 (c. 19)
- Hazardous Products Act and Regulation, R.S.C. 1985, C. H-3.

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.





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Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O12

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
When inhaled, carbon monoxide blocks the body's ability to absorb oxygen	 Respirator*	 Safety Glasses*
Carbon monoxide is a flammable gas. Mixtures of 12 to 75 per cent carbon monoxide in air can catch fire and explode when there is a source of ignition present.		
When heated to high temperatures, carbon monoxide can react violently with oxidizing agents such as oxygen, ozone, peroxides and chlorine.	 Safety* Footwear	 Hard Hat*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • headache • nausea or vomiting • weakness • breathlessness • drowsiness, irritability and impaired judgement ✓ Know the sources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas-powered engines • Fires • Natural gas space heaters • Furnaces • Kilns • Boilers • Workers indoors can also be exposed if vehicles idle next to fresh air intakes on the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not rely on smell or sight for detection. Carbon Monoxide is odourless and invisible . ✗ Do not run an engine in an enclosed space unless a ventilation or exhaust system is available, working properly and is equipped with active monitoring with an alarm. ✗ Do not allow workers to work alone in places where CO may accumulate ✗ Do not ignore CO poisoning symptoms. ✗ Do not use quarter- or half-face piece respirators fitted with chemical cartridges.

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Carbon Monoxide (CO)

- ✓ Monitor the concentration of CO in the air on a regular basis (in locations where CO is present)
 - Use a direct-reading instrument to test the air and warn workers about dangerous levels of CO
- ✓ Where possible, operate all fuel-powered tools and equipment outdoors. For example, put welding machines and generators outside and run the leads or the pump into the building.
- ✓ If fuel-powered tools and equipment must be used inside, avoid unnecessary idling, racing the engine, or braking erratically
- ✓ Regularly inspect and maintain all equipment that produces CO to ensure there is no leakage
- ✓ Make sure the work area is well ventilated.
 - Keep doors and windows open, if possible.
 - Use fans to bring in fresh air from outside.
 - When necessary, use exhaust hoses to draw engine exhaust out of the work area.
- ✓ Inspect and maintain fuel-powered tools and equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to ensure

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Carbon Monoxide (CO)

they run properly and as cleanly as possible.

- ✓ Look for such things as leaking exhaust connections or manifolds, as well as loose or broken floorboards, exhaust pipes, and mufflers.
- ✓ Ensure that the air intake and fuel systems are working correctly.
- ✓ Use electric tools or equipment where possible and when working in poorly ventilated areas.
- ✓ Use an indirect-fired heater for heating the work area rather than a direct-fired heater (e.g., open-flame or closed-flame heater). Indirect-fired heaters vent combustion by-products (including CO) outdoors while directing the heated air inside.
- ✓ If there is prolonged exposure to CO or a high concentration of CO, workers must wear one of the following two types of breathing protection:
 - Positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) — This consists of an air cylinder, which is normally worn on the back, and a full-face mask to protect the eyes and face. A hose connects the face mask to the regulator and the air cylinder. “
 - Positive-pressure, supplied-air (airline) respirator — This consists of an airline attached to a regulator and a full-face

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Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-012

piece. The worker must also wear an "escape" air bottle to allow escape if the air supply is cut off.

✓ If a worker is exposed to CO:

- Move the poisoned worker to fresh air.
- Keep the worker warm and at rest, as activity may worsen the effects of CO by increasing oxygen demand.
- If the worker is having trouble breathing or is not breathing, start assisted ventilation using a pocket mask. Add oxygen to the mask, if available.
- If the worker has no pulse, begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Because the body rids itself of CO when removed from the exposure, it is critical to continue giving the worker assisted ventilation with oxygen until medical aid arrives.
- Call for a doctor

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- Ontario Regulation 1990, Reg. 851: Industrial Establishments
- Ontario Regulation 833: Control of Exposure to Biological or Chemical Agents sets the OEL for carbon monoxide as 25 parts per million (ppm) for an 8-hour Time-Weighted Average (TWA). Exposure shall not exceed 75 ppm for any period of 30 minutes and 125 ppm at any time.

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Safe Work Practice

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O12

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Sharps

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O13

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Needles and sharps expose you to the risk of punctures and cuts, which can additionally provide a portal for the entry of pathogens and chemicals. Biologically & chemically contaminated sharps provide an additional infection and health risk	 Puncture Resistant Gloves*	 Safety Glasses*
	 Safety* Footwear	 Hard Hat*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Report all sharps found on a work site immediately<ul style="list-style-type: none">• "Sharps" include needles, as well as items such as scalpels, lancets, razor blade, scissors, metal wire, retractors, clamps, pins, staples, cutters, and glass items. Essentially, any object that is able to cut the skin can be considered a "sharp"✓ Wear nitrile gloves while disposing of sharp objects that are contaminated with bodily fluids.✓ Use tongs, tweezers or hand clamps to pick up and dispose of sharp objects.✓ If there is a risk of splashing, wear protective eyewear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not normally try to dispose of or transport sharps on your own.✗ Do not recap needles✗ Do not use your hands to pick up needles.✗ Do not load the waste containers beyond its capacity.✗ Do not compact waste. This process may spread the contamination.✗ Do not mix waste with regular garbage or trash.✗ Do not reach your hand into any waste container, receptacle, or pile of waste which may contain hazardous waste

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Sharps

- ✓ Dispose of sharp objects point first in approved bio hazardous sharps containers.
- ✓ Wash your hands before and after disposing contaminated sharps.
- ✓ All disposal containers should be stored in such a way as to prevent access by unauthorized persons.
- ✓ Disposal of bio-hazard sharps containers must be completed as per regulations.
- ✓ Handle all contaminated wastes carefully to prevent body contact and injury. For example, carry objects or waste bags away from your body to reduce the chance of coming in contact with a sharp object.
- ✓ Wear puncture-resistant gloves and safety boots appropriate for the situation.
- ✓ If your skin is punctured by a sharp, let it bleed, flush the contacted area with water, followed by reporting the incident to your supervisor and the first aid attendant.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1
- Ontario Regulation 347, General – Waste Management
- CAN/CSA-Z316.6-14 - Sharps injury protection - Requirements and test methods - Sharps containers

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Animal Droppings – Birds & Bats

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O14

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Infections - such as Histoplasmosis & Cryptococcosis. Fungi	 Disposable Gloves	 Safety Glasses*
	 Respiratory Protection	 Disposable Coveralls
	 Safety Footwear – Rubber boots	 Hard Hat*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Always assume droppings are contaminated. ✓ Review the PPE requirements for the job. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate respirators could range from an N95 filtering facepiece for low-risk tasks to a full facepiece air-purifying respirator or powered air-purifying respirator for high-risk tasks. • Make sure respirators have been fit tested, and perform a seal check. ✓ If you have a weakened immune system, you should consult your doctor before working in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not disturb droppings or contaminated soil as this may release tiny particles into the air called “spores”. The spores can be inhaled and infect a worker’s lungs. ✗ Do not dry-sweep or dry-shovel material.

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Animal Droppings – Birds & Bats

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O14

- ✓ Eliminate the roost (nest) if the building is not going to be demolished and seal entry points if possible.
- ✓ Soak the material with water or a wetting agent to keep dust and spores down.
- ✓ Use a HEPA vacuum to clean up the contaminated material (if available).
- ✓ Dispose of the waste in 6-ml disposal bags and follow the disposal procedures
- ✓ For larger contamination, a disinfectant may be used. For these applications, consult the manufacturer's directions.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects
- PDI Personal Protective Equipment Standard
- Priestly SWP O18 Mould Procedures

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Ultra-Violet Radiation

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O15

Potential Hazards Present		Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Short-term exposure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunburn-like inflammation on exposed skin Skin irritation Erythema (skin reddening) Eye irritation Conjunctivitis (irritation of the membrane lining the eyelids and eyeballs) Temporary loss of vision Long-term damage to the corneas 		 Gloves*	 Tinted Safety Glasses*
		 Long pants	 Long Sleeved shirt*
		 Safety* Footwear	 Hard Hat*
Long-term exposure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe burns with blistering Skin cancer Melanoma Blindness 			

DO	DO NOT
SUN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be familiar with the outdoor UV index. It will tell you when the sun's UV levels are high. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Do not forget to apply sunscreen to those often missed spots, like your ears.

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Ultra-Violet Radiation

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O15

Exposure Category UV Index

LOW	0 - 2
MODERATE	3 - 5
HIGH	6 - 7
VERY HIGH	8 - 10
EXTREME	11 +

- ✓ When the UV Index is 3 or higher, protect your skin as much as possible. In general, the UV Index in Canada can be 3 or higher from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. between April and September, even when it's cloudy.
- ✓ It is important to use UV protection even if cloud, fog, or haze is blocking the sun. These things will lower the air temperature, but they do not block harmful UV rays from getting to you.
- ✓ Certain environments will increase your risk of UV exposure. Water, sand, concrete, and snow will reflect UV rays back at you and increase your UV exposure.
- ✓ Apply SPF30 or higher broad-spectrum water resistant sunscreen 20 minutes prior to going outside and reapply at least every two hours
- ✓ Wear a hat (Hard hat where applicable) and wrap-around sunglasses or safety glasses (where required) that provide good UV protection

- ✗ Do not be fooled by a cloudy day—the sun's harmful UV rays can penetrate through clouds and even a thick fog!
- ✗ Do not forget to wear long-sleeved shirts, pants, and a hat with a three inch-wide brim all around that can protect your face and neck
- ✗ Do not forget sun exposure through Windows. While window glass efficiently filters out most UVB radiation, it only minimally filters out UVA rays because these rays have a longer wavelength.
- ✗ Do not use temperature as an indicator of the UV level. Even if it's cool outside, you can still burn. UV can be high on a cool day in summer, or on a warm day in the spring. Check the UV Index to be sure. You can even get sunburned in winter, when the UV Index is low: fresh white snow reflects the sun's rays, and can more than double the amount of UV that you receive

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Ultra-Violet Radiation

- ✓ Wear clothes that cover the arms and legs
- ✓ Work in the shade whenever possible.
- ✓ Plan work routines so outdoor tasks are done early in the morning or later in the afternoon when UV levels are lower.
- ✓ Seek shade as much as possible, especially during breaks

Other Sources

- ✓ See table 1 at the end of document.
- ✓ Whenever UV radiation cannot be contained or confined, worker exposure should be minimized by limiting exposure times and increasing the distance between workers and the sources. Measurements are required to determine safe working distances and exposure times.
- ✓ Areas where exposure to UV radiation is possible should have appropriate warning signs.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- 25(2)(h) Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1
- 2008 Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs).

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Ultra-Violet Radiation

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Table 1: Common UV Sources in the Workplace

Source	Potential for Overexposure	Hazard Description	Recommended Controls
The Sun	Very high	UV from the sun is highest in spring and summer from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. UV guidelines can be exceeded in 15 minutes on a clear summer day. Clouds may do little to reduce UV levels.	Preventing Over-exposure to UV Radiation from the Sun
Electric Welding Arcs	Very high	Welding arcs can exceed the UV guidelines in seconds within a few meters of the arc. Besides workers, bystanders and passers-by are often overexposed to UV from the arcs.	Engineering, Administrative Controls, and Personal Protection
UV Curing Lamps	Medium	Lamps are usually inside cabinets, but substantial UV radiation can escape through openings.	Engineering Controls, Administrative Controls
Black Lights	Medium to Low	Low-power UV-A lamps used in non-destructive testing (NDT), insect control, and entertainment.	Engineering Controls, Personal Protection
Germicidal Lamps	High	UV-B- and UV-C-emitting lamps used to sterilize work areas in hospitals and laboratories.	Engineering Controls, Personal Protection
UV Lasers	High	Source of intense UV radiation at a single wavelength, with no visible light.	Laser Safety Standards (e.g. ANSI Z-136.1)
Lighting	Low	Most lamps used for lighting are made to emit little or no UV radiation.	No precautions needed under normal conditions

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Ultra-Violet Radiation

Please note that the above table is intended as guidance only and is not comprehensive. The actual UV exposure levels in a workplace depend on conditions there. A UV radiation survey is required to determine the actual exposure levels at a particular workplace.

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Safe Work Procedure

LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-O16

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Inhalation of Lead dust/fumes Ingestion of Lead dust Acute/chronic poisoning affecting multiple organs	 Safety Boots*	 Respiratory Protection
	 Disposable coveralls	 Hard Hats*
	 Safety glasses*	 Gloves

Required Materials & Equipment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rip proof poly sheeting• 2" or 3" tape• Spray glue• Lumber for construction of temporary walls and decontamination units• Temporary lights• Heavy duty clear disposal bags• Portable shower with water heater• High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) negative air unit• HEPA vacuum• Water amending agent	
Procedure	
Before You Start	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lead can be found in any industrial or residential building in 2 distinct ways:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It can be found <u>in construction materials</u> such as paints, coatings, mortars, concrete, solder and sheet metal• It can be present at a construction site in existing structures, building components, and where Lead was previously used in a manufacturing process <p>Construction activities of particular concern include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abrasive blasting of structures coated with Lead containing paints

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LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

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- Application or removal of Lead containing paints
- Welding, burning or high temperature cutting of Lead containing coatings or materials
- Removal of Lead containing dust using an air mist extraction system
- Removal of Lead containing mortars/concrete/tiles/terrazzo using electric or pneumatic cutting device

Review the owner's designated substance survey (DSS) to determine what Lead containing materials are present and identify the location(s).

Workers must not be exposed to an airborne concentration of Lead that exceeds its occupational exposure limit (inorganic Lead 0.05mg/m³). If workers are likely to be overexposed during work at a project, the workers involved will be offered medical surveillance.

Do not disturb Lead or presumed Lead, unless you are trained, and all applicable safe work procedures have been followed.

2. Determine what type of Lead containing material is present:

- paint/coating
- masonry product
- sheet metal
- solder
- free dust

3. Evaluate what activities are required and what work methods will be employed in order to determine what precautions are required for the operation being conducted (type 1, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b criteria from Ministry of Labour Guideline Lead on Construction Projects in Ontario is located in the appendices of this procedure)

4. Ensure that personnel have the appropriate training:

- WHMIS training
- Lead hazard awareness training including health effects and symptom recognition
- Personal hygiene, respirator requirements and work measures and procedures
- Use, cleaning and disposal of respirators and protective equipment

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LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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	<p>5. Workers that are provided the option of participating in a <u>voluntary</u> medical surveillance program may opt out of this program. A surveillance program is recommended for workers that will be working where airborne Lead exposure takes place. The surveillance programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-placement medical exams• Periodic medical exams• Clinical tests/biological monitoring• Health education• Record keeping
During Your Work	<p><u>Pre-Abatement Work</u></p> <p>6. Isolate the work area with poly sheeting by constructing an enclosure suitable for the operation being conducted (type 1, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b Ministry of Labour Guideline Lead on Construction Projects) and post Lead hazard warning signs.</p> <p>7. Make safe any electrical services in the work area</p> <p>8. Block and disable HVAC systems that feed or pass through the work area.</p> <p>9. Conduct efficiency testing on all HEPA equipment (vacuum, negative air unit)</p> <p>10. Install HEPA negative air units for type III operations, unless the building will be demolished post abatement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrange the units with air discharged to the outdoors whenever possible.• Use a manometer to measure air pressure within the enclosure relative to outside the enclosure• Add neg.-air units until a negative pressure differential within the enclosure is achieved of 0.02 inches of water. <p>6. Install worker decontamination facilities suitable for the operation being conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Type 1 wash station and change room• Type 2a, 2b (3 chambers) dirty room, wash station and change room

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LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

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- Type 3a, 3b (3 chambers) dirty room, shower (hot/cold running water) and change room

7. Protective clothing must be worn by every worker who enters the work area,
- Protective clothing must be made of a material that does not readily retain or permit penetration of Lead dusts
 - Must consist of head covering and full body covering that fits snugly at the ankles, wrists and neck, in order to prevent Lead dust from reaching under garments and skin under the protective clothing
 - must be repaired or replaced if torn.

8. Respirators must be selected that are suitable for the operation being conducted. See Appendix

9. Respiratory protective equipment must be worn when the airborne concentration of Lead cannot be reduced below its occupational exposure limit

Abatement Work

15. Any person entering the enclosure must wear the appropriate PPE suitable for the operation being performed (type 1, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b).

16. Each worker that leaves the enclosure FOR ANY REASON, must go through a personal decontamination process as follows:
- Bulk decontamination of their PPE by wiping or HEPA vacuuming off dust
 - Enter dirty room and remove footwear and clothing
 - Dispose of clothing as Lead waste in supplied disposal bag in the dirty room
 - Enter the wash facility/shower while still wearing respirator.
 - Place filter cap or tape over the respirator filter and then remove respirator and wash respirator.
 - Complete personal wash of hands face or full shower for type 3 operations
 - Proceed to clean room and change into street clothes

17. Place drop sheets below any Lead that will be disturbed.

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	<p>18. Prior to disturbing any Lead containing mortar/masonry or terrazzo, apply water to Lead to suppress and minimize dust release.</p> <p>19. Remove Lead and immediately place in disposal bag/container.</p> <p>20. Clean up resulting debris and dust promptly as work progresses leaving the work area clear of debris each shift. Use wet sweeping or HEPA equipped vacuum for clean-up.</p> <p>21. Inspect the enclosure daily or more frequently if necessary to ensure the integrity of the enclosure and negative air pressure in type 3 operations (refer to inspection checklist and neg-air log sheet)</p> <p>22. Package waste in with proper labels.</p> <p>23. Perform an initial completion inspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that all materials identified in the owner's designated substance survey that are part of the scope of work have been removed. <p>24. Clean all surfaces of the work area to a dust free condition by using HEPA vacuums, mopping, and wet wiping.</p> <p>25. Apply a dust lockdown agent to capture any airborne dust that might settle after cleaning and allow 24hrs for lockdown to dry.</p> <p>26. Perform a final visual clearance inspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that cleaning and lockdown has achieved a dust free condition on all surfaces within the enclosure. <p>27. For type 3 operations, an air clearance test may be requested by the owner if the building will be reoccupied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This is not required in buildings that will be demolished post abatement. <p>28. Tear down the enclosure with workers wearing PPE suitable for type 2 operations.</p>
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Safe Work Procedure

LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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	29. All enclosure sheets, drop sheets, cloths/mops, used PPE and vacuum bags/filters must be disposed of as Lead waste.
After You Finish	<p>10. Place waste in a disposal bin that has appropriate labelling as per O.Reg.347 General – Waste Management. A Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test must be performed on all Lead waste to determine if passes or fails the criteria for hazardous waste in the jurisdiction where disposal will take place.</p> <p>11. Ensure the selected waste hauler has appropriate Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval/ Environmental Compliance Approval to haul Lead if it is a hazardous waste. HWIN registration is also required for hazardous Lead waste.</p> <p>12. Ensure landfill that the Lead is being hauled to has appropriate Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval/ Environmental Compliance Approval to receive Lead waste if it is a hazardous waste.</p> <p>13. Supervisor must complete a declaration letter after all removals and disposal complete.</p>
Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act• Ontario Reg. 490/09 Designated Substance• Ontario Reg. 213/91 Construction Projects• Ontario Reg. 347 General Waste Management• Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Associated Regulation• MOL: Guideline Lead On Construction Projects	
This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.	

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LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Permissible Operations and Selection Criteria for PPE

Instruction: 1. Select the appropriate work description for the work planned from Column 1 of Table B. The presumed exposure level from Table A is never exceeded by the permissible operations in Table B.

2. See the options for required respirator from Column 2 of Table B.

3. See additional measures required for the planned work in Column 3 of Table B

The classification of typical lead-containing construction tasks is based on presumed airborne concentrations obtained from the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Ontario Ministry of Labour, and published research studies. The classification of Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3 operations are grouped based on the following concentrations of airborne lead:

Table A – Presumed exposure levels

TYPE 1 OPERATIONS	TYPE 2 OPERATIONS		TYPE 3 OPERATIONS	
	Type 2a	Type 2b	Type 3a	Type 3b
< 0.05 mg/m ³	> 0.05 to 0.50 mg/m ³	> 0.50 to 1.25 mg/m ³	> 1.25 to 2.50 mg/m ³	> 2.50 mg/m ³

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Table B – Permissible Operations and Required Respirators

OPERATIONS	REQUIRED RESPIRATOR	OTHER MEASURES & PROCEDURES
TYPE 1		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application of lead-containing coatings with a brush or roller.• Removal of lead-containing coatings with a chemical gel or paste and fibrous laminated cloth wrap.• Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using a power tool that has an effective dust collection system equipped with a HEPA filter.• Installation or removal of lead-containing sheet metal.• Installation or removal of lead-containing packing, babbitt or similar material• Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using non-powered hand-held tools, other than manual scraping or sanding.• Soldering.	<p>Respirators should not be necessary if general procedures listed in Section 6.1 of the Guideline are followed and if the levels of lead in air are less than 0.05 mg/m³. However, if the worker wishes to use a respirator, a half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R- or P-series filter, and 95, 99 or 100% efficiency should be provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Washing facilities consisting of wash basin, water, soap and towels should be provided and workers should use these washing facilities before eating, drinking, smoking or leaving the project;• Workers should not eat, drink, chew gum or smoke in the work area;• Dust and waste should be cleaned up at regular intervals and placed in a container that is:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- dust tight- identified as containing lead waste- cleaned with a damp cloth or a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter immediately before being removed from the work area- removed from the workplace frequently and at regular intervals;• Drop sheets should be used below all lead operations which produce or may produce dust, chips, or debris containing lead;• Cleanup after each operation is encouraged to prevent lead contamination and exposure to lead;• Work area should be inspected at least daily to ensure that the work area is clean;• Compressed air or dry sweeping should not be used to clean up any lead-containing dust or waste from a work area or from clothing.

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LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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Table B—Permissible Operations and Required Respirators continued

OPERATIONS	REQUIRED RESPIRATOR	OTHER MEASURES & PROCEDURES
TYPE 2		
TYPE 2a		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Welding or high temperature cutting of lead-containing coatings or materials outdoors. This operation is considered a Type 2a operation only if it is short-term, not repeated, and if the material has been stripped prior to welding or high temperature cutting.Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials by scraping or sanding using non-powered hand toolsManual demolition of lead-painted plaster walls or building components by striking a wall with a sledge hammer or similar tool	Half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100 percent efficiency.	(In addition to Type 1 measures and procedures.) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Signs should be posted in sufficient numbers to warn of the lead hazard. There should be a sign, at least, at each entrance to the work area. The signs should display the following information in large, clearly visible letters:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- There is a lead dust, fume or mist hazard.- Access to the work area is restricted to authorized persons.- Respirators must be worn in the work area.Suitable protective clothing and equipment should be worn by every worker who enters the work area (refer to Section 4.3 of the guideline).
TYPE 2b		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Spray application of lead-containing coatings.	Powered air purifying respirator equipped with a hood or helmet, and a high efficiency filter. OR Supplied air respirator equipped with a hood or helmet and operated in a continuous flow mode.	

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Safe Work Procedure

LEAD - Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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Table B—Permissible Operations and Required Respirators continued

OPERATIONS	REQUIRED RESPIRATOR	OTHER MEASURES & PROCEDURES
TYPE 3		
TYPE 3a		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welding or high temperature cutting of lead-containing coatings or materials indoors or in a confined space. Burning of a surface containing lead. Dry removal of lead-containing mortar using an electric or pneumatic cutting device. Removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using power tools without an effective dust collection system equipped with a HEPA filter. Removal or repair of a ventilation system used for controlling lead exposure. Demolition or cleanup of a facility where lead-containing products were manufactured. An operation that may expose a worker to lead dust, fume or mist that is not a Type 1, Type 2, or Type 3b operation. 	<p>Full-facepiece air-purifying respirator equipped with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 100% efficiency.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Tight-fitting PAPR with a high efficiency particulate filter.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Half-mask or full-facepiece supplied air respirator operated in a continuous flow mode.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Half-mask supplied air respirator operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.</p>	<p>(In addition to Type 1 and Type 2 measures and procedures.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Type 3a operations conducted indoors or outdoors, enclosures should be provided in the form of barriers, partial enclosures, or full enclosures. For Type 3b operations conducted indoors, full enclosures should be provided. With the exception of dry abrasive blasting conducted outdoors, enclosures provided for all other Type 3b operations conducted outdoors should be in the form of barriers, partial enclosures, or full enclosures. For dry abrasive blasting outdoors, full enclosures should be provided. Where there is an enclosure, general mechanical ventilation should be provided. A decontamination facility (refer to 6.4.3 of the guideline) should be made available for workers carrying out the following operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> abrasive blasting of lead-containing coatings or materials the removal of lead-containing coatings or materials using power tools without an effective dust collection system equipped with a HEPA filter removal of lead-containing dust using an air mist extraction system demolition or cleanup of a facility where lead-containing products were manufactured. When abrasive blasting is finished, dust and waste should be cleaned up and removed by vacuuming with a HEPA filter equipped vacuum, wet sweeping and/or wet shovelling. Where a dust generating operation is carried out, local exhaust ventilation should be provided to remove dust at the source. Wet methods should also be incorporated in the operation to reduce dust generation.
TYPE 3b		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting of lead-containing coatings or materials. 	<p>Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a positive-pressure mode with a tight-fitting half-mask facepiece.</p> <p>Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or positive pressure mode with a tight-fitting full-facepiece</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of lead-containing dust using an air mist extraction system 	<p>Supplied air respirator equipped with a tight-fitting half-mask or full-facepiece and operated in pressure demand or positive pressure mode.</p>	







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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

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Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
Inhalation of Silica dust <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lung Cancer• Acute Silicosis• Chronic Silicosis• Accelerated Silicosis	 Safety Boots*	 Respiratory Protection
	 Disposable coveralls	 Hard Hats*
	 Safety glasses*	 Gloves*

Required Materials & Equipment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rip proof poly sheeting• 2" or 3" tape• Spray glue• Lumber for construction of temporary walls and decontamination units• Temporary lights• Portable shower with water heater• High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) negative air unit• HEPA vacuum• Water amending agent	
Procedure	
Before You Start	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Some commonly used construction materials containing silica include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abrasive used in media blasting operation• Brick, refractory brick• Concrete, concrete block, cement, mortar• Granite, sandstone, quartzite, slate• Guniting/shotcrete• Mineral deposits• Rock and stone• Sand, fill dirt, top soil• Asphalt containing rock or stone

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

	<p>Activities of concern where silica is present include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chipping, hammering and drilling of rock• Crushing, loading, hauling, and dumping of rock• Sawing, hammering, drilling, grinding, and chipping of concrete or masonry structures• Demolition of concrete and masonry structures• Dry sweeping or pressurized air blowing of concrete, rock, sand or dust• Road construction• Sweeping, cleaning and dismantling equipment involved with silica containing materials• Tunneling, excavation, and earth moving of soils with high silica concentration <p>Review the owner's designated substance survey (DSS) to determine what Silica containing materials are present and identify the location(s).</p> <p>Do not disturb Silica containing materials, unless you are trained, and all applicable safe work procedures have been followed.</p> <p>Workers must not be exposed to an airborne concentration of Silica that exceeds its occupational exposure limit (crystalline silica 0.05 mg/m³, quartz and Tripoli 0.10mg/m³). If workers are likely to be overexposed during work at a project, the workers involved will be offered medical surveillance.</p> <p>2. Determine what type of Silica containing products are present at the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Naturally occurring in stone, soil or sand• Contained in a blended building material such as mortar, concrete <p>3. Evaluate what activities are required and what work methods will be employed in order to determine what precautions are required for the operation being conducted (type 1, 2, 3 criteria Guideline Silica in Construction in Ontario is located in the appendices of this procedure)</p> <p>4. Ensure that personnel have the appropriate training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WHMIS training• The hazards of silica, including health effects and symptom recognition• The recognition of typical operations containing silica
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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personal hygiene, respirator requirements, and work measures and procedures• The use, care, maintenance, cleaning and disposal of personal respiratory protective equipment <p>5. Workers that are offered the option of participating in a <u>voluntary</u> medical surveillance program may opt out of this program. A surveillance program is recommended for workers that will be working where airborne Silica exposure takes place. The surveillance programs includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-placement medical exams• Clinical tests – chest x-ray and pulmonary function test at least every 2 years• Periodic medical exams• Health education• Record keeping
During Your Work	<p><u>Pre-Abatement Work</u></p> <p>11. Isolate the work area with poly sheeting by constructing an enclosure suitable for the operation being conducted (type 1, 2, 3) and post Silica hazard warning signs.</p> <p>12. Make safe any electrical services in the work area</p> <p>13. Block and disable HVAC systems that feed or pass through the work area\</p> <p>14. Conduct efficiency testing on all HEPA equipment (vacuum, negative air unit)</p> <p>15. Install HEPA negative air units for type 3 operations, unless the building will be demolished post abatement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrange the units with air discharged to the outdoors whenever possible.• Use a manometer to measure air pressure within the enclosure relative to outside the enclosure• Add neg.-air units until a negative pressure differential within the enclosure is achieved <p>6. Install worker decontamination facilities suitable for the operation being conducted</p>

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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- Type 1 wash station and change room
- Type 2 wash station and change room
- Type 3 (3 chambers) dirty room, wash station or shower (hot/cold running water) and change room

7. Protective clothing must be worn by every worker who enters the work area for Type 2 and 3 operations,

- Protective clothing must be made of a material that does not readily retain or permit penetration of Silica dust.
- Must consist of head covering and full body covering that fits snugly at the ankles, wrists and neck, in order to prevent Silica dust from reaching under garments and skin under the protective clothing
- must be repaired or replaced if torn.

8. Respirators must be selected that are suitable for the operation being conducted. See Appendix

9. Respiratory protective equipment must be worn when the airborne concentration of Silica cannot be reduced below its occupational exposure limit

Abatement Work

30. Any person entering the enclosure must wear the appropriate PPE suitable for the operation being performed (type 1, 2, 3).

31. Each worker that leaves the enclosure FOR ANY REASON, must go through a personal decontamination process as follows:

- Bulk decontamination of their PPE by wiping or HEPA vacuuming off dust
- Enter dirty room and remove footwear and clothing
- Dispose of clothing as waste in supplied disposal bag in the dirty room
- Enter the wash facility/shower while still wearing respirator.
- Place filter cap or tape over the respirator filter and then remove respirator and wash respirator.
- Complete personal wash of hands face or full shower for type III operations

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proceed to clean room and change into street clothes <p>32. In order to minimize the generation and spread of dust, apply water whenever practical during any type 2/3 operations.</p> <p>33. In areas where dust will be re-disturbed after the initial work, clean up of resulting debris and dust should be done promptly as work progresses, leaving the work area clear of debris each shift. Use wet sweeping or HEPA equipped vacuum for clean-up.</p> <p>34. Inspect the dust barrier enclosure daily or more frequently if necessary to ensure the integrity of the enclosure and negative air pressure in type III operations.</p> <p>35. In areas that will be re-occupied, clean all surfaces of the work area to a dust free condition by using HEPA vacuums, mopping, and wet wiping.</p> <p>36. Apply a fibre/dust lockdown agent to capture any airborne dust that might settle after cleaning and allow 24hrs for lockdown to dry.</p> <p>37. Perform a final visual clearance inspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that cleaning and lockdown has achieved a dust free condition on all surfaces within the enclosure. <p>38. Tear down the dust barrier enclosure with workers wearing PPE suitable for type 2 operations.</p> <p>39. All enclosure sheets, drop sheets, cloths/mops, used PPE and vacuum bags/filters must be disposed of as regular waste.</p>
After You Finish	<p>1. Silica containing materials do not require any special disposal. Additional considerations may be required if other contaminants are present such as LEAD or high PH readings.</p>

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Ontario Reg. 490/09 Designated Substance
- Ontario Reg. 213/91 Construction Projects
- Ontario Reg. 347 General Waste Management
- MOL: Silica On Construction Projects

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Permissible Operations and Selection Criteria for PPE

Instruction: 1. Select the appropriate work description for the work planned from Column 1 of Table B. The presumed exposure level from Table A is never exceeded by the permissible operations in Table B.

2. See the options for required respirator from Column 2 of Table B.

The classification of typical silica-containing construction tasks is based on available and published exposure data. Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 operations, are based on the following airborne concentrations of respirable crystalline silica in the form of cristobalite, tridymite, quartz, and tripoli:

Table A – presumed exposure levels

	TYPE 1 OPERATIONS	TYPE 2 OPERATIONS	TYPE 3 OPERATIONS
Cristobalite and Tridymite	> 0.05 to 0.50 mg/m ³	> 0.50 to 2.50 mg/m ³	> 2.5 mg/m ³
Quartz and Tripoli	> 0.10 to 1.0 mg/m ³	> 1.0 to 5.0 mg/m ³	> 5.0 mg/m ³

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Table B

Permissible Operations and Required Respirators

Operations	Required Respirator
Type 1 (> 0.05 to 0.50 mg/m ³ of silica in the form of cristobalite and tridymite) (> 0.10 to 1.0 mg/m ³ of silica in the form of quartz and tripoli)	NIOSH APF = 10
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is not part of a tunnelling operation or road construction.• Milling of asphalt from concrete highway pavement.• Charging mixers and hoppers with silica sand (sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica) or silica flour (finely ground sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica).• Any other operation at a project that requires the handling of silica-containing material in a way that may result in a worker being exposed to airborne silica.• Entry into a dry mortar removal or abrasive blasting area while airborne dust is visible for less than 15 minutes for inspection and/or sampling.• Working within 25 metres of an area where compressed air is being used to remove silica-containing dust outdoors.	Half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100 per cent efficiency.

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Silica – Type 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Table B

Permissible Operations and Required Respirators continued

Type 2 (> 0.50 to 2.5 mg/m ³ of silica in the form of cristobalite and tridymite) (> 1.0 to 5.0 mg/m ³ of silica in the form of quartz and tripoli)	NIOSH APF = 50
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of silica containing refractory materials with a jackhammer. The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is part of a tunnelling operation or road construction. The use of a power tool to cut, grind, or polish concrete, masonry, terrazzo or refractory materials. The use of a power tool to remove silica-containing materials. The use of a power tool indoors to chip or break and remove concrete, masonry, stone, terrazzo or refractory materials. Tunnelling (operation of the tunnel boring machine, tunnel drilling, tunnel mesh installation). Tuckpointing and surface grinding. Dry method dust clean-up from abrasive blasting operations. Dry mortar removal with an electric or pneumatic cutting device. The use of compressed air outdoors for removing silica dust. Entry into area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for more than 15 minutes. 	<p>Full-facepiece air-purifying respirator with any 100-series particulate filter.</p> <p>Tight-fitting powered air-purifying respirator with any 100-series particulate filter.</p> <p>Full-facepiece supplied-air respirator operated in demand mode.</p> <p>Half-mask or full-facepiece supplied air respirator operated in continuous-flow mode.</p>
Type 3 (> 2.5 mg/m ³ of silica in the form of cristobalite and tridymite) (> 5.0 mg/m ³ of silica in the form of quartz and tripoli)	NIOSH APF ≥ 1000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive blasting with an abrasive that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica. Abrasive blasting of a material that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica. 	<p>Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a positive-pressure mode with a tight-fitting half-mask facepiece.</p> <p>Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or positive pressure mode with a tight-fitting full-facepiece.</p>

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Safe Work Procedure

Mould – Level 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

SWP-018

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on risk – see CARS form	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin contact with or Inhalation of Mould particles (spores, fragments)• Inhalation of Mould metabolites (gases)	 Safety Boots*	 Respiratory Protection
	 Disposable coveralls	 Hard Hats*
	 Safety glasses*	 Gloves

Required Materials & Equipment

- Rip proof poly sheeting
- 2" or 3" tape
- Spray glue
- Lumber for construction of temporary walls and decontamination units
- Temporary lights
- Heavy duty clear disposal bags
- Portable shower with water heater
- High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) negative air unit
- HEPA vacuum
- Disinfectant/Antimicrobial agent

Procedure

Before You Start	<p>1. Mould can be found in any industrial or residential building in 2 distinct ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dormant/inactive on any surfaces, and in soils. This is a non-hazardous condition.• Actively growing and metabolizing (producing toxins) due to excessive moisture such as high humidity/condensation or from water leaks <p>Mould hazards are increased when Mould is disturbed and made airborne in high concentrations. The hazard level is increased proportionally to the quantity of contamination present and the species of Mould present.</p> <p>Review the owner's designated substance survey (DSS) and visually inspect to determine if Mould present and identify the location(s).</p>
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Mould – Level 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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	<p>Workers must not be exposed to an airborne concentration of Mould that could cause illness. Do not disturb Mould unless you are trained, and all applicable safe work procedures have been followed.</p> <p>2. Determine what type of material has been contaminated by Mould:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- soft/porous material such as carpet, drywall, ceiling tiles- solid but porous material such as wood- hard surface contamination such as concrete that is painted or unpainted <p>3. Evaluate what quantity of contamination is present in order to determine what precautions are required for the operation being conducted (Level 1, 2, 3 criteria from Environmental Abatement Council of Ontario and Canadian Construction Association guidelines on Mould located in the appendices of this procedure)</p> <p>4. Ensure that personnel have the appropriate training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WHMIS training• The hazards of Mould and fitness to work in Mould environment (personal health risk factors)• Abatement practices and clean up• Respirator fitting and use• Personal hygiene			
During Your Work	<p><u>Pre-Abatement Work</u></p> <p>16. Isolate the work area with poly sheeting by constructing an enclosure suitable for the operation being conducted (Level 1, 2, 3 criteria from Environmental Abatement Council of Ontario and Canadian Construction Association guidelines) and post Mould hazard warning signs.</p> <p>17. Make safe any electrical services in the work area</p> <p>18. Block and disable HVAC systems that feed or pass through the work area.</p> <p>19. Conduct efficiency testing on all HEPA equipment (vacuum, negative air unit)</p> <p>20. Install HEPA negative air units for Level 2 and 3 operations, unless the building will be demolished post abatement.</p>			
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Mould – Level 1, 2 & 3 Operations

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- Arrange the units with air discharged to the outdoors whenever possible.
- Use a manometer to measure air pressure within the enclosure relative to outside the enclosure
- Add neg.-air units until a negative pressure differential within the enclosure is achieved of 0.02 inches of water.

6. Install worker decontamination facilities suitable for the operation being conducted

- Level 1 wash station and change room
- Level 2 wash station and change room
- Level 3 (3 chambers) dirty room, shower (hot/cold running water) and change room

7. Protective clothing must be worn by every worker who enters the work area,

- Protective clothing must be made of a material that does not readily retain or permit penetration of Mould dusts
- Must consist of head covering and full body covering that fits snugly at the ankles, wrists and neck, in order to prevent Mould dust from reaching under garments and skin under the protective clothing
- must be repaired or replaced if torn.

8. Respirators must be selected that are suitable for the operation being conducted. See Appendix

9. Respiratory protective equipment must be worn.

Abatement Work

40. Any person entering the enclosure must wear the appropriate PPE suitable for the operation being performed (Level 1, 2, 3 criteria from Environmental Abatement Council of Ontario and Canadian Construction Association guidelines).

41. Each worker that leaves the enclosure FOR ANY REASON, must go through a personal decontamination process as follows:

- Bulk decontamination of their PPE by wiping or HEPA vacuuming off dust
- Enter dirty room and remove footwear and clothing

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Mould – Level 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Safe Work Procedure Number

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- Dispose of clothing as waste in supplied disposal bag in the dirty room
- Enter the wash facility/shower while still wearing respirator.
- Place filter cap or tape over the respirator filter and then remove respirator and wash respirator.
- Complete personal wash of hands face or full shower for Level 3 operations
- Proceed to clean room and change into street clothes

42. Place drop sheets below any Mould that will be disturbed.

43. Prior to disturbing any Mould apply a mist of water to Mould to suppress and minimize dust release.

44. Remove Mould and immediately place in disposal bag/container.

45. Clean up resulting debris and dust promptly as work progresses leaving the work area clear of debris each shift. Use wet sweeping or HEPA equipped vacuum for clean-up.

46. Inspect the enclosure daily or more frequently if necessary to ensure the integrity of the enclosure and negative air pressure in type 3 operations (refer to inspection checklist and neg-air log sheet)

47. Package waste in with proper labels.

48. Perform an initial completion inspection.

- Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that all materials identified in the owner's designated substance survey that are part of the scope of work have been removed.

49. Clean all surfaces to a dust free condition by HEPA vacuuming, wet wiping or mopping.

50. Apply a disinfectant/anti-microbial agent following the manufacturer's instructions.

51. Perform a final visual clearance inspection.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Supervisors must conduct a thorough inspection to determine that cleaning has achieved a dust free condition on all surfaces within the enclosure. <p>52. For type 3 operations, an air clearance test may be requested by the owner if the building will be reoccupied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This is not required in buildings that will be demolished post abatement. <p>53. Tear down the enclosure with workers wearing PPE suitable for type 2 operations.</p> <p>54. All enclosure sheets, drop sheets, cloths/mops, used PPE and vacuum bags/filters must be disposed of as Mould waste.</p>
After You Finish	<p>14. Place waste in a disposal bin and transport waste to landfill as per O.Reg.347 General – Waste Management.</p> <p>15. Although Mould waste is a regular non-hazardous waste, it should never be sent to a transfer station, it must go directly to landfill.</p> <p>16. Ensure the selected waste hauler has appropriate Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval/ Environmental Compliance Approval to haul waste.</p> <p>17. Supervisor must complete a declaration letter after all removals and disposal complete.</p>

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Ontario Reg. 490/09 Designated Substance
- Ontario Reg. 213/91 Construction Projects
- Ontario Reg. 347 General Waste Management
- Federal Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Associated Regulation
- EACO: Mould Abatement Guidelines Edition 3 (2015)
- Canadian Construction Association Document 82 : Mould guidelines for the Canadian construction industry

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Mould – Level 1, 2 & 3 Operations

Operations and Selection Criteria for PPE and Measures

Instruction:

1. Select the appropriate work description for the work planned from Column 1 of Table A.
2. See the options for required respirator from Column 2 of Table A.
3. See additional measures required for the planned work in Column 3 of Table A

Table A – Operations and Required Respirators

Operation	Type of Respirator	Additional Measures
Level 1		
Removal or clean up of Mould impacted area of less than 1m ² or 10ft ²	half face piece air-purifying Respirator fitted with replaceable filters (N95 minimum) or a Filtering Facepiece Respirator (N95 minimum)	<p>Wear appropriate gloves and full-body dust-impervious coveralls with attached hoods. Secure the coveralls tight at the ankles and wrists. Turn off HVAC systems where possible and seal over any diffusers immediately adjacent to the work area. Where possible, place a drop sheet below the Mouldy materials.</p> <p>Dust Suppression methods should be used where possible, prior to disturbance of the Mouldy materials. Tape a section of plastic sheeting or duct tape over the Mouldy material, or if this is not feasible, lightly mist the Mouldy material with water.</p> <p>Remove any Porous substrate materials (ceiling tiles, drywall, etc.) to a point beyond the immediate areas of visible contamination, for a minimum distance of 30 cm in all directions. Clean the work area and dispose of the waste.</p>

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Operation		Type of Respirator	Additional Measures		
Level 2					
Removal or clean up of Mould impacted area from 1-10m2 or 10-100ft2		elastomeric half face piece air-purifying Respirator fitted with P100 Series Filter cartridges with Organic filters for odours.	Workers shall wear disposable boot covers or separate work boots that can be effectively HEPA vacuumed or wiped clean prior to removal from the work area. Turn-off HVAC systems where possible and seal over any supply and return openings immediately adjacent to the work area. Objective of this engineering control is to maintain negative pressure and prevent the distribution of mould spores and dust from the work area. The Abatement area must be secured and access restricted. Isolate the work area with an enclosure constructed of fibre-reinforced Polyethylene Sheeting or 6 mil Polyethylene Sheeting, taped and supported as required. Provide a temporary roof where an existing ceiling does not complete the temporary enclosure. The Project authority may require a single chamber decontamination/change room. A Competent Supervisor or project authority must inspect the work area for defects in the enclosure, barriers and change room, at the beginning of every shift and at the end of every shift. Records of the inspections should be generated and maintained. Install signs warning of the exposure hazard. Suggested wording: CAUTION, MOULD EXPOSURE, WEAR ASSIGNED PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY. Provide continuous Negative Pressure within the enclosure		
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		<p>by drawing air from the work area and exhausting it out of the enclosure, either by use of a HEPA vacuum or a portable HEPA-filtered exhaust fan. Provide a minimum Negative Pressure of 5 Pascals (0.02 inches of water column) and at least 4 air changes per hour. Discharge the filtered air outside the building and away from persons wherever possible, and if this is not possible, consider on-site leak testing of the HEPA filtered equipment. Refer to the EACO DOP/PAO Testing Procedure Guideline 2013. Negative Pressure must be maintained until the completion of all Contaminated Work. Remove any Porous substrate materials (ceiling tiles, drywall, etc.) to a point beyond the immediate areas of visible contamination, for a minimum distance of 30 cm in all directions. Clean the work area and dispose of the waste.</p> <p>Before exiting the work area, workers shall fully wipe or vacuum clean all footwear, coveralls and other personal protective equipment and remove and dispose of protective equipment not for re-use. Workers shall then complete personal cleaning.</p>
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Operation		Type of Respirator	Additional Measures	
Level 3				
Removal or clean up of Mould impacted area greater than 10m2 or 100f2		tight-fitting full face piece Powered Air Purifying Respirator with high efficiency particulate filters or a non-powered full face piece air purifying Respirator fitted with P100 Series Filter cartridges with Organic filters for odours.	Provide a wash station consisting of at least a basin, fresh water, soap and toweling, in the clean change room. A shower for worker comfort may be provided, but is optional. When going into the Contaminated Work area the worker will don clean coveralls and a Respirator in the clean change room. Prior to exiting the Contaminated Work Area, the worker will use a HEPA vacuum in the work area to remove gross contamination from coveralls and boot covers (or separate dirty work boots). The worker will then enter the dirty change room where the dirty coveralls and boot covers are removed (to be used only once). Work boots used without boot covers will also be removed and stored in the dirty change room. The worker then proceeds to the clean change room to complete clean up. The wash station is to be used by each worker on leaving the work area to clean face and hands. A separate Waste Decontamination Facility, consisting of a double bagging room and a waste transfer room should be provided where large volumes of waste will be removed. Seal the waste into bags (or Polyethylene Sheeting sealed with tape) in the Contaminated Work area, and wipe the exterior of the bags or other containers. Transfer the waste to the double bagging room and place a second bag around bagged waste. Seal the second bag. Transfer the double-bagged waste into	
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the waste transfer room for removal by workers entering from the outside of the decontamination facilities. Remove any Porous substrate materials (ceiling tiles, drywall, etc.) to a point beyond the immediate areas of visible contamination, for a minimum distance of 30 cm in all directions. Clean the work area and dispose of the waste. Clean tools and equipment such as vacuums, negative air units or any other items that were exposed during abatement.

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		<p>An acceptable condition is indicated when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Concentrations of airborne fungal particles in the work area are not significantly elevated when compared to concentrations in the reference area; and2. The types of fungal particulate present in the work area do not significantly differ from those present in the reference area. <p>Surface samples should show minimal or no Mould growth remaining at completion. Interpretations of sample results are subject to the professional judgment of the Health and Safety professional with experience performing microbial investigation and remediation.</p>
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COVID-19 Prevention

Potential Hazards Present	Required Safety Devices: * may be required based on activity risks or client requirements	
<p>As with most common illnesses, the workplace is susceptible to the spread of COVID-19 because of the proximity between workers, and the frequency of contact with shared surfaces and objects.</p> <p>COVID-19 spreads in a similar way to the flu: infected droplets may be deposited on surfaces and objects, and another person may touch contaminated surfaces or objects, and then touch their mouth, eyes or nose.</p> <p>Someone can also catch the virus by breathing in droplets of infected fluid if they do not maintain social distancing.</p>	 Safety Boots*	 Respiratory Protection*
	 Disposable* coveralls	 Hard Hats*
	 Safety glasses*	 Gloves*

Required Materials & Equipment

- Cleaning supplies including spray bottle
- Surface disinfectant (medi-clean or equivalent)
- Hand sanitizer (alcohol wipes or gel)
- Wash facilities with soap and water
- Posting of this procedure, appropriate signage and information posters

Procedure

General	<p>The best way to stop the spread of COVID-19 is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get vaccinated and get your booster shot• wear a face covering or mask when you are in indoor spaces• Stay home if you feel unwell• Isolate if you have symptoms of covid-19• Continue to follow all public health measures• Take everyday actions such as:
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- Avoiding crowds and maintain physical distance (at least two metres) from people you do not live with
- Washing your hands often with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Sneezing and coughing into your sleeve
- Avoiding touching your eyes, nose or mouth
- Avoiding contact with people who are sick

Illness Reporting and Isolation Requirements

Symptoms of COVID-19 and its variants range from mild — like the flu and other common respiratory infections — to severe. If you feel sick, it's important that you stay home or talk with a doctor, if necessary.

Completing a self-assessment will help you determine if you have the symptoms of COVID-19 and if you are required to isolate.

Symptoms of COVID 19 include:

- fever or chills
- cough
- shortness of breath
- decreased or loss of taste or smell
- two or more of:
 - runny nose or nasal congestion
 - headache
 - extreme fatigue
 - sore throat
 - muscle aches or joint pain
 - gastrointestinal symptoms (such as vomiting or diarrhea)

If you have symptoms of COVID-19

Notify your supervisor / Human Resources prior to coming to work, and you will be requested to:

Isolate for five days if you are:

- fully vaccinated and otherwise healthy

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Note: You can end isolation after five days only if you have no fever and your other symptoms have been improving for at least 24 hours (or 48 hours for nausea, vomiting or diarrhea), and all public health and safety measures, such as masking and physical distancing, are followed. <p>OR</p> <p>Isolate for 10 days if you are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">not fully vaccinated or are immunocompromised <p>Personnel who live with a symptomatic person do not need to isolate, if any of the following applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">you previously tested positive in the last 90 days and do not have symptomsyou are 18 years old or over and have received a COVID-19 booster doseyou are under 18 years old and are fully vaccinated <p>Instead for 10 days after exposure you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">self-monitor for symptomswear a mask and avoid activities where mask removal would be necessarydo not visit anyone who is at higher risk of illness, such as seniors, or any highest risk settings (unless the person previously tested positive in past 90 days)
Before You Start	<p>All workers and visitors are required to self-assess that they are fit for work and are not displaying the COVID 19 symptoms listed above, on a daily basis prior to entering the workplace.</p> <p>Take time to disinfect and clean your work area prior to starting work in the morning, and after breaks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Focus on high-touch areas like site trailers, door handles and hoists, lunchrooms and any equipment you may be touching.Record the cleaning on the cleaning record form.

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COVID-19 Prevention

During Your Work

Practice Social Distancing

Although capacity and social distancing restrictions may be lifted in certain jurisdictions, physical distance is still encouraged, and may be required on certain client sites.

In order to obtain physical distancing on site or in the office, the following may be used:

- stagger start times
- stagger breaks
- stagger lunches
- limiting the potential for workers to gather, including personnel in material hoists and site trailers
- limit the number of people who use elevators and hoists at one time
- hold meetings in spaces large enough to allow physical distancing
- limit unnecessary on-site contact between workers, and between workers and outside service providers, and encourage physical distancing in these areas

Masks and Personal Protective Equipment

The use of respirators (e.g. N-95 respirators) are not recommended, except in healthcare settings when particular high-risk procedures are being performed or in other industries when respirators are routinely used.

Wearing a mask is optional on our sites, but may be required on client sites and we must follow those conditions. If you use a mask, the use of a non-medical mask/facial covering is recommended.

Nitrile or latex gloves are only recommended when workers will be in direct contact with an ill person, or a contaminated object or environment. Continue to use normal construction hand protection as required.

PPE must be used correctly to prevent contamination when taking it on and off.

- hand washing remains critical even when using PPE.

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After You Finish

Wash / disinfect your hands thoroughly.

Wash your clothes as soon as you get home.

Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Ontario Reg. 213/91
- [Living with and Managing COVID19 - the Province of ON](#)
- [Risk-informed decision-making guidelines for workplaces and businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic – Government of Canada](#)

This Safe Work Procedure must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Safe Work Procedure

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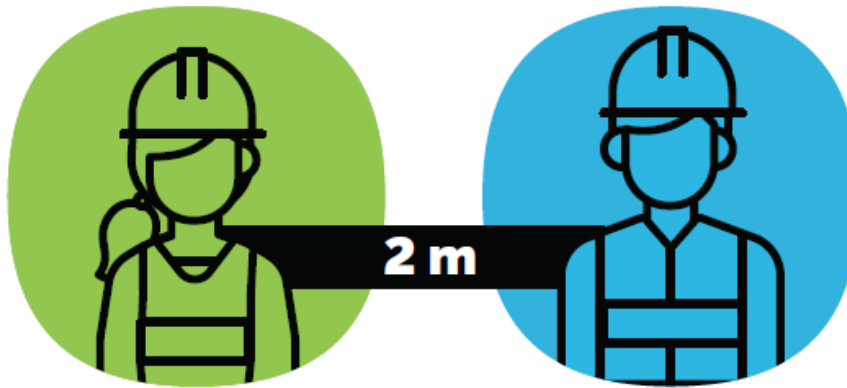
Daily Site Cleaning Record

Date:							
Location/Site:							
Supervisor:							
AM:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Site Office							
Lunch/Break Room							
Equipment #1							
Equipment #2							
Equipment #3							
Equipment #4							
PM:							
Site Office							
Lunch/ Break Room							
Equipment #1							
Equipment #2							
Equipment #3							
Equipment #4							
Any work areas noted above require cleaning /disinfecting daily Identify equipment being cleaned							

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COVID-19 Prevention

Protect against COVID-19



Practice physical distancing and
stay 2 metres from other people.

If you have symptoms,
take the self-assessment at ontario.ca/coronavirus.
Or call your primary care provider
or Telehealth Ontario at
416-797-0000 (TTY: 416-797-0007)

For more information,
visit ontario.ca/coronavirus

Ontario 

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COVID-19 Prevention

HELP REDUCE THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

TOGETHER, WE CAN TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS TO SLOW THE SPREAD OF COVID-19



follow the advice of your **local public health authority**



wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds



use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol) or an **approved non-alcohol based sanitizer**, if soap and water are not available



try not to touch your eyes, nose or mouth



cough and sneeze into your sleeve and not your hands



avoid close contact with people who are sick and practice **physical distancing**



avoid non-essential community and cultural gatherings and keep a physical distance between each other (approximately 2 metres)

SYMPTOMS

Symptoms of COVID-19 may be very mild or more serious and may take up to 14 days to appear after exposure to the virus. The most common symptoms include:



FEVER



COUGH



DIFFICULTY BREATHING

IF YOU HAVE SYMPTOMS



Isolate at home to avoid spreading illness to others.



Avoid visits with older adults, elders, or those with medical conditions. They are at higher risk of developing serious illness.



Call ahead before you visit a health care professional or call your local public health authority.



If your symptoms get worse, contact your health care provider or public health authority right away, and follow their instructions.

FOR INFORMATION ON COVID-19:

1-833-784-4397

canada.ca/coronavirus

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COVID-19 Prevention

How to handwash

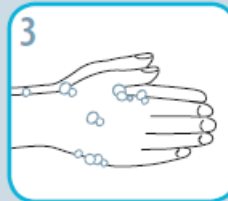
Lather hands for 15 seconds



1
Wet hands with warm water.



2
Apply soap.



3
Lather soap and rub hands palm to palm.



4
Rub in between and around fingers.

Lather hands for 15 seconds



5
Rub back of each hand with palm of other hand.



6
Rub fingertips of each hand in opposite palm.



7
Rub each thumb clasped in opposite hand.



8
Rinse thoroughly under running water.



9
Pat hands dry with paper towel.



10
Turn off water using paper towel.



11
Your hands are now safe.



JUST CLEAN
YOUR HANDS

For more information, please contact handhygiene@oahpp.ca or visit publichealthontario.ca/JCYH











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Chemical and Biological Hazards

Safe Work Practice Number

SWP-O20

Potential Hazards Present	Required Personal Protective Equipment * may be required based on risk	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical Exposure<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Are present when a worker is exposed to any chemical preparation in the workplace in any form (solid, liquid or gas).• Biological exposure<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Blood and other body fluids○ Fungi/mold○ Bacteria and viruses○ Plants○ Insect Bites○ Animal and bird droppings	 Safety Boots*	 Gloves *
	 Hard Hat*	 Eye Protection*
	 Hearing Protection*	 High Visibility Clothing*
	 Wash Station*	 Skin Protection*

DO	DO NOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Workers may not be exposed to a concentration of a harmful substance that exceeds its Occupational Exposure Limit.✓ The measures to control the hazard shall include the provision and use of,<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engineering controls○ Work practices○ Hygiene facilities and practices○ Personal protective equipment.✓ Workers shall be trained in<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The specific procedures to be followed in the handling, use, and storage of the agent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Do not forget to label containers containing chemical substances. It is essential to ensure safe handling of chemicals. Poor labeling, mislabeling, or no labeling at all could lead to accident, injury, unintended mixing of chemicals, or inappropriate handling.✗ Do not overfill containers. The general rule of thumb is that containers meant for chemical substances (manufactured, waste, or otherwise) should never be more than 90-95% full, depending on the contents.✗ Do not assume that "smelling" the toxic material will indicate when to change a respirator cartridge.

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Chemical and Biological Hazards

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ In the proper use and care of required personal protective equipment○ In the proper use of emergency measures and procedure <p>✓ Always consult the SDS for any specific storage, PPE, disposal emergency recommendations from the manufacturer/supplier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ A worker exposed to the hazard of injury from contact of the worker's skin with a noxious liquid shall be protected by wearing apparel sufficient to protect the worker from injury○ Where a worker is exposed to a potential hazard of injury to the eye due to contact with a biological or chemical substance, an eyewash fountain shall be provided.○ Where a worker is exposed to a potential hazard of injury to the skin due to contact with a substance, a quick-acting deluge shower shall be provided.	
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Guidance Documents/ Standards/ Applicable Legislation/ Other:

- O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
- R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 851: INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
- PDI Standard S.01 Personal Protective Equipment
- PDI Standard S.12 WHMIS
- Refer to PDI SWP available for specific hazards i.e. Mould, Asbestos, Lead, Bugs & Insects etc.

This Safe Work Practice must be reviewed any time the task, equipment, or materials change, and at minimum every three years.

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Section 4: Supporting Documents



2022 Health and Safety Manual

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



The following standards are found in this section:

4.1. Activities

- Applicable legislation List
- CARS Form
- Company Overall Risk Assessment for 2022
- Critical Task List for 2022
- Employee Training Matrix
- JHA Template
- KISSFLOW Incident Report Form
- KISSFLOW Quick Reference GuideSWP-A25, Pressurized water



Applicable Safety Legislation

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.1

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o01/v7>

O. Reg. 381/15: Noise

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/150381>

O. Reg. 297/13: Occupational Health and Safety Awareness and Training

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/130297>

O. Reg. 490/09: Designated Substances

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/090490>

O. Reg. 278/05: Designated Substance – Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/050278>

O. Reg. 632/15: Confined Spaces

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/050632>

O. Reg. 213/91: Construction Projects

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/910213>

R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 860: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/900860>

Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005, S.O. 2005, c. 11

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/05a11>



Applicable Safety Legislation

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



Employment Standards Act, 2000, S.O. 2000, c. 41

https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/00e41?_ga=2.45538468.1036399860.1499883731-1828853667.1496086667

Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E. 19

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e19>

O. Ref. 1/17: Registrations Under Part II.2 of the Act – Activities Requiring Assessment of Air Emissions

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/170001>

O. Ref. 463/10: Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/100463>

O. Ref. 102/94: Waste Audits and Waste Reduction Work Plans

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/940102>

R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 362: Waste Management – PCB's

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/900362>

Highway Traffic Act, R.S.O 1990, c. H.8

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90h08>

O. Reg. 199/07: Commercial Motor Vehicle Inspections

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/070199>

Construction Lien Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.30

<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90c30>

Nuclear Substances and Radiation Devices Regulations (SOR/2000-207)

<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2000-207/>

DATE:	_____	Description of work and area:	_____
PROJECT #:	_____		_____
SUPERVISOR:	_____		_____
MUSTER POINT:	_____	Audited By:	_____

HAZARDS

Environmental: ACM ☐ Mould ☐ PCB's ☐ Lead ☐ Silica ☐
Dust (non-specific) ☐ Other _____

WHMIS products used/present:

Compressed Gas ☐ Toxic ☐ Flammables ☐ Biohazard ☐
Corrosive ☐ Dangerously Reactive ☐ MSDS Reviewed ☐

M.S.D.'s: Overhead Work ☐ Awkward Posture/Position ☐
Heavy Lifting ☐ Repetitive Movement (High Freq. ☐ Forceful ☐

Physical: Noise ☐ Heat Stress ☐ Cold Stress ☐ Vibration ☐

Elevated Work:

Fall Hazard ☐ Falling Material ☐ Working Above Others ☐ Drop Zone ☐
Elevated Work Platform (Scissor ☐ Boom ☐) Scaffold ☐ Ladder ☐

Utilities: Live(Gas ☐ Electric ☐ Water ☐ Phone ☐ Steam ☐)
Overhead Lines ☐ Buried Lines ☐

Confined Spaces: Present ☐ Entry Required ☐

Mobile Equipment: Working with/Near ☐ Reversing ☐
Exhaust ☐ Suspended Floors ☐ Unstable Ground/Soil ☐

Hot Work: Combustible Material in the Work Area ☐
Spark Migration Out of the Work Area ☐ Smoke Emissions ☐

Other: _____

CONTROLS

PPE:

Respirator (Disposable ☐ Half Face ☐ Full Face ☐ Full Face PAPR ☐ Supplied Air ☐)
Disposable Clothes (Particulate ☐ Splash ☐ Sealed Chem ☐)
Boots (Construction Grade ☐ Rubber ☐ Disposable Covers ☐)
Gloves (Leather ☐ Neoprene Gauntlet ☐ Nitrile Under ☐)
Face Shield (Tinted ☐ Clear ☐) Glasses (☐ Clear ☐ Tinted ☐ Torch Shade ☐)
Coveralls (Tyvek ☐ Cotton ☐ PVC Rainsuit ☐ Nomex ☐ Aluminized ☐)
Hearing Protection (Ear Plugs ☐ Ear Muffs ☐)
High Visibility Clothing (Shirt/Vest ☐ Wrist/Ankle band ☐)
Fall Protection (Harness/lanyard ☐ Lifeline ☐ Ropegrab ☐ Installed Anchor ☐
Retractable Lifeline ☐ Horizontal lifeline ☐ Bumpline ☐)

Reduction of Risk:

Job Rotation (15 min ☐ 30 min ☐ 1 hr ☐ As Needed ☐)
Work Rest Schedule (_____ Min Work _____ Min Rest)
Use Partner Lifting ☐ (Mechanize the Process ☐ Post Warning Signs ☐)
Controlled Drop Zone ☐ (Protect Cover Openings ☐ Guardrail ☐)

Minimize Airborne Hazards: (Apply Water ☐ Ventilate (Natural ☐ Mechanical ☐
HEPA Negative Air Pressure ☐ Apply Encapsulant/Sealant ☐)

Utilities: (Review Locates ☐ Signs & Signaller for Overhead Lines ☐
Hand Dig/Hydro Vac ☐ NO CUT POLICY IN EFFECT ☐)

Equipment : (Inspection Checklist ☐ Signal Person Needed ☐
Hand Signals Reviewed ☐ CO Monitor ☐ Unsafe Travel Areas Marked Out ☐)

Plans Reviewed: (Engineering for structural work ☐ DSS Report and Abatement ☐
Traffic Control ☐ Confined Spaces ☐)

Hot Work Permit: (Fire Suppression Equipment ☐ Firewatch (30/60/90 min) ☐
Remove/Protect Combustibles ☐ Ventilation (Nat/Mech) ☐)

Other: _____

CREW ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: (assign workers by letter designation to groups where same hazards exist)									
1.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break	5.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break		
2.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break	6.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break		
3.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break	7.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break		
4.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break	8.	1st Break	Lunch	2nd Break		

[illegible]



Hazard Identification and Risk Management Tool

Person(s) completing: Chris Letkeman

Assessment date: Jan-22

Work area / department: All

JHSC review date: _____

Management signature: _____

Date: _____



*note: violence is a separate risk assessment

Recognize / Identify Hazards			Assess Risk with No Controls			Controls			Assess Risk With Controls			Action Item
Identify major activities by job title in your group	What hazard group can cause injury or illness	What specific hazards can cause injury or illness	How likely is the hazard to cause injury or illness	How serious can the harm be	Risk level	What are the legally mandated controls	What controls are currently in place	What, if any, additional controls are required	How likely is the hazard to cause injury or illness	How serious can the harm be	Risk Level	Practice or Procedure Required
Office	Ergonomic	Repetitive strain Awkward positioning	Possible	Moderate	Moderate		Awareness	Ergonomic assessments on demand	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Fire / explosion	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Ontario Fire Code	Fire Wardens Emergency Response plan Fire Extinguishers Sprinkler system		Very unlikely	Moderate	Low	
	Safety	Vehicle traffic	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Qualified operators / drivers	Designated walkways Speed limits posted		Very unlikely	Moderate	Low	Practice
	Safety	Environmental conditions i.e. CO, humidity, temp	Possible	Minor	Moderate		Maintained HVAC system	Monitoring as required Guidelines include: ACGIH TLV's, CSA Z412-17 Office Ergonomics, ASHRAE Standard 55-2013	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice
	Safety	Lighting	Unlikely	Minor	Low		Ongoing maintenance Blinds as required	Monitoring as required	Very unlikely	Minor	Very Low	Practice

	Safety	Slip / trips	Possible	Moderate	Moderate		Housekeeping Snow clearing	salting as required	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
Driving	Safety	3rd party collision / pedestrians	Likely	Major	High	Highway Traffic Act Motor Vehicle Safety Act	Valid drivers licence Insurance Mechanically sound vehicle GeoTracking	Drive according to lighting and weather conditions Obey Speed limits Means of commuincation	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
	Psychosocial	Road rage / confrontation	Unlikely	Major	Moderate		Allow plenty of time to reach your journey	Means of commuincation	Very unlikely	Major	Low	
	Safety	Single vehicle collision	Possible	Major	Moderate	Highway Traffic Act Motor Vehicle Safety Act	Valid drivers licence Insurance Mechanically sound vehicle Geo Tracking	Drive according to lighting and weather conditions Obey speed limits Means of commuincation	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	
Warehouse activities	Safety	Slip / trips	Possible	Moderate	Moderate		Housekeeping Snow Clearing Grading	spill clean up as required	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Materials that are stored at height	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Rated racking system	No overloading Trained forklift personnel	load limit signage	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Chemical	Chemical storage	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Chemical inventory	WHMIS training SDS available Labels	specialised storage as required	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice

	Chemical	Carbon Monoxide	Possible	Major	Moderate		Ventilation	Controls on riding vehicles	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Forklift operation	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Trained operator Preventative maintenance program	Delineated walkways	Stand Protection for racking	Very unlikely	Moderate	Low	Practice
Interior demolition activities	Physical	Release of energy: Electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic or mechanical energy	Possible	Major	Moderate	Isolation of energy	Air gap procedure LOTO (if air gap not possible)	Onsite planning to include the need for the identification of all energy sources - for application of air gap JHA CARs	Very unlikely	Moderate	Low	Practice
	Safety	Vibration	Possible	Moderate	Moderate		Correct tool selection	Work rotation	Very unlikely	Moderate	Low	Practice
	Chemical	Chemical spill	Possible	Major	Moderate	Designated Substances Report	Clean up kits Trained personnel Site specific JHA		Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice

	Physical	Falling objects / Flying debris	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	Tether tools Toe plate	Delineation/barricade of the area Signage Spotter(s) Communication Drop zones	Housekeeping	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Physical	Dust / airborne hazards	Very likely	Moderate	High	Appropriate respiratory protection	Delineation/barricade of the area Signage Spotter(s) Communication	Client / third party stakeholder requirements	Possible	Minor	Moderate	Practice
	Physical	Noise exposure	Very likely	Moderate	High	Appropriate Hearing protection	Restricted access Tool selection Administrative controls	Double hearing protection in high noise areas	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Elevated work platforms / scaffolds	Possible	Major	Moderate	Rated scaffold equipment Training installers Trained users	Tagging system	Any client requirements	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice

	Safety	Working at heights	Possible	Major	Moderate	Working at Heights training	Appropriate PPE i.e. Harness, lanyard etc.	Proper maintenance / inspections of PPE	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice
	Safety	Interaction with machines / mobile equipment	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Equipment maintenance within OE specs Equipment inspections High visibility PPE Back up alarms	Trained / competent personnel	Personnel to maintain eye contact with operators when working in swing radius or path of travel	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Slip / trips	Possible	Moderate	Moderate		Housekeeping Spill clean up Snow removal	Sanding / salting as required	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	injury / stresses from working with manual tools	Likely	Moderate	Moderate		CRA JHA		Possible	Moderate	Moderate	

	Ergonomic	Lifting of heavy or awkward objects	Likely	Moderate	Moderate		Trained / competent personnel	Availability of mechanical devices	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
Torching / cutting	Physical	Fire / explosion Propane Welding gases	Likely	Major	High	Flashback arrestors Approved storage cylinders	Hot Work Permits Fire watch Fire extinguishers Fire blankets	Client site requirements i.e. fire detection systems turned off	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
Hazardous material removal	Health	Lead	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Designated Substances Report Reg. 833: CONTROL OF EXPOSURE TO BIOLOGICAL OR CHEMICAL AGENTS	Trained / competent personnel WHMIS		Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Procedure
	Health	Asbestos	Likely	Major	High	Trained personnel Designated Substance Report Ontario Regulation 278/05 (Designated Substance — Asbestos on Construction Projects and in Buildings and Repair Operations)	JHA CARs WHMIS	Asbestos awareness	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Procedure
	Health	Biological agents i.e. animal, insects, biological wastes	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Trained personnel Designated Substance Report	JHA CARs		Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Health	Silica	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Trained personnel Designated Substance Report R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 833:	JHA CARs WHMIS	Dust control	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
	Health	Chemical exposure	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	Trained personnel Designated Substance Report R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 833: CONTROL OF EXPOSURE TO BIOLOGICAL OR CHEMICAL AGENTS	JHA CARs WHMIS Respiratory protection	PPE as required	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice

Transport of heavy equipment	Safety	Contact / crush hazard	Possible	Major	Moderate	Qualified operators	Equipment inspections Trained / competent personnel Preventative maintenance	PPE as required	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
Loading and unloading heavy equipment	Safety	Contact / crush hazard	Possible	Major	Moderate	Qualified operators	Equipment inspections Trained / competent personnel Preventative maintenance	PPE as required	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
Rigging and hoisting	Safety	Failure of lift	Possible	Catastrophic	High	Qualified riggers	Equipment inspections Trained / competent personnel Preventative maintenance	PPE as required Restrictions for personnel under loads	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate	Practice
Confined space entry	Safety	Asphyxiation, entrapment from a free flowing solid or liquid	Possible	Catastrophic	High	O. Reg. 632/05: CONFINED SPACES	Permit system rescue equipment / personnel Monitoring LOTO	Identification of any confined spaces (normally be clients / owners)	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate	Procedure
Excavating / trenching	Safety	Trench collapse	Possible	Major	Moderate	O. Reg. 213/91: CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, Part III		Client requirements as required	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
Equipment operation	Safety	Unintended collapse of structure during sheering activities	Likely	Catastrophic	Critical	Engineered demolition plan	CARs JHA Qualified operators		Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Electrical contact with overhead electric lines	Possible	Major	Moderate		CARs JHA Limits of approach Qualified operators	Signage where appropriatte	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Struck by material while Piling and sorting material	Possible	Major	Moderate		Delineation of work areas Trained and competent operators		Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Struck by material while storing of material	Possible	Major	Moderate		Delineation of work areas	Proper securement / tarping of materials	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
Fueling equipment	Safety	Fire / explosion	Possible	Major	Moderate		Bonding of equipment Trained personnel Fire extinguishers		Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice

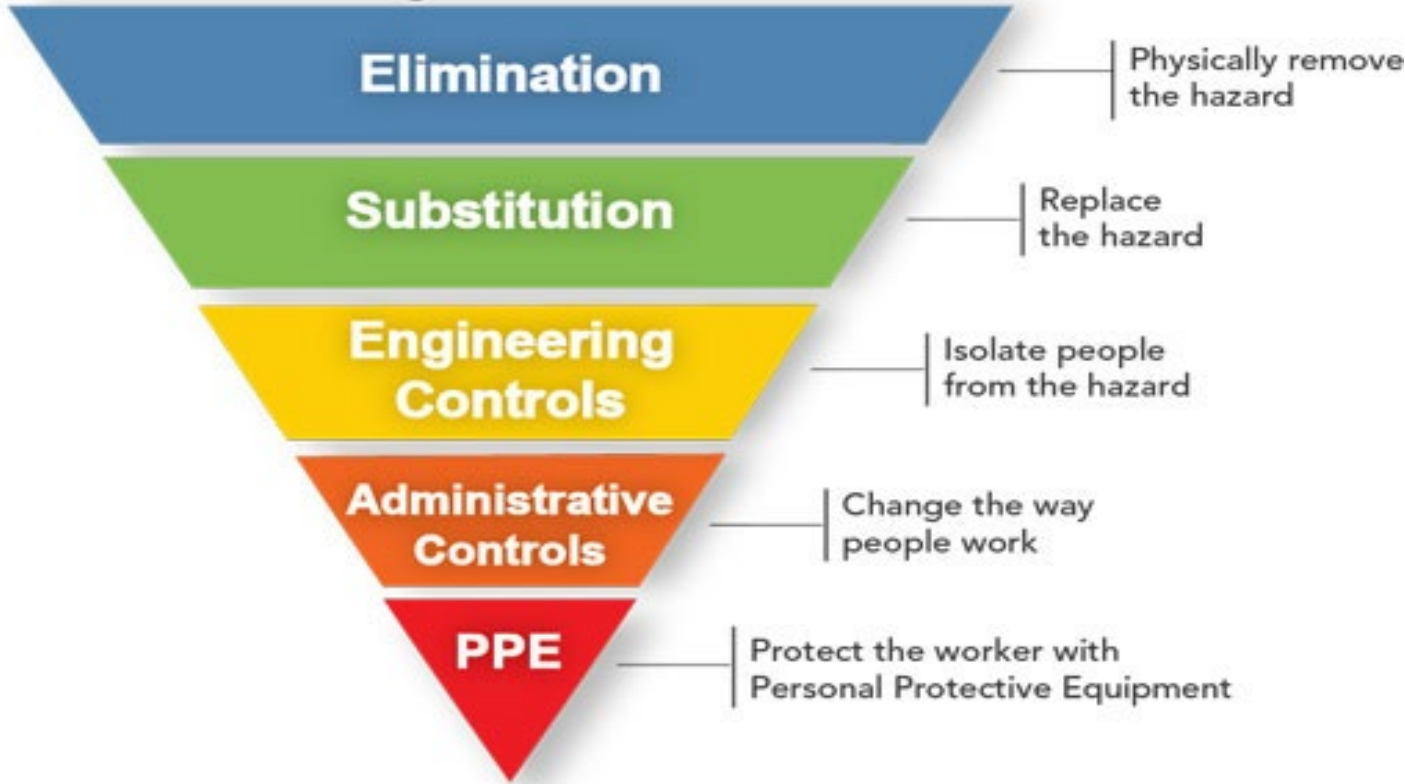
Outdoor activities	Physical	Hot / Cold Stress	Possible	Moderate	Moderate	ACGIH TLV	Proper attire for the conditions Work rest periods	Monitoring of weather conditions	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice
	Physical	Ultra Violet / Sun	Likely	Moderate	Moderate		Shirts with sleeves Hard Hats	availability of sunscreen Awareness	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Practice
	Safety	lightning	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate		30/30 rule	Monitoring of weather conditions Identify adequate shelter	Very unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate	Practice
Yard Activities	Safety	Vehicular traffic	Possible	Major	Moderate	licensed drivers	High visibility Vests Speed limits	Designated walking areas	Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
	Safety	Manual material handling	Likely	Moderate	Moderate		Team Lifts Mechanical lifting devices Proper PPE		Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice
Crushing activities	Safety	Struck by Equipment during set up and tear down	Possible	Catastrophic	High		Proper PPE Mechanical assistance Competent personnel	Owners manual	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Moderate	Practice
	Physical	Noise exposure	Likely	Moderate	Moderate		Ear plugs / muffs	Double hearing protection where required	Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice
	Safety	Rotating equipment	Possible	Major	Moderate		Factory guards		Unlikely	Major	Moderate	Practice
	Health	Dusts	Likely	Moderate	Moderate	DSS Report	Respiratory protection Dust minimisation / wetting		Possible	Minor	Moderate	Practice
	Health	Vibration	Likely	Moderate	Moderate		Job Rotation Adequate breaks		Possible	Minor	Moderate	Practice
Chainsaws	Safety	Struck by / laceration by chain	Possible	Moderate	Moderate		PPE CARs Anti-kick back devices Proper training		Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice
Wildlife	Safety	Physical Attack	Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate		CARs		Unlikely	Minor	Low	Practice
Working Alone	Safety	Emergency with no assistance readily available	Possible	Catastrophic	High		CARs Communication devices		Unlikely	Moderate	Moderate	Practice

Risk Assessment Matrix

		Likelihood				
		Very unlikely to happen	Unlikely to happen	Possibly could happen	Likely to happen	Very likely to happen
Severity	Catastrophic e.g. Fatal	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical	Critical
	Major e.g. Lost time or disabling	Low	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical
	Moderate e.g. Medical treatment	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Critical
	Minor e.g. Firstaid	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
	Superficial e.g. No treatment required	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Moderate



Hierarchy of Controls



Critical Task List

Health, Safety & Environmental | Man001



Activity	Critical risk
Interior Demolition	Noise
	Dust & Airborne Contaminants
Torching and Cutting	Fire & Explosion
Rigging and Hoisting	Lift Failure
Confined Space	Entrapment & Asphyxiation
Crushing Activities	Struck by Equipment
Heavy Equipment Operation	Unplanned Structural Collapse
Asbestos Material Removal	Asbestos Exposure
Heavy Equipment Assembly & Disassembly	Unplanned Movement or Collapse
Working Alone	Emergency Assistance Not Immediately Available
Driving	Impact / Collision

JH&SC Review:	Approved By:	Date Created:	Date of Last Review:	Rev. No.
	Chris Letkeman	Jan 28, 2019	Jan 16, 2020	1

SAFETY COMPETENCY MATRIX - ALL EMPLOYEE CLASSIFICATIONS																										
<div><div>PDI®</div><div>PRIESTLY DEMOLITION INC</div></div> <div>Training Course or Certification Required</div>		Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)	WHMIS	Company orientation	MDL 4 steps for workers	MDL 5 steps for supervisors	PPE Training	Workplace Violence	Incident Investigation	Confined space Entry	Working at heights	PPE Test	Forklift operator	Elevated work platform	Driver License class (various)	Job Safety Analysis	Operator Training	Workplace Inspections	First Aid / CPR	Site Orientation	Hazard ID and risk assessment	Fire extinguisher	HAZMAT Handling WTCU Type III cert.	Propane		
EXPIRATION INTERVAL →		none	annual	none	none	none	none	none	3 yrs	3 yrs	none	3 yr	3 yr	none	none	none	none	none	3 yrs	client req.	none	none	3ys	none		
TRAINING METHOD →		CBT	CBT	Classroom	CBT	CBT	Classroom	Classroom	Classroom	External	External	Classroom	External	External	External	Classroom	external	Classroom	External	External	Classroom	Classroom	External	External		
Position	Office Personnel																									
	Driver																									
	Engineer																									
	Equipment Specialist																									
	Estimator																									
	Executive																									
	Foreman																									
	Health & Safety Coordinator																									
	Labourer (general)																									
	Labourer (hitchman)																									
	Labourer(abatement worker)																									
	Manager																									
	Operations Resource Manager																									
	Operator																									
	Project Coordinator																									
	Project Manager																									
	Structural Designer																									
	Structural Surveyor																									
	Superintendent																									
	Supervisor																									
	VP																									

Legend

Internal corporate goals for 2022

Not required

Based on task / project risk assessment

Mandatory



Job Hazard Analysis

Person(s) completing: _____

Project #: _____

Project Management signature: _____

Project Name: _____

Approval date: _____

Date: _____

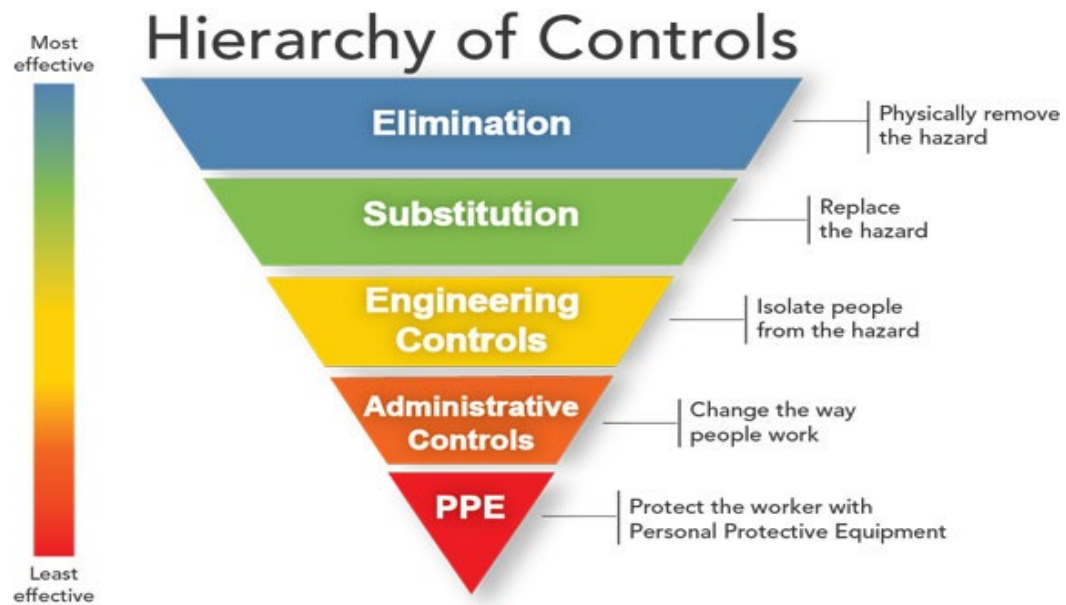
Risk Assessment Matrix		Likelihood				
		Very unlikely to happen	Unlikely to happen	Possibly could happen	Likely to happen	Very likely to happen
Severity	Catastrophic e.g. Fatal	Very Low	High	Critical	Critical	Critical
	Major e.g. Lost time or disabling	Low	Medium	High	Critical	Critical
	Moderate e.g. Medical treatment	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Critical
	Minor e.g. First aid	Very Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	Superficial e.g. No treatment required	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium

[illegible]

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Risk Assessment Matrix

		Likelihood				
		Very unlikely to happen	Unlikely to happen	Possibly could happen	Likely to happen	Very likely to happen
Severity	Catastrophic e.g. Fatal	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical	Critical
	Major e.g. Lost time or disabling	Low	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical
	Moderate e.g. Medical treatment	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Critical
	Minor e.g. Firstaid	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High
	Superficial e.g. No treatment required	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Moderate



Job Hazard Assessment Review

Project No.: _____

Job/Task Description: _____

Signature of competent person reviewing the material with the crew: _____

All workers will receive pre-job training on JHSAs that apply to their work and the principals of the Recognize-Assess-Control-Evaluate (R.A.C.E.) system of hazard identification and control.
The foreman or supervisor is considered the competent person to conduct the review.
The JSA applicable to the work being performed must be noted on the daily CARS form and reviewed with the crew at that time.
A copy of the JSA must remain in the vicinity of the work being completed for ease of reference for workers completing the task.

	Name	Title	Signature	Date
1				
2				
3				
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Job Hazard Assessment Review

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Near Miss & Incident Report - 2018-xxx Incident Report *Incident Type , Date & Time of Incident [Project #]***Initial On-Site Reporting**

To be completed as soon as possible following incident

Report No.

Date & Time of Incident *

Company *

Project Number: *

Manager *

Project Manager if a project

Foreman/ Supervisor *

Foreman, Superintendent or Supervisor

Safety Rep *

Employee Involved *

Witness(es)

Type of Incident *

Actual Severity *

Choose the highest potential severity

Potential Severity *

Was there an injury? *

What happened? Include information relating to who was in the area, task(s) being performed during the incident, nature of injury or damage, etc... *

What immediate corrective action was taken at the scene? *

Has the client or owner been notified? *

Pictures

Incident Investigation

To be completed within 48 hours of incident occurrence

Detailed Description of What Occurred *

Should Include Activity At Time of Incident, Conditions (Weather, etc...), Third Party Involvement, and any other relevant information
Other Information

Pictures

Copy of CARS Form *

Copy of Other Safety Documentation

Copy of Third Party Investigation Form

Witness Statements

Cause of Incident

Identify the Basic or Immediate Cause of the Incident *

Identify the Root Cause(s) of the Incident *

Explain the reasons why these factors were chosen

Outcomes/ Corrective Actions

What safety measures were in effect at time of incident (include CARS, JSAs, Safe Work Practices, Safe Work Procedures, PPE, etc... as appropriate) *

Identify Corrective Actions *

Corrective Actions Should Address the Root Cause(s)

Corrective Actions Assigned To *

Person responsible for ensuring corrective actions are completed as noted.

Corrective Actions Completed On *

Pictures of Corrective Action(s)/ Attachments *

Sign Off

Manager *

Executive Team *

Executive Representative's Name *

Safety: Final Review

Safety Team Representative *

Recordability Classification *

To be completed by H&S Representative

Type of Incident *

Notes

Comments

[View Previous Comments](#)

Progress

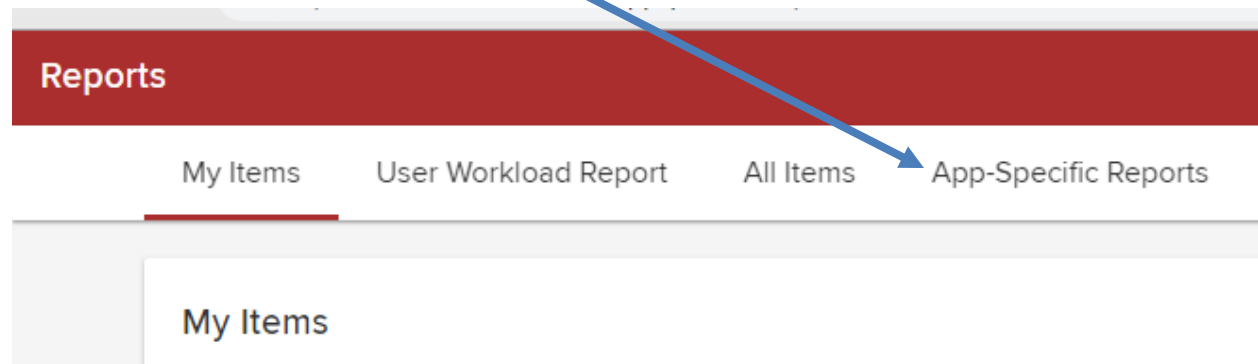
●	Initiated	by	Date & Time	
●	Investigation - Manager 100%			
●	Investigation - Manager	by	Date & Time	
●	Investigation - Field 100%			
●	Investigation - Supervisor	by	Date & Time	
●	Corrective Action	by	Date & Time	
●	Final Safety Review	by	Date & Time	
●	Final Executive Management Review	by	Date & Time	
●	Completed	by		



KISSFLOW Reporting

Finding the report:




1. In the top right corner, click on "REPORTS"
2. Click on "App-Specific Reports"




3. Choose the 'app' that you want to get the report from.
4. Once you select an app, there should be two types of options for reports. Select one of the reports:
 - a. "App Metrics": this gives metrics for how the report is used; how often; how long it takes to complete certain steps; etc...
 - b. All other reports: show as a grid that allows you to filter the data.

Filtering Reports for Data:


To get weekly data and/ or filter by a certain date:

- Click on the funnel () above the column with the dates
- Add in the following for:
 - Change the OR to the AND (AND should be red) 
 - Please select operator: Choose the option "greater than or equal to"
 - Enter your value here: A calendar should appear. Choose the earliest date that you want to filter the list by.
 - Click the  button
 - Please select operator: Choose the option "less than or equal to"
 - Enter your value here: A calendar should appear. Choose the latest date that you want to filter the list by. [You may have to scroll down to see this option]
 - Click the "Apply" button and your list will filter by these parameters.



Other Filter Options:

- Click on the funnel () above the column you want to filter
- Please select operator: Choose “Contains”
- Enter your value here: enter what you want to filter by that would be in that column

Exporting Reports

- Click the  symbol once you are in the report you want to export.
- You will receive an e-mail with the exported data.
 - Note: It will only export the data that is in the contents of the columns and rows – not a PDF of the actual report

Getting a Copy of the Completed Report

- Click the  symbol beside the completed form you want a copy of
- Click the  symbol in the right hand corner
- Follow the print instructions